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PRESCRIBERS
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BY

ALFRED MEADOWS, M.D. LOND., F.R.C.P.

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PHYSICIAN-ACCOCHEUR TO ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL, AND
LECTURER ON MIDWIFERY AT THE SCHOOL;
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OF THE SOCIETY OF PHYSICIANS OF ST. PETERSBURG;
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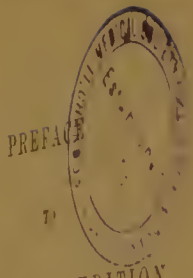
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THE FOURTH EDITION.

It is only necessary to say, in reference to this Edition, that all the new Preparations and Pharmaceutical Compounds of approved name and utility, which have been brought into practice since the last Edition, are here included, so as to make the work as complete as possible up to the present date.

JOHN STEPHENSON,
HAMMER SMITH,
LONDON, 1882

PREFACE

TO

THE FOURTH EDITION.



It is only necessary to say, in reference to this Edition, that all the new Preparations and Pharmacopœial Compounds of approved value and utility, which have been brought into practice since the last Edition, are herein introduced, so as to make the work as complete as possible up to the present date.

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HANOVER SQUARE,
August, 1882.

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PREFACE

TO

THE THIRD EDITION.

THE present Edition of this Companion has been carefully revised, and some additions made in the shape of therapeutical suggestions which it is hoped will enhance its utility. The recent additions to the "British Pharmacopœia" have also been introduced; and a new chapter added, giving, in alphabetical order, a list of the principal Spas in Europe, with their leading characteristics and uses. A change has also been made in the mode of inserting preparations which are not official—viz. by the addition of a line on each side of the page instead of as heretofore by the latter being printed in red ink.

I hope this little work will continue to be a useful companion to the busy practitioner.

27, GEORGE STREET,
HANOVER SQUARE,
June, 1874.

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27, GEORGE STREET,
HANOVER SQUARE,
June, 1874.

PREFACE

TO

THE SECOND EDITION

In the Preface to the First Edition of this work I expressed much pleasure in compiling it, and hoped that it might be useful to the busy physician. The publication of a new Pharmacopoeia to Great Britain, in which many preparations are introduced, many old ones omitted, and the names and composition of others changed, renders it imperatively necessary, in the interests of the public, that all who are engaged in practice should make themselves acquainted with these several changes. And it is in the view of facilitating this study that I have devoted a little time to what I hoped would be a more convenient form for their perusal.

It may be, moreover, that the study of the Pharmacopoeia will still further promote the study of the Pharmacopoeia, and that the study of the Pharmacopoeia will still further promote the study of the Pharmacopoeia.

PREFACE

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THE SECOND EDITION.



IN the Preface to the First Edition of this work I stated that I had much pleasure in compiling it, in the hope that it might be useful to the busy practitioner. The publication of a new Pharmacopœia common to Great Britain, in which many new preparations are introduced, many old ones omitted, and the names and composition of others largely altered, renders it imperatively necessary, in the interests of the public, that all who are called upon to prescribe should make themselves acquainted with these several changes. And it was with the view of facilitating this study that I resolved on devoting a little time to what I hoped might not prove unprofitable for those for whose benefit it was undertaken.

I thought, moreover, that the utility of the work would be still further increased if, in addition to the Pharmacopœial preparations, others

were introduced which experience had proved to be of value.

The present edition is so entirely remodelled and enlarged, that it may almost be regarded as a new work.

The arrangement now adopted will, I trust, be found more convenient to those who make it their companion in practice. I have not, indeed, done away with what was a principal feature, and I hope a merit, in the last edition—viz., the therapeutical classification of remedies; but I have arranged this in a different order, and have subordinated it to the main part of the work—the alphabetical arrangement of drugs and pharmaceutical preparations, their composition, action, and doses. This, which constitutes Part I., is literally, I hope, as easy for reference as A, B, C. It differs from the arrangement of the "British Pharmacopœia" in this important respect, that I have grouped together, in proper alphabetical order, under their respective headings, *all* the preparations of each individual drug; so that the student or practitioner may see at a glance the officinal and other preparations from which selection may be made according to the object desired.

In the "British Pharmacopœia," on the contrary, Liniments, Mixtures, Powders, Tinctures, &c., are separated from the drugs, and grouped in *their* alphabetical order, under the

THE PRESENT EDITION
The present edition, it appears to me, is a great improvement on the last, in that it contains a more complete and accurate list of the several preparations of any given drug. Further, it will be observed as a novelty in this edition, that all the officinal preparations, which are many of great value, and of frequent use in practice, are printed in red ink, as a means of easily distinguishing them from the preparations of the Dispensary.

Part II. comprises a "Classification of Remedies according to action," also grouped in Alphabetical order, with reference to the page in Part I. where each drug in question is described. This, I hope, will be found useful to the practitioner.

Part III. contains some brief Remarks on the Art of Prescribing.

Part IV. gives a short Account of Poisons and their Antidotes.

Part V. details some of the principal Bitters and Mineral Waters, with their leading chemical characters.

Lastly, the Appendix contains a table of the monetary values with their chemical symbols and equivalent numbers; also, tables of the weights and measures of the British Pharmacopœia, with their equivalents, together with the corresponding values in the French system.

PREFACE.

PREFACE.

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initial letters L, M, P, T, &c., respectively; an arrangement which, it appears to me, has this great drawback, that it necessitates reference to different parts of the work for information respecting the several preparations of any given drug.

Further, it will be observed as a novelty in this edition, that all non-official preparations, among which are many of great value, and of frequent use in practice, are printed in red ink, as a means of readily distinguishing them from the pharmacopœial compounds.

Part II. comprises a "Classification of Remedies according to action," also grouped in Alphabetical order, with reference to the page in Part I., where the drug in question is described. This, I hope and believe, will be found useful to the practitioner.

Part III. contains some brief Remarks on the Art of Prescribing.

Part IV. gives a short Account of Poisons and their Antidotes.

Part V. details some of the principal Baths and Mineral Waters, with their leading chemical characteristics.

Lastly, the Appendix contains a table of elementary bodies with their chemical symbols and equivalent numbers; also, tables of the weights and measures of the British Pharmacopœia with their symbols, together with the corresponding ones in the French system.

In reference to the alterations in the weights introduced into the Pharmacopœia of 1864, and the abolition of all signs or symbols in prescribing, which was then *ordered*, but in the present Pharmacopœia is made *optional*, it will be noticed that I have adhered to the plan of my former edition, and have adopted the changes as to *weights*; the drachm and scruple are not mentioned, nor are their signs used, but only the grain and the ounce: but as regards measures for *fluids*, I have retained the signs of the drachm and ounce only prefixing the letter *f.*, signifying *fluid*. The manifest convenience of these symbols in place of the more clumsy fl.dr. or drs., and the fl.ozs., is such, that it is thought they will still be in general use, and hence their retention here.

I must repeat what I stated in the preface to the last edition, that my intention has not been in any way to give directions how to *make*, but only how to *use* these preparations, to state their composition, and to give briefly an outline of the process adopted in the manufacture of some of them. In short, my desire has been to make a work which might be useful in daily practice; and in this I hope I have succeeded.

27, GEORGE STREET,
HANOVER SQUARE,
May, 1867.

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PREFACE.

In consequence to the alterations in the weights introduced into the Pharmacopœia of 1864, and the omission of all signs or symbols in prescribing, which was then ordered, but in the present Pharmacopœia is made optional, it will be seen that I have adhered to the plan of my former edition, and have adopted the changes as to weights, the drachm and scruple are not mentioned, nor are their signs used, but only the grain and the ounce: but as regards measures for fluids, I have retained the signs of the drachm and ounce, only prefixing the letter f., signifying fluid. The convenience of these symbols in place of the clumsy fl. dr. or drs., and the fl. oz., is such, that it is thought they will still be in general use, and hence their retention here.

I must repeat what I stated in the preface to the last edition, that my intention has not been in any way to give directions how to make, but only how to use these preparations, to state their composition, and to give briefly an outline of the process adopted in the manufacture of some of them. In short, my desire has been to make a book which might be useful in daily practice; and in this I hope I have succeeded.

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THE

PRESCRIBER'S COMPANION.

PART I.

THEORY AND PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS OF THE BRITISH PHARMACOPŒIA, AND THEIR ACTION, AND DOSES.

ABSENTHUM The dried herb *Artemisia absinthii*.
—*W. & A.*

ABSENTHUM The dried herb *Artemisia absinthii*.
—*W. & A.*

—A decoction of the dried herb 1 oz., water 1 pint.
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THE

PRESCRIBER'S COMPANION.

PART I.

DRUGS AND PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS,
THEIR COMPOSITION, ACTION, AND DOSES.

ABSINTHIUM. The dried herb *Artemisia absinthium*. Wormwood.

Infusum Absinthii.

Composed of the dried herb 1 oz., water 1 pint.
Action.—Aromatic bitter tonic. Anthelmintic per rectum, to the amount of a pint for an adult.
Dose.—For an adult, f3j to f3ij.
For a child a year old, f3j.
Incompatibles.—The sulphates of iron and zinc.

Oleum Absinthii.

Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, mʒ to mʒv.

ACACIÆ GUMMI. A gummy exudation from the stem of one or more undetermined species of Acacia.

Action.—Demulcent and emollient.

Dose.—Ad libitum.

Mucilago Acaciæ. (Formerly *Mistura Acaciæ.*)
Composed of gum arabic 4 oz., water 6 fl.oz.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒss.

For a child a year old, mxx to mxxx.

Incompatibles.—Mineral acids, acidulous salts, salts of lead, iron, and zinc, and alcoholic preparations.

An agreeable demulcent drink for irritable coughs may be made by mixing 1 oz. of mucilage with 20 oz. of water, and adding an ounce of simple syrup.

Dose.—Ad libitum.

Trochisci Acaciæ. Ph. Edin.

Composed of gum arabic 4 oz., starch 1 oz., sugar 1 lb.; make into a mass with rose-water, and divide into lozenges.

Dose.—Ad libitum.

ACETUM. Vinegar. An acid liquid, prepared from malt and unmalted grain by the acetous fermentation. Sp. gr. 1.017 to 1.019.

Action.—Refrigerant. With sage tea, it forms a useful gargle in relaxed sore throat.

Dose.—fʒss. to fʒij in sweetened water.

Acetum Cantharidis. Vide CANTHARIS.

Acetum Scillæ. Vide SCILLA.

Acetum Aceticum. At least 3 per cent. of anhydrous acetic acid. Prepared from wood by destructive distillation. $\text{H}_2\text{O}, \text{H}_2\text{O}_2$.
Action.—Diluted with an equal portion of water for use as a refrigerant in cancer.

Acetum Aromaticum. Ph. F. n.
Sage and origanum dried, of each 1 lb., cloves 30 grs., acetic acid 1 lb.
Action.—Refrigerant. A more agreeable form than the simple acetic acid.
Dose.—For an adult, mxx to mxxx.
For a child a year old, mʒ.

Acetum Aceticum Dilutum.

Composed of acetic acid 1 pint, water 7 pints. Sp. gr. 1.000. Contains 3.65 per cent. of anhydrous acid.

Action.—Refrigerant; used locally as a mild caustic in some skin eruptions.

Dose.—For an adult, mxx to fʒij.

For a child a year old, mʒ to mʒj.

For preparations of acetic acid are incompatible with alkaline earths and their carbonates; mucilages.

Acetum Aceticum Glaciale.

Sp. gr. 1.055 to 1.057. $\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2$. Not used internally.

Action.—Caustic, vesicant.

Acetum Arseniosum. AsO_3 . Vide ARSENICUM.

Acetum Benzoicum. $\text{HO}, \text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{O}_2$. Vide BENZOICUM.

ACACIE GUMMI. A gummy exudation from the stem of one or more undetermined species of *Acacia*.
Action.—Demulcent and emollient.
Dose.—Ad libitum.

Milago Acaciæ. (Formerly *Mistura Acaciæ*.)
 Composed of gum arabic 4 oz., water 6 fl.oz.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒss.

For a child a year old, ℞ to ℞xx.
Indications.—Mineral acids, acidulous salts, salts of lead, iron, and zinc, and alcoholic preparations.
 A agreeable demulcent drink for irritable coughs may be made by mixing 1 oz. of mucilage with 20 oz. of water, and adding an ounce of simple syrup.
Dose.—Ad libitum.

Trochisci Acaciæ. Ph. Edin.
 Composed of gum arabic 4 oz., starch 1 oz., sugar 1 lb.; make into a mass with rose-water, and divide into lozenges.
Dose.—Ad libitum.

ACETUM. Vinegar. An acid liquid, prepared from malt and unmalted grain by the acetous fermentation. Sp. gr. 1.017 to 1.019.
Action.—Refrigerant. With sage tea, it forms a useful gargle in relaxed sore throat.
Dose.—fʒss. to fʒj in sweetened water.

Acetum Cantharidis. *Vide* CANTHARIS.

Acetum Scillæ. *Vide* SCILLA.

Acidum Aceticum. (About $\frac{1}{16}$ weaker than the first.) Contains 28 per cent. of anhydrous acid. Prepared from wood by destructive distillation. Sp. gr. 1.044. $\text{HO}, \text{O}_4\text{H}_3\text{O}_3$.
Action.—Diluted with an equal portion of water for subcutaneous injection in cancer.

Acidum Aceticum Aromaticum. Ph. Edin.
 Rosemary and origanum dried, of each 1 oz., lavender $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., cloves 30 grs., acetic acid 1½ pints.

Action.—Refrigerant. A more agreeable form than the dilute acetic acid.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥v to ℥xv.
 For a child a year old, ℥j.

Acidum Aceticum Dilutum.
 Composed of acetic acid 1 pint, water 7 pints. Sp. gr. 1.006. Contains 3.63 per cent. of anhydrous acid.

Action.—Refrigerant; used locally as a mild escharotic in some skin eruptions.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥xxx to fʒij.

For a child a year old, ℥j to ℥iij.

The preparations of acetic acid are *incompatible* with alkalies, alkaline earths and their carbonates; mucilage.

Acidum Aceticum Glaciale.
 Sp. gr. 1.065 to 1.066. $\text{C}_4\text{H}_3\text{O}_3$. Not used internally.
Action.—Caustic, vesicant.

ACIDUM ARSENIOSUM. AsO_3 . *Vide* ARSENICUM.

ACIDUM BENZOICUM. $\text{HO}, \text{C}_{14}\text{H}_5\text{O}_3$. *Vide* BENZOINUM.

ACIDUM CARBOLICUM. $\text{HO}, \text{C}_{12}\text{H}_9\text{O}$. Sp. gr. 1.065.
An acid obtained from coal tar by distillation.

Action.—Disinfectant. Useful in checking flatulence and correcting fetor of breath; also for controlling some forms of diarrhoea; as a local application for correcting foetid discharges and inducing healthy granulation; also as a gargle in putrid sore throat.

Dose.—For an adult, 1 to 3 grs. in water or pill.
For a gargle, 1 gr. to the oz.
For a lotion, 1 gr. to 2 oz.
For an injection, 1 gr. to 4 oz.

Glycerinum Acidi Carbolici.

Composed of carbolic acid 1 oz., glycerine 4 fl.oz.
This is the best form of keeping the acid in a liquid state. fʒj = 15 grs.; ℥iv = 1 gr.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥v to ℥x in water.

Suppositoria Acidi Carbolici cum Sapone.

Carbolic acid 12 grs., curd soap 180 grs., starch q. s.
Make a mass, and divide into 12 parts.

Action.—Disinfectant. Useful per vaginam in cases of cancer uteri.

Sodæ Sulpho Carbolas.

A compound of soda with sulpho-carbolic acid.

Action.—Disinfectant. Has been recommended in the treatment of zymotic disease, also in various forms of blood poisoning, and for some forms of obstinate sickness.

Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 20 grs.

Other sulpho-carbolates, as of lime, magnesia, potash, and ammonia, have been recommended for the same diseases.

ACIDUM CITRICUM.

Prepared from the juice of the fruit of *Citrus*.

Chemical formula: $3\text{HO}, \text{C}_6\text{H}_8\text{O}_7$.

Action.—Refrigerant.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥i to ℥ss.

For a child a year old, ʒss to ʒss.

This is seldom given alone, though in some cases it is used as a pleasant cooling drink. It is commonly combined with alkalies and with alkalis it forms salts.

Various different quantities for the compound are given.

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ACIDUM CARBOLICUM. $\text{HO}, \text{C}_6\text{H}_5, \text{H}_2\text{O}$. Sp. gr. 1.053.

Prepared from a firm coal tar by distillation.
 —Disinfectant. Useful in checking flatulence
 and as a retentive of breath; also for controlling
 discharges; as a local application for con-
 trolling discharges and inducing healthy granu-
 lation; as a gargle in putrid sore throat.
 Dose.—For an adult, 1 to 3 grs. in water or pill.
 For a gargle, 1 gr. to the oz.
 For a lotion, 1 gr. to 2 oz.
 For an injection, 1 gr. to 4 oz.

Unguentum Acidi Carbolici.

Compound of carbolic acid 1 oz., glycerine 4 fl. oz.

The best form of keeping the acid in a liquid
 form. $\text{℥j} = 15$ grs.; $\text{mij} = 1$ gr.

Acidum.—As above.

For an adult, mij to mx in water.

Suppositoria Acidi Carbolici cum Sapone.

Carbolic acid 12 grs., curd soap 180 grs., starch q. s.

Make a mass, and divide into 12 parts.

Use.—Disinfectant. Useful per vaginam in cases
 of cancer uteri.

Sulpho Carbolas.

A compound of soda with sulpho-carbolic acid.

Disinfectant. Has been recommended in

treatment of zymotic disease, also in various

forms of blood poisoning, and for some forms of

intestinal sickness.

For an adult, 10 to 20 grs.

Sulpho-carbolates, as of lime, magnesia,

and ammonia, have been recommended for

the same diseases.

ACIDUM CITRICUM.

Prepared from the juice of the fruit of Citrus Limetta,
 or from lemon juice. $3 \text{HO}, \text{C}_6\text{H}_7\text{O}_{11}$.

Action.—Refrigerant.

Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 30 grs.

For a child a year old, 2 to 3 grs.

This acid is seldom given alone, though in solution it
 forms a pleasant cooling drink. It is decomposed by
 the strong acids, and with alkalis it forms citrates, but
 requires different quantities for its complete saturation,
 thus—

20 grs. of the acid require 29 grs. of bicarbonate of potash.

“ “ 24 “ “ soda.

“ “ 17 “ carbonate of ammonia.

“ “ 15 “ “ magnesia.

Half an ounce of fresh lemon juice is equal to about
 17 grs. of citric acid.

ACIDUM GALLICUM. $3 \text{HO}, \text{C}_{14}\text{H}_3\text{O}_7 + 2 \text{HO}$. *Vide*
GALLA.

ACIDUM HYDROCHLORICUM. Sp. gr. 1.16. HCl .

Prepared by distilling chloride of sodium with sulphuric
 acid. Used chiefly as a caustic or lotion, seldom inter-
 nally, except as

Acidum Hydrochloricum Dilutum.

Composed of 8 oz. of the strong acid to a sufficiency of
 water to make sp. gr. 1.052. $\text{mij} = \text{mj}$ of strong acid.

Action.—Refrigerant; astringent; tonic.

Dose.—For an adult, mx to mxxx . As a gargle, ℥j to
 ℥viij of water or of the infusion of roses, in
 cases of relaxed or ulcerated throat.

For a child a year old, mj .

Incompatibles.—Alkalis and their carbonates, tartrates
 and citrates; tartar emetic, the salts of silver and
 lead, and most earths and oxides; mucilage.

ACIDUM HYDROCYANICUM DILUTUM.

Prepared by acting on ferrocyanide of potassium with sulphuric acid. Sp. gr. 0.997. HC_2N . It contains 2 per cent. by weight of acid. A powerful poison.

Action.—Sedative; antispasmodic; allays vomiting. Useful in dyspepsia, and gastrodynia. To allay the itching of pruritus a lotion of $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ to $\mathfrak{z}\text{viij}$ of water may be used.

Dose.—For an adult, mij to $\text{m}\nu$.

For a child a year old, $\text{m}\mathfrak{g}$.

Incompatibles.—Metallic oxides, the mineral acids, the salts of iron, and nitrate of silver.

Vapor Acidi Hydrocyanici.

Take of dilute hydrocyanic acid 10 or 15 minims, water 1 fl.dr. Mix in a suitable apparatus, and let the vapour that arises be inhaled.

Action.—As above.

ACIDUM LACTICUM. $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{O}_5\text{HO}$.

Prepared by the fermentation of cane sugar with cheese.

Action.—Is supposed to favour the digestive process.

Dose.—For an adult, mx to mxv .

ACIDUM NITRICUM.

Prepared by distilling sulphuric acid and n rate of potash. Sp. gr. 1.42. HO, NO_5 .

Action.—Used chiefly as a caustic, or largely diluted as a lotion.

Acidum Nitricum Dilutum.

Composed of nitric acid 6 fl. oz., water a sufficiency to make it sp. gr. 1.101. $\text{m}\nu = \text{m}\text{j}$ of strong acid.

Action.—Astringent; tonic; refrigerant. Infusion of roses made with this acid, instead of sulphuric

and sweetened, is the most useful. For a child a year old, mx to mxv .

Incompatibles.—Alkalis, their carbonates and acids, the earths and their oxides, sulphurets, the salts of iron, and nitrates.

Acidum Nitro-hydrochloricum Dilutum.

Composed of nitric acid 3 fl. oz., hydrochloric acid 4 fl. oz., water 25 fl. oz. Sp. gr. 1.074. $\text{m}\nu = \text{m}\text{j}$ of strong acid.

Action.—Tonic, refrigerant, alterative, and astringent.

Dose.—For an adult, mx to mxv freely diluted.

For a child a year old, mj .

Incompatibles.—Alkalis, alkaline earths, nitrates. The nitro-muriatic acid bath is composed of (5vj) of the strong acid, to a gallon of water.

Use.—Apply a flannel roller soaked with it to the limbs, and cover with oiled silk; keep constantly applied.

ACIDUM PHOSPHORICUM DILUTUM. $3\text{HO}, \text{PO}_5$.

Prepared by the action of nitric acid on phosphorus. Sp. gr. 1.46.

Action.—Tonic; refrigerant. Useful in allaying thirst in diabetes.

Dose.—For an adult, mx to mxv , freely diluted.

Incompatibles.—Lime water, calcareous salts, alkaline carbonates.

ACIDUM SULPHURICUM.

Prepared by the combustion of sulphur and the oxidation of the resulting sulphurous acid by means of nitric vapour. H_2SO_4 . Sp. gr. 1.843.

Action.—A powerful caustic. Not used internally.

ACIDUM HYDROCYANICUM DILUTUM.

Prepared by acting on ferrocyanide of potassium with sulphuric acid. Sp. gr. 0.997. HCN . I contains 1.0 g. of acid. A powerful poison. Antispasmodic; allays vomiting, hysteria, and gastralgia. To allay the vomiting of pruritus a lotion of fij to vj of water may be used.

Dose.—For an adult, mij to mv .
For a child a year old, $\text{m}\frac{\text{ss}}{\text{j}}$.
Incompatibles.—Metallic oxides, the mineral acids, the iron, and nitrate of silver.

Vapor Acidii Hydrocyanici.

Take of dilute hydrocyanic acid 10 or 15 minims, water 1 fl. oz. Mix in a suitable apparatus, and let the vapor that arises be inhaled.

Dose.—As above.

ACIDUM LACTICUM. $\text{C}_3\text{H}_5\text{O}_2\text{HO}$.

Prepared by the fermentation of cane sugar with yeast. Is supposed to favour the digestive process.
Dose.—For an adult, mx to xxv .

ACIDUM NITRICUM.

Prepared by distilling sulphuric acid and in rate of 1 part of HNO_3 to 142 parts of H_2SO_4 . Sp. gr. 1.42. HO, NO_2 .
Used chiefly as a caustic, or largely diluted as a lotion.

Acidum Nitricum Dilutum.

Prepared by adding 1 fl. oz. of water to a sufficient quantity of nitric acid to make 10 fl. oz. of strong acid. Sp. gr. 1.10. HNO_3 .
Action.—Tonic; refrigerant. Internally used with this acid instead of sulphuric.

acid, and sweetened, is the most elegant form for administering quinine with an astringent (Squire).

Dose.—For an adult, mx to xxx .

For a child a year old, mj .

Incompatibles.—Alkalis, their carbonates and acetates, the earths and their oxides, sulphurets, the sulphate of iron; mucilage.

Acidum Nitro-hydrochloricum Dilutum.

Composed of nitric acid 3 fl. oz., hydrochloric acid 4 fl. oz., water 25 fl. oz. Sp. gr. 1.074. $\text{mv} = \text{mj}$ of strong nitro-hydrochloric acid

Action.—Tonic, refrigerant, alterative, and astringent.

Dose.—For an adult, mx to xxx freely diluted.

For a child a year old, mj .

Incompatibles.—Alkalis, alkaline earths, mucilage.

The nitro-muriatic acid bath is composed of $\text{f}\frac{\text{ss}}{\text{viii}}$ of this, or about $\text{f}\frac{\text{ss}}{\text{ij}}$ of the strong acid, to a gallon of water. Temp. 98° . Apply a flannel roller soaked with this round the liver, and cover with oiled silk; keep constantly applied.

ACIDUM PHOSPHORICUM DILUTUM. 3HO, PO_5 .

Prepared by the action of nitric acid on phosphorus.

Sp. gr. 1.08.

Action.—Tonic; refrigerant. Useful in allaying thirst in diabetes.

Dose.—For an adult, mx to xxx , freely diluted.

Incompatibles.—Lime water, calcareous salts, alkaline carbonates.

ACIDUM SULPHURICUM.

Prepared by the combustion of sulphur and the oxidation of the resulting sulphurous acid by means of nitrous vapour. HOSO_2 . Sp. gr. 1.843.

Action.—A powerful caustic. Not used internally.

Acidum Sulphuricum Aromaticum. Sp. gr. 0.927

Prepared by digesting cinnamon 2 oz., ginger $1\frac{1}{4}$ oz., with sulphuric acid 3 fl.oz., rectified spirit 2 pints.

Action.—Tonic; slightly astringent.

Dose.—For an adult, $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{x}$ to $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{x}\mathfrak{x}\mathfrak{x}$.

For a child a year old, $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{j}$.

Incompatibles.—Alkalis and their carbonates, some earths and earthy carbonates, the oxides of metals, solutions of the chloride of calcium, acetate of lead, baryta, &c.

Acidum Sulphuricum Dilutum.

Composed of sulphuric acid 7 fl.oz., water a sufficiency to make it sp. gr. 1.094. $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{x}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j} = \mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{j}$ strong acid.

Action.—Tonic; refrigerant; astringent.

Dose.—For an adult, $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{x}$ to $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{x}\mathfrak{x}$.

For a child a year old, $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{j}$.

Incompatibles.—As above.

Acidum Sulphurosum. SO_2 . Sp. gr. 1.04.

Prepared by distilling together sulphuric acid and charcoal, the gas being dissolved in distilled water.

Used diluted 1 part to 6 as a stimulant lotion; also as a deoxidizing, disinfecting, and antiseptic agent.

Dose.—For an adult, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{s}\mathfrak{s}$. to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$, largely diluted. Useful in some forms of obstinate sickness; and diluted with an equal quantity of glycerine, for parasitic affections of the skin, &c.

ACIDUM TANNICUM.—*Vide GALLA.*

ACIDUM TARTARICUM.

Prepared from acid tartrate of potash by the action of chalk, chloride of calcium, and subsequent separation by means of sulphuric acid. $2\text{HO}, \text{C}_8\text{H}_4\text{O}_{10}$.

Action.—Refrigerant.

For an adult, 10 to 40 grs.
For a child a year old, 2 to 4 grs.
Incompatibles.—Alkalis and their carbonates, solutions of lead, mercury and vegetable acids.

ACONITI FOLIA. The fresh leaves and young tops of *Aconitum napellus*. Moistened.

Extremum Aconiti.
Theophrastus is evaporated to a proper consistence.
Action.—Anodyne and sedative. Used in various neuralgic affections, especially as a local application.
Dose.—For an adult, 1 to 2 grs.
This preparation is of very uncertain strength.

ACONITI RADIX. (The dried root.)

Thiara Aconiti.
Dose: 20 gr. of root in 1 pint of rectified spirit.
The preparation is just one-third the strength of that of the Ph. Lond., and one-fourth that of the Ph. Dur.
Action.—Sedative and anodyne. Lowers the frequency of the pulse, and produces perspiration. Is very useful in neuralgic affections.
Dose.—For an adult, $\mathfrak{v}\mathfrak{j}$ to \mathfrak{x} or $\mathfrak{x}\mathfrak{x}\mathfrak{j}$.

Limonium Aconiti.
Dose: 20 gr. of root, 10 oz. of rectified spirit, 1 oz. of oil of sweet almond, 1 fl.oz. of the drug.
Action.—Used as a sedative or anodyne, in neuralgic affections. Is best diluted with water, or employed in the form of a pessary.

Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 40 grs.

For a child a year old, 2 to 3 grs.

Incompatibles.—Alkalis and their carbonates, mineral acids, salts of lead, mercury and vegetable astringents.

ACONITI FOLIA. The fresh leaves and flowering tops of *Aconitum napellus*. Monkshood.

Extractum Aconiti.

The expressed juice evaporated to a proper consistence.

Action.—Anodyne and sedative. Useful in various neuralgic affections, especially as a local application.

Dose.—For an adult, 1 to 2 grs.

This preparation is of very uncertain strength.

ACONITI RADIX. (The dried root.)

Tinctura Aconiti.

Macerate $2\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of root in 1 pint of rectified spirit.

This preparation is just one-third the strength of that in the Ph. Lond., and one-fourth that of the Ph. Dub.

Action.—Sedative and anodyne. Lowers the frequency of the pulse, and produces perspiration. Is very useful in some forms of neuralgia.

Dose.—For an adult, $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{v}$ to $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{x}$ or $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{x}\mathfrak{v}$.

Linimentum Aconiti.

Aconite root 20 oz., camphor 1 oz., rectified spirit q. s. to make a pint. 1 fl.oz. = 1 oz. of the dried root.

Action.—Useful as a sedative or anodyne application in painful affections; is best diluted with soap or camphor liniment in equal parts.

ACIDUM TANNICUM.—F. GALL.

ACIDUM TARTARICUM.

Prepared from acid tartrate of potash by the action of alkali, and subsequent separation of the potassium salt. $2\text{HOC}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_6$.
Bitter.

ERUGO. Verdigris, & ba estate. f. cap. r.

Unguentum Eruginis. Ph. Lond.
 Castoreum 1 oz., vinegar 7 fl. oz., honey 14 oz.
 — U sed as a stimulant embrocation.

Unguentum Aëuginis. Ph. Ed.

R = int ent 15 oz, verlägt 10 Z
A. - A. 2 5' 10' 10' 10' 10' 10'

THREE, an oxide of Ethyl, C_2H_5O . Sp. gr. 7.
 Ether - sulphurous. Ed. Dub.
 A - Anæsthetic: diff. soluble stimulant.
 D - For anæst. mix. = III or IV.

Diethyl A. citus. $C_4H_8O, C_4H_8O_2$. Sp. gr. 0.910

—For an aught, xix to l5j.

Eller Purus. C_4H_4O . Sp. gr. 0.724.

Etheris. Sp. gr. 87. (Chem. J. S.)
Etheris C. 12. Hoffm. & A.
Aether l. fl. v. r. f. 10. 1-1
- 10. 1-1
- 10. 1-1

Aconitum. The alkaloid of the root.
 An exceedingly powerful poison that its
 administration is always dangerous; even
 a small quantity has been known to produce evil results.
 It is only for external use, and then great
 caution must be exercised.

Unguentum Aconitiae.
 Aconitae ʒss, rectified spirit ʒxxx, lard 1 oz.
 Aconitine; sedative. Applied in neuralgia.
 Is very costly and no better than the liniment.

ACTÆA RACEMOSA. The root of Cimicifuga racemosa.
 Black Snakeroot.

Decoctum Actææ Racemose.
 Composed of 1 oz. of the root to a pint of water.
 Aconitine; anodyne; alterative. In
 rheumatism, lumbago, and neuralgia.
 Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij.

Tinctura Actææ Racemose.
 The root of actæa 4 oz., rectified spirit a pint.
 Aconitine; it is also said to possess
 powerful anodyne properties in lumbago and acute
 rheumatism, and to be useful in chorea.
 Dose.—For an adult, ʒss. to ʒj.
 For a child a year old, ʒiij.

ADEPS PREPARATUS. Hog's fat deprived of its
 impurities, and purified by heat.
 Used in the preparation of Unguentum simplex.

Adeps Benzoatus.

Prepared by heating fresh lard one pound with resin
 of benzoin 160 grs.

The object of the resin is to preserve the lard from
 becoming rancid, and so to make it better adapted for
 the preparation of ointments.

ÆRUGO. Verdigris, subacetate of copper.

Linimentum Æruginis. Ph. Lond.

Verdigris 1 oz., vinegar 7 fl.oz., honey 14 oz.

Action.—Useful as a stimulant embrocation.

Unguentum Æruginis. Ph. Edin.

Resinous ointment 15 oz., verdigris 1 oz.

Action.—As a stimulant to sluggish granulations.

ÆTHER, an oxide of Ethyl, C_4H_5O . Sp. gr. 0.735.
 (Æther Sulphuricus. Ed. Dub.)

Action.—Antispasmodic; diffusible stimulant.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒx to ʒxxx or fʒj.

Æther Aceticus. $C_4H_5O, C_4H_3O_3$. Sp. gr. 0.910.

Action.—Stimulant; antispasmodic.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒxx to fʒj.

Æther Purus. C_4H_5O . Sp. gr. 0.720.

Spiritus Ætheris. Sp. gr. 0.807. (Formerly Spi-
 ritus Ætheris Compositus.) Hoffman's Anodyne.

A mixture of ether 10 fl.oz., rectified spirit 1 pint.

Action.—Stimulant; antispasmodic.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒxx to fʒj.

For a child a year old, ʒij to ʒiv.

Spiritus Ætheris Nitrosi. (Formerly Spiritus Ætheris Nitrici. Ph. Lond., Edin.)

Prepared by distilling sulphuric acid, nitric acid, and rectified spirit. C_4H_5O, NO_3 . Sp. gr. 0.845.

Action.—Diuretic, diaphoretic, stimulant, and slightly antispasmodic. In catarrh, influenza, cardiac dropsy, &c.

Dose.—For an adult, mxx to f5ij.

For a child a year old, miiij to mv.

Incompatibles.—Protosalts of iron and the preparations of guaiacum, alkaline, and earthy carbonates, iodide of potassium.

ALBUMEN OVI. The liquid white of the egg of Gallus Banckiva var. domesticus.

ALCOHOL AMYLICUM. Fousel oil. $C_{10}H_{12}O_2$. Sp. gr. 818.

Described as "an oily liquid, contained in the crude spirit produced by the fermentation of saccharine solutions with yeast." It is illegal to use it in the preparation of tinctures.

ALLIUM SATIVA. The bulb of the common Garlic.

Action and Uses.—Stimulant, antispasmodic, expectorant, and diuretic. Useful in whooping-cough, asthma, and other pulmonary affections. In India it is used in intermittent fevers; also as a vermifuge.

Dose.—For an adult, one or more bulbs.

ALOE BARBADENSIS. The juice of the leaf of Aloe vulgaris.

Action and Uses.—In the doses given below for the preparations of aloes the action is powerfully purgative

Alcaline. The Alkaloids of Aloe.
Action.—A powerful purgative. It is contra-indicated in pregnancy and in hæmorrhoidal affections.
Dose.—For an adult, ½ gr. to 1 gr.

ALOE SOCOTRINE. The juice of the leaf of Aloe socotrina.
Action.—Purgative.
Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 4 grs.

Decoctum Aloes Compositum.
Compound extract of aloes 12 grs., myrrh and saffron 30 grs., carbonate of potash 60 grs., extract of liquorice 1 oz., compound tincture of carduus 5 fl. oz., distilled water to 30 fl. oz.
Action.—Purgative, emmenagogue.
Dose.—For an adult, 15ss. to 15j or 15ij.
For a child a year old, 15ss.

Emula Aloes.
Aloe 40 grs., carbonate of potash 15 grs., starch 10 fl. oz.
Action.—Cathartic.

Emulsion Aloes Barbadosis.
Aloes 40 grs., carbonate of potash 15 grs., starch 10 fl. oz.
Action.—Cathartic.
Dose.—For an adult, 1 to 3 grs.

Emulsion Aloes Socotrina.
Prepared like the preceding.
Action.—Cathartic.
Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 4 grs.

AMMONIA NITRATA. Formerly Spiritus Nitrici. P. Lond. Elix. It is a solution of sulphuric acid, nitric acid, and water. $(\text{H}_4\text{O}_4\text{NO}_3)$. Sp. gr. 1.545. It is a powerful stimulant, and slightly cathartic. In catarrh, influenza, caruncle, etc.

For a child, ʒss to ʒij.

For a child a year old, ʒij to ʒij.

Preparations of iron and the preparations of iron, alkalies, and earthy carbonates, iodide

ALBUMEN OVI. The liquid white of the egg of *Gallus domesticus*.

ALCOHOL AMYLICUM. Fusel oil. $\text{C}_4\text{H}_9\text{O}$. Sp. gr. 0.818.

It is a liquid, contained in the crude oil, and is formed by the fermentation of saccharine substances. It is illegal to use it in the preparation of tinctures.

ALLIUM SATIVA. The bulb of the common Garlic. *Allium sativum*. L. Stimulant, antispasmodic, expectorant, and diuretic. Useful in whooping cough, and pulmonary affections. In India it is used in intermittent fevers; also as a vermifuge. For an adult, one or more bulbs.

ALOE BARBADENSIS. The juice of the leaf of *Aloe barbadensis*. In the doses given below for the preparation of aloe the action is powerfully purgative.

and cathartic; in smaller doses they act as stomachics and tonics. The larger doses also act as emmenagogues. 2 grs. Barbadoes = 3 Socotrine.

Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 4 grs.

ALOE SOCOTRINÆ. The juice of the leaf of one or more undetermined species of aloe.

Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 6 grs.

Aloin. The Alkaloid of Aloes.

Action.—A powerful purgative. It is contra-indicated in pregnancy and in hæmorrhoidal conditions.

Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. to 1 gr.

Decoctum Aloes Compositum.

Composed of extract of socotrine aloes 120 grs., myrrh and saffron 90 grs., carbonate of potash 60 grs., extract of liquorice 1 oz., compound tincture of cardamoms 8 fl.oz., distilled water to 30 fl.oz.

Action.—Purgative, emmenagogue, tonic.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒss. to fʒj or fʒij.

For a child a year old, fʒss.

Enema Aloes.

Aloes 40 grs., carbonate potash 15 grs., starch 10 fl.oz.

Action.—Cathartic.

Extractum Aloes Barbadosis.

An aqueous extract.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, 1 to 3 grs.

Extractum Aloes Socotrinæ.

Prepared like the preceding.

Action.—Cathartic.

Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 4 grs.

Pilula Aloes Barbadensis. (Pilula Aloes cum Sapone. Ph. Lond.)

Composed of Barbadoes aloes 2 oz., hard soap 1 oz., oil of caraway 1 fl.dr., confection of roses 1 oz.

Action.—As above, but is somewhat less griping.

Dose.—For an adult, 3 to 10 grs.

Pilula Aloes et Assafœtidæ.

Composed of socotrine aloes 1 oz., assafœtida 1 oz., hard soap 1 oz., confection of roses 1 oz.

Action.—Purgative and antispasmodic. Useful in hysteria.

Dose.—For an adult 5 to 10 grs.

Pilula Aloes et Myrrhæ.

Composed of socotrine aloes 2 oz., myrrh 1 oz., saffron $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., confection of roses 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 grs.

Pilula Aloes Socotrinæ.

Composed of socotrine aloes 2 oz., hard soap 1 oz., volatile oil of nutmeg 1 fl.dr., confection of roses 1 oz.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 grs.

Pilula Aloes Composita. Ph. Lond.

Composed of aloes 1 oz., extract of gentian, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., oil of caraway 40 drops, syrup q. s.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 grs.

Pilula Aloes et Ferri.

Composed of iron 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., Barbadoes aloes 2 oz., ground cinnamon powder 3 oz., confection of roses 1 oz.

Action.—Purgative: chalybeate; emmenagogue.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 grs.

Pulvis Aloes Composita. Ph. Lond.

Composed of aloes 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., guaiacum resin 1 oz., confection of roses 1 oz., powder of cinnamon $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

Action.—Alterative: purgative.

Dose.—For an adult 10 to 20 grs.

Tinctura Aloes.

Composed of socotrine aloes $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., extract of liquorice 1 fl. dr., proof spirit a sufficiency to make a pint.

Action.—Purgative.

Dose.—For an adult, 15j to 15j.

Tinctura Aloes Composita. Ph. Edin.

Aloes 1 oz., saffron 2 oz., tincture of myrrh, 2 pints.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, 15ss. to 15j.

Tinum Aloes.

Composed of socotrine aloes 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., cardamoms 50 grs., sugar 5 grains, sherry 2 pints.

Action.—As above; stomachic; tonic.

Dose.—For an adult, 15j to 15j.

For a child a year old, πr to πx .

Pilula Aloes et Ferri. Ph. Lond.
Composed of Barbadoes aloes 2 oz., hard soap 1 oz., compound cinnamon powder 3 oz., confection of roses 4 oz.
Action.—Purgative; chalybeate; emmenagogue.
Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 grs.

Pilula Aloes et Assafoetida.
Composed of socotrine aloes 1 oz., assafoetida 1 oz., hard soap 1 oz., confection of roses 1 oz.
Action.—Purgative and antispasmodic. Useful in
Dose.—For an adult 5 to 10 grs.

Pilula Aloes et Myrrha.
Composed of socotrine aloes 2 oz., myrrh 1 oz., saffron 1 oz., confection of roses 2½ oz.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 grs.

Pilula Aloes Socotrina.
Composed of socotrine aloes 2 oz., hard soap 1 oz., compound powder of nutmeg 1 fl. dr., confection of roses 1 oz.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 grs.

Pilula Aloes Composita. Ph. Lond.
Composed of aloes 1 oz., extract of guaiacum, 4 oz., caraway 4 drops, syrup q. s.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 grs.

Pilula Aloes et Ferri.

Sulphate of iron 1½ oz., Barbadoes aloes 2 oz., compound cinnamon powder 3 oz., confection of roses 4 oz.

Action.—Purgative; chalybeate; emmenagogue.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 grs.

Pulvis Aloes Composita. Ph. Lond.

Composed of aloes 1½ oz., guaiacum resin 1 oz., compound powder of cinnamon ½ oz.

Action.—Alterative; purgative.

Dose.—For an adult 10 to 20 grs.

Tinctura Aloes.

Composed of socotrine aloes ½ oz., extract of liquorice 1½ oz., proof spirit a sufficiency to make a pint.

Action.—Purgative.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij.

Tinctura Aloes Composita. Ph. Edin.

Aloes 4 oz., saffron 2 oz., tincture of myrrh, 2 pints.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒss. to fʒj.

Vinum Aloes.

Composed of socotrine aloes 1½ oz., cardamoms 80 grs., ginger 80 grains, sherry 2 pints.

Action.—As above; stomachic; tonic.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij.

For a child a year old, mʒ to mʒx.

ALTHÆA. The leaves and root of *Althæa officinalis*. Marshmallow.

Mistura Althææ. Ph. Edin.

Althæa root 4 oz., raisins 2 oz., water 5 pints, boiled to 3.

Action.—Demulcent; emollient.

Dose.—Ad libitum.

Syrupus Althææ. Ph. Lond.

Composed of althæa root $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz., sugar 3 lbs., water 1 pint, rectified spirit $2\frac{1}{2}$ fl. oz.

Action.—Demulcent; ptisan.

Dose.—For children, f3j to f3ij.

ALUMEN. $\text{NH}_4\text{O}, \text{SO}_3, \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3, 3 \text{SO}_3, 24 \text{HO}$.

Sulphate of alumina and potash.

Action.—Astringent; very valuable to check mucous and sanguineous discharges.

Dose.—For an adult 5 to 15 grs.

For a child a year old, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. to 1 gr.

Incompatibles.—Alkalis and their carbonates, alkaline earths, vegetable astringents, phosphates, preparations of mercury, lead, and baryta, and all vegetable infusions containing tannic acid.

Alumen Exsiccatum.

Prepared by heating alumen to liquefaction till vapour ceases to be given off.

Action.—Styptic; escharotic. For external use only.

Alumina Aluminis.
Composed of the white of 2 eggs, and alum 1 lb.
—Astringent; styptic.

Alumen Ferreum.

Prepared by dissolving peroxide of iron in sulphuric acid, and adding sulphate of potash. The peroxide of iron takes the place of alumina in composition above.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 grs.

For a child a year old, $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.

Alumen Sulpho Tannicum.

A compound of alum with tannic acid.

Action.—A powerful and effective astringent.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 grs.

For a child a year old, $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.

Liquor Aluminis Compositus. Ph. Lond.

Sulphate of zinc and alum, of each 1 oz., water 8 oz.

Used chiefly as a lotion; it contains 1 grain of sulphate of zinc in 1 fl. dr.

Action.—Astringent. For external use only.

Pulvis Aluminis Compositus. Ph. Edin.

Composed of alum 4 oz., lime 1 oz.

Dose.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 15 grs.

For a child a year old, $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.

ALTHÆA. The roots and leaves of Althæa.
M. P. 100.

Althæa. Ph. Edin.
Root 4 oz., raisins 2 oz., water 5 pints,
Boil 3 hours.
—Diluent; emollient.
—Ad. 1 lb. tann.

Althæa. Ph. Lond.
Althæa root 1½ oz., sugar 3 lbs., water
1 pint, rectified spirit 2½ fl. oz.
—Diluent; pisan.
—For children, 5j to 6j.

ALUMEN. $\text{NH}_4\text{O}, \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3, 3\text{SO}_3, 24\text{H}_2\text{O}$.
Sulphate of alumina and potash.
—Astringent; very valuable to check mucous
and sanguineous discharges.
—For an adult 5 to 15 grs.
—For a child a year old, ½ gr. to 1 gr.
—Alkalis and their carbonates, alkaline
phosphates, phosphates, preparations
of iron, lead, and baryta, and all vegetable infu-
sions containing tannic acid.

Alumen Exsiccatum.
Prepared by heating alumen to liquidation & the vapour
is to be driven off.
—Styptic; escharotic. For external use only.

Cataplasma Aluminis.

Composed of the white of 2 eggs, and alum 60 grs.

Action.—Astringent; styptic.

Alumen Ferreum.

Prepared by dissolving peroxide of iron in sulphuric acid, and adding sulphate of potash. The peroxide of iron takes the place of alumina in common alum.

Action.—Powerfully astringent as well as chalybeate; useful as a topical application, and to check hæmaturia.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 grs.

For a child a year old, ½ gr.

Alumen Sulpho Tannicum.

A compound of alum with tannic acid.

Action.—A powerful and effective astringent.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 grs.

For a child a year old, ½ gr.

Liquor Aluminis Compositus. Ph. Lond.

Sulphate of zinc and alum, of each 1 oz., water 3 pints.

Used chiefly as a lotion; it contains 1 grain of each of the salts in 1 fl. dr.

Action.—Astringent. For external use only.

Pulvis Aluminis Compositus. Ph. Edin.

Composed of alum 4 oz., kino 1 oz.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 15 grs.

For a child a year old, ½ gr.

AMMONIA. NH_4O .

Linimentum Ammoniaë.

Solution of ammonia 1 fl.oz., olive oil 3 fl.oz.

Action.—A local stimulant and rubefacient.

Liquor Ammoniaë. Sp. gr. '959.

1 pint of strong solution of ammonia, 2 pints of water.

Action.—Stimulant; antacid.

Dose.—For an adult, mv to mxx .

For a child a year old, mj to mij .

Incompatibles.—All acids; the earths, except lime and magnesia.

Liquor Ammoniaë Fortior.

Prepared by distilling chloride of ammonium, slaked lime, and water; it contains $32\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of pure ammonia; sp. gr. '891.

Action.—Powerfully stimulant; rarely used internally; rubefacient externally.

Dose.—For an adult, mij to mv .

Liquor Ammoniaë Acetatis.

A neutral solution of acetate of ammonia, prepared by mixing 10 fl.oz. of acetic acid, $3\frac{1}{4}$ oz. of carbonate of ammonia, water $2\frac{1}{2}$ pints. $\text{NH}_4\text{O}, \text{C}_4\text{H}_3\text{O}_3$.

Action.—Refrigerant and diaphoretic.

Dose.—For an adult, $\text{f}\text{z}\text{ij}$ to $\text{f}\text{z}\text{vj}$.

For a child a year old, mx to mxx .

Incompatibles.—Alkalis and their carbonates, acids, alkaline earths, corrosive sublimate, and the sulphates

of iron, copper, and zinc, a trace of arsenic, and of lead.
This preparation is about the strength of the L. of Ammonia Aromatic of the Ph. Lond. and is stronger than that of the Ph. D., and is of the strength of that in the B.P. 1864.

Ammonia Benzoes. *Ph. PREPARATIONS OF AMMONIA.*

Ammonii Bromidum. NH_4Br .

Action.—Nervine sedative and antispasmodic; useful in whooping-cough and other convulsive affections.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 or 20 grs.

For a child a year old, 1 to 2 or 3 grs.

Incompatibles.—Acids; alkaline salts.

This preparation is also made in the granular effervescent form, containing 2 grs. of the salt in 6 grs. The dose for an adult is from 6 to 12 grs.

Ammonia Carbonas. $2\text{NH}_4\text{O}, \text{CO}_2$.

Ammonia Sequi-carbonas. Ph. Lond., Dubl.

Action.—Stimulant, expectorant, emetic, and diaphoretic.

Dose.—For an adult, as a stimulant, 2 to 5 grs.; as an emetic, 15 to 30 grs.

For a child a year old, $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. to 1 gr.

Incompatibles.—Mineral acids, alkalis, alum, and salts of magnesia and zinc; salts of iron, mercury, and lead.

Spiritus Ammoniaë Aromaticus.

Compound of carbonate of ammonia 8 oz., strong solution of ammonia 4 oz., volatile oil of

Liquor Ammonia.
 Solution of ammonia 1 fl. oz., olive oil 3 fl. oz.
Dose.—A local stimulant and rubefacient.

Liquor Ammonia. Sp. gr. 960.
 A strong solution of ammonia, 2 parts of
 water.
Dose.—9 minims; antacid.
 For an adult, $\text{m} \text{v}$ to $\text{m} \text{xx}$.
 For a child a year old, $\text{m} \text{j}$ to $\text{m} \text{ij}$.
Indications.—All acids; the earths, except lime
 and magnesia.

Liquor Ammonia Fortior.
 Prepared by distilling chloride of ammonium, slaked
 lime, and water; it contains 82½ per cent. of pure
 ammonia, sp. gr. 961.
Dose.—Powerfully stimulant; rarely used internally.
 Rubefacient externally.
 For an adult, $\text{m} \text{ij}$ to $\text{m} \text{v}$.

Liquor Ammonia Acetatis.
 A neutral solution of acetate of ammonia, prepared by
 mixing 16 fl. oz. of acetic acid, 3½ oz. of carbonate of
 ammonia, water 2½ pints. $\text{NH}_4\text{O.C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2$.
Dose.—Refrigerant and diaphoretic.
 For an adult, 15j to 15ij.
 For a child a year old, x to xx .
Indications.—Alkalis and their carbonates, acrid
 earths, corrosive sublimate, and the sulphates

of iron, copper, and zinc, nitrate of silver, and acetate
 of lead.
 This preparation is about the strength of the Liquor
 Ammonia Acetatis of the Ph. Lond. and Edin., $\frac{1}{3}$
 stronger than that of the Ph. Dub., and about $\frac{1}{5}$ of
 the strength of that in the B.P. 1864.

Ammonia Benzoas. *Vide* PREPARATIONS OF BEN-
 ZOINUM.

Ammonii Bromidum. NH_4Br .
Action.—Nervine sedative, and antispasmodic; useful
 in whooping-cough and other convulsive affections.
Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 or 20 grs.
 For a child a year old, 1 to 2 or 3 grs.
Incompatibles.—Acids; acidulous salts.
 This preparation is also made in the granulated effervescing
 form, containing 2 grs. of the salt in 60 grs.
 The dose for an adult is from 60 to 120 grs.

Ammonia Carbonas. $2\text{NH}_4\text{O}, 3\text{CO}_2$. (Formerly
 Ammonia Sesquicarbonas. Ph. Lond., Dub.)
Action.—Stimulant, expectorant, emetic, and diaphoretic;
 antacid.
Dose.—For an adult, as a stimulant, 2 to 5 grs.;
 emetic, 15 to 30 grs.
 For a child a year old, $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. to $\frac{1}{3}$ gr.
Incompatibles.—Mineral acids, alkalis, alum, sulphate
 of magnesia and zinc, salts of iron, mercury, and
 lead.

Spiritus Ammonia Aromaticus.
 Composed of carbonate of ammonia 8 oz., strong
 solution of ammonia 4 oz., volatile oil of nutmeg
 c 2

$\frac{1}{2}$ fl.oz., oil of lemon 6 fl.dr., rectified spirit 6 pints, water 3 pints, distilled to 7 pints. Sp. gr. 0.870.

Action.—Stimulant; useful in nervous headaches.

Dose.—For an adult, \mathfrak{mxx} to $\mathfrak{f3j}$.

For a child a year old, \mathfrak{mij} .

Tinctura Ammoniae Composita. Ph. Lond.

Mastic 120 grs., rectified spirit 9 fl.dr., oil of lavender 14 \mathfrak{m} , strong solution of ammonia, 1 pint.

Action.—Stimulant; antispasmodic.

Dose.—For an adult, $\mathfrak{m\bar{v}}$ to $\mathfrak{m\bar{x}}$ or $\mathfrak{m\bar{xv}}$.

For a child a year old, $\mathfrak{mss.}$ to \mathfrak{mj} .

Spiritus Ammoniae Foetidus.

Assafœtida 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., strong solution of ammonia 2 fl.oz., rectified spirit a sufficiency to make a pint.

Action.—Stimulant; principally used as an anti-hysterical remedy, or for flatulence.

Dose.—For an adult, $\mathfrak{f3ss.}$ to $\mathfrak{f3j}$.

Ammonii Chloridum. NH_4Cl . (Ammoniae Murias. Ph. Edin. and Dub. Ammoniae Hydrochloras. B.P. 1864).

Prepared by neutralizing hydrochloric acid with ammonia, and evaporating to dryness.

Action.—Alterative; cholagogue; anodyne in some forms of neuralgia; emmenagogue.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 20 grs.

For a child a year old, 1 gr.

Incompatibles.—Acids and caustic alkalis, salts of lead and silver.

Liquor Ammoniae Citratis. $3 \text{NH}_4\text{OC}_3\text{H}_5\text{O}_7$.

A saturated solution of citrate of ammonia prepared by mixing solutions of citric acid 3 oz., and

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strong solution of ammonia 3 fl.oz., rectified spirit 6 pints, water 3 pints, distilled to 7 pints. Sp. gr. 0.870.
Action.—Stimulant; useful in nervous headaches.
Dose.—For an adult, \mathfrak{mxx} to $\mathfrak{f3j}$.
For a child a year old, \mathfrak{mij} .
Ammonii Formas. $\text{NH}_4\text{OC}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2$
Action.—Has been recommended as a stimulant in cases of the nervous system.
Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 grs. in solution.
Ammonii Iodidum. NH_4I
Action.—Alterative; resolvent; similar to iodine of potassium. Useful in syphilis and scrofula.
Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 5 grs.
Incompatibles.—Acids; acidulous salts.
Ammonie Nitras. $\text{NH}_4\text{NO}_3\cdot\text{H}_2\text{O}$
Prepared by neutralizing diluted nitric acid with ammonia.
Not used medicinally.
Ammonie Nitras Effervesceus.
Action.—Effervescent; stimulant.
Dose.—For an adult, 20 to 40 grs.
Each grain contains 5 grs. of the nitrate.
Ammonie Phosphas.
Prepared by acting on strong solution of ammonia with phosphoric acid. $\text{NH}_4\text{O}(\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4)_3$
Action.—Stimulant; diuretic. Has been recommended in cases of lithiasis, to render the urates soluble.
Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 20 grs.
For a child a year old, 1 gr.

Tinctura Ammoniae Comp. sita. Ph. Lond.
120 grs., rectified spirit 9 fl. drs., oil of
peppermint 14 fl. drs., strong solution of ammonia, 1 pint.
—Stimulant, antispasmodic.
—For an adult, $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{x}$ to $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{x}\mathfrak{x}$ or $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{x}\mathfrak{x}\mathfrak{i}$.
For a child a year old, $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{j}$.

Tinctura Ammoniae Comp. sita. Ph. Lond.
120 grs., rectified spirit 9 fl. drs., oil of
peppermint 14 fl. drs., strong solution of ammonia, 1 pint.
—Stimulant, antispasmodic.
—For an adult, $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{x}$ to $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{x}\mathfrak{x}$ or $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{x}\mathfrak{x}\mathfrak{i}$.
For a child a year old, $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{j}$.

Ammonia Fœtidus.
—Strong solution of ammonia 2 fl. oz.,
rectified spirit 1 pint, to make a pint.
—Stimulant; principally used as an anti-hy-
stercic remedy, or for flatulence.
—For an adult, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{ss}$ to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{ij}$.

Ammonii Chloridum. NH_4Cl (Ammonia Muri-
ca). Ph. Edin. and Dub. *Ammonia Hydro-*
chloras. B.P. 1847.
Prepared by neutralizing hydrochloric acid with
ammonia, and evaporating to dryness.
—Alternative, cholagogue; anodyne in some
cases of neuralgia, emmenagogue.
—For an adult, 5 to 20 grs.
For a child a year old, 1 gr.
—Acids and caustic alkalis, salts of
lead and silver.

Ammonia Citrat. $3\text{NH}_4\text{OC}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2$
A solution of citrate of ammonia pre-
pared by mixing solutions of citric acid 3 oz., and

strong solution of ammonia $2\frac{3}{4}$ oz., water 1 pint.

Action.—Refrigerant; expectorant.

Dose.—For an adult, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{ij}$ to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{v}\mathfrak{j}$.

Incompatibles.—The same as the Liq. Ammon. Acet.

Ammonia Formias. $\text{NH}_4\text{O}, \text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_3$.

Action.—Has been recommended as a stimulant in
chronic affections of the nervous system, epilepsy,
&c.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 grs. in solution.

Ammonii Iodidum. NH_4I .

Action.—Alterative; resolvent; similar to iodide
of potassium. Useful in syphilitic and scrofulous
affections.

Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 8 grs.

Incompatibles.—Acids; acidulous salts.

Ammonia Nitras. $\text{NH}_3, \text{NO}_3, \text{HO}$.

Prepared by neutralizing diluted nitric acid with solu-
tion of ammonia.

Not used medicinally.

Ammonia Nitras Effervescens.

Action.—Diuretic; stimulant.

Dose.—For an adult, 30 to 40 grs.

60 grs. contain 5 grs. of the nitrate.

Ammonia Phosphas.

Prepared by acting on strong solution of ammonia
with dilute phosphoric acid. $2\text{NH}_4\text{O}, \text{HO}, \text{PO}_5$.

Action.—Diuretic; stimulant; diaphoretic. Has been
recommended in cases of lithiasis, to render the urates
of soda and lime soluble.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 20 grs.

For a child a year old, 1 gr.

Ammoniae Sulphas. $\text{NH}_4\text{O}, \text{SO}_3$.*Action.*—Stimulant; resolvent; diuretic.*Dose.*—For an adult, 10 to 30 grs.**Ammoniae Valerianas.***Action.*—Antispasmodic; stimulant to the nervous system. Very useful in cases of hysteria.*Dose.*—For an adult, 2 to 8 grs.

As this salt is exceedingly deliquescent, it is best kept as a solution containing 25 per cent. of the salt, the dose being 15 to 30 drops.

AMMONIACUM. The gum resin from the stem of *Dorema ammoniacum*.*Action.*—Antispasmodic; expectorant; stimulant to mucous membranes.*Dose.*—For an adult, 5 to 20 grs., in pill or emulsion.**Emplastrum Ammoniaci.** Ph. Lond.

Ammoniacum 5 oz., dilute acetic acid 8 fl. oz.

Action.—Stimulant; rubefacient.**Emplastrum Ammoniaci cum Hydrargyro.**

Ammoniac 12 oz., mercury 3 oz., olive oil f3j, sulphur 8 grs.

Action.—Stimulant; resolvent.**Mistura Ammoniaci.**A solution of ammoniac $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. in water 8 fl. oz.*Action.*—Antispasmodic; stimulating expectorant.

Useful in chronic bronchitis.

Dose.—For an adult, f3ss. to f3j.**AMYGDALA AMARA.** The seed of the tree *Amygdalus communis*, var. *amara*. Bitter almond.Used for preparing the *Oleum Amygdalæ*.**AMYGDALA DULCIS.** The seed of the tree *Amygdalus communis*, var. *dulcis*. Sweet almond.*Mistura Amygdalæ.* The oil expressed from bitter almonds.*Action.*—The same as the mixture.*Dose.*—For an adult, f3j to f3ss. in emulsion.*Ph. Lond.* *Ph. Lond.**Ph. Lond.* *Ph. Lond.**Ph. Lond.* *Ph. Lond.**Ph. Lond.* *Ph. Lond.**Ph. Lond.* *Ph. Lond.**Ph. Lond.* *Ph. Lond.**Ph. Lond.* *Ph. Lond.**Ph. Lond.* *Ph. Lond.**Ph. Lond.* *Ph. Lond.**Ph. Lond.* *Ph. Lond.**Ph. Lond.* *Ph. Lond.**Ph. Lond.* *Ph. Lond.**Ph. Lond.* *Ph. Lond.**Ph. Lond.* *Ph. Lond.**Ph. Lond.* *Ph. Lond.**Ph. Lond.* *Ph. Lond.**Ph. Lond.* *Ph. Lond.**Ph. Lond.* *Ph. Lond.**Ph. Lond.* *Ph. Lond.**Ph. Lond.* *Ph. Lond.**Ph. Lond.* *Ph. Lond.**Ph. Lond.* *Ph. Lond.**Ph. Lond.* *Ph. Lond.**Ph. Lond.* *Ph. Lond.**Ph. Lond.* *Ph. Lond.**Ph. Lond.* *Ph. Lond.**Ph. Lond.* *Ph. Lond.**Ph. Lond.* *Ph. Lond.**Ph. Lond.* *Ph. Lond.**Ph. Lond.* *Ph. Lond.**Ph. Lond.* *Ph. Lond.**Ph. Lond.* *Ph. Lond.**Ph. Lond.* *Ph. Lond.*

Sulphur, NH_4SO_4 .
 Stimulant; resolvent; diuretic.
 For an adult, 10 to 30 grs.

Valerianas.
 Antispasmodic - stimulant to the nervous system.
 Very useful in cases of hysteria.
 For an adult, 2 to 3 grs.
 As the salt is exceedingly deliquescent, it is best
 in a solution containing 25 per cent. of the
 salt, 15 to 20 drops.

AMMONIACUM. The gum resin from the stem of
Ammonium.

Antispasmodic; expectorant; stimulant to
 the nervous system.

For an adult, 5 to 20 grs., in pill or emulsion.

Electrum Ammoniaci. Ph. Lond.

Ammoniac 5 oz., dilute acetic acid 3 fl.oz.

Stimulant; rubefacient.

Electrum Ammoniaci cum Hydrargyro.

Ammoniac 12 oz., mercury 3 oz., olive oil 15j, sulphur

Stimulant; resolvent.

Mistura Ammoniaci.

Ammoniac 4 oz., in water 8 fl.oz.

Antispasmodic; stimulating expectorant.

Useful in chronic bronchitis.

For an adult, 15ss. to 15j.

AMYGDALA AMARA. The seed of the tree *Amy-*
gdalus, var. *amara*. Bitter almond.
 Used for preparing the Oleum Amygdalæ.

AMYGDALA DULCIS. The seeds of *Amygdalus com-*
munis, var. *dulcis*. Sweet almond.

Mistura Amygdalæ.

Compound powder of almonds $2\frac{1}{2}$ oz., water 1 pint.

Action.—Diluent; demulcent. Useful as a basis for
 cough mixtures. Almond cakes have been recom-
 mended by Dr. Pavey instead of bread in diabetic
 subjects.

Dose.—For an adult, f3j to f3ij.

For a child a year old, f3j.

Oleum Amygdalæ. The oil expressed from bitter
 or sweet almonds.

Action.—The same as the mixture.

Dose.—For an adult, f3j to f3ss. in emulsion.

Pulvis Amygdalæ Compositus. (Formerly
 Confectio Amygdalæ. Ph. Lond.)

Sweet almonds 8 oz., sugar 4 oz., gum acacia 1 oz.

Used only for the Mistura Amygdalæ.

Dose.—60 to 120 grs.

AMYL NITRIS. $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{11}\text{O}, \text{NO}_3$.

Produced by the action of nitric acid on amylic
 alcohol.

Action.—Antispasmodic. Useful in some bronchial
 affections.

Dose.—By inhalation, the vapour of m̄ij to m̄v. To
 be used with caution.

AMYLENE.

Prepared by the distillation of amylic alcohol with
 chloride of zinc. $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{10}$.

Action.—Anæsthetic. Recommended and used by
 the late Dr. Snow. Seldom employed now.

AMYLUM. Starch procured from the seed of *Tri-*
ticum vulgare. Common Wheat.

Glycerinum Amyli. Plasma.

Composed of starch 1 oz., glycerine, 8 fl.oz.

Action.—Emollient.**Mucilago Amyli.** (Formerly Decoctum Amyli.)

Composed of starch 120 grs., water 10 fl.oz.

Action.—Emollient; absorbent.*Dose.*—Ad libitum. As the vehicle for active drugs in enemata, and for making the starch bandages.*Incompatibles.*—All preparations of iodine.**Amyli Iodidum.**

Prepared by rubbing iodine (24 grs. moistened with a few drops of spirit) with starch (1 oz.) until the powder becomes uniformly blue.

Action and Uses.—Similar to iodine, less irritating to the stomach.*Dose.*—A teaspoonful, in some thick vehicle, gradually increased.**ANDIRA INERMIS.** The bark.*Action.*—Purgative; very much resembles jalap.*Dose.*—Of the powdered bark for an adult, 20 to 30 grs.**ANETHI FRUCTUS.** The fruit of *Anethum graveolens*.

Common Dill.

Action.—Carminative; stimulant; aromatic.*Dose.*—Of the powder for an adult, 10 to 30 grs.**Aqua Anethi.**

1lb. of bruised dill fruit distilled with two gallons of water.

Action.—As above. Useful in flatulence.*Dose.*—For an adult, ʒj to ʒij.

For a child a year old, ʒj to ʒij.

C. H. N.

—As above.

—For an adult, ʒj to ʒij.

—For a child a year old, ʒj to ʒij.

ANGELICA. The root of *Angelica*.

—Garden Angelica.

—This was formerly much esteemed as

a stimulant and an emmenagogue.

—Of the powder for an adult, ʒj to ʒij.

—In infusion.

ANILINE. Obtained from coal tar, in the form of

C. H. N.

Used in the form of sulphate, in doses of ʒj.

—Used in chronic epistaxis, in the form of

a solution.

ANISUM. The fruit of *Pimpinella anisum*. At

—Carminative; stimulant.

—Of the powder for an adult, 10 to 30 grs.

Aqua Anisi. Ph. Lond.

A mixture of the oil of aniseed in water.

—As above. Useful in flatulence.

—For an adult, ʒj to ʒij.

—For a child a year old, ʒj to ʒij.

Emmenagogue Anisi.

Oil of Anise 1 fl.oz., rectified spirit 4 fl.oz.

—Stimulant; carminative; aromatic.

—For an adult, ʒj to ʒij.

—For a child a year old, ʒj to ʒij.

Common Anisi.

—As above.

—For an adult, ʒj to ʒij.

—For a child a year old, ʒj to ʒij.

Opusculum Amyli. Plasma.
Composed of starch 1 oz., glycerine, 3 fl. oz.
Aqueous Emulsion.

Mucosa Amyli. (Formerly Decoctum Amyli.)
Composed of starch 120 grs., water 10 fl. oz.
Aqueous Emulsion; also rhomb.
Dose.—Ad Miltum. As the vehicle for active drugs in
stomach, and for making the starch bandages.
Preparations.—All preparations of iodine.

Amylo Iodidum.
Prepared by rubbing iodine (24 grs. moistened with
a few drops of spirit) with starch (1 oz.) until the
powder becomes uniformly blue.
Taste and Use.—Similar to iodine, less irritating
to the stomach.
Dose.—A teaspoonful, in some thick vehicle,
gradually increased.

ANDIRA INERMIS. The bark.
Taste.—Purgative; very much resembles jalap.
Dose.—Of the powdered bark for an adult, 20
to 30 grs.

ANETHI FRUCTUS. The fruit of *Anethum graveolens*.
Common Dill.
Taste.—Carminative; stimulant; aromatic.
Dose.—Of the powder for an adult, 10 to 30 grs.

Aqua Anethi.
1 lb. of bruised dill fruit distilled with two gallons of
water.
Dose.—As above. Useful in flatulence.
For an adult, 3j to 5ij.
For a child a year old, 3j to 5j.

Oleum Anethi.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, m̄v. on sugar or in emulsion.

ANGELICA. The root or seeds of *Archangelica officinalis*. Garden Angelica.

Action.—This was formerly much esteemed as an effective aromatic stimulant and stomachic.

Dose.—Of the powder for an adult, 30 to 60 grs.; or in infusion.

ANILINE. Obtained from coal tar, indigo, &c.
 $C_{12}H_7N$.

Used in the form of sulphate, in doses of 1 gr.

Action.—Useful in chronic spasmodic nervous affections.

ANISUM. The fruit of *Pimpinella anisum*. Aniseed.

Action.—Carminative; stimulant.

Dose.—Of the powder for an adult, 10 to 30 grs.

Aqua Anisi. Ph. Lond.

A mixture of the oil of aniseed in water.

Action.—As above. Useful in flatulence.

Dose.—For an adult, 3j to 5iv.

For a child a year old, 3j to 5ij.

Essentia Anisi.

Oil of Anise 1 fl. oz., rectified spirit 4 fl. oz.

Action.—Stimulant; carminative; aromatic.

Dose.—For an adult, m̄x to m̄xx.

For a child a year old, m̄j.

Oleum Anisi.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, m̄v. on sugar or in an emulsion.

ANTHEMIDIS FLORES. The flower-heads of *Anthemis nobilis*. Chamomile.

Action.—An aromatic and slightly stimulant bitter stomachic tonic.

Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 30 grs.

Incompatibles.—The salts and preparations of iron.

Extractum Anthemidis.

A watery extract.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult 2 to 10 grs.

Infusum Anthemidis.

Composed of chamomile flowers $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., water 10 fl.oz.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, f3j to f3ij.

For a child a year old, f3j.

Incompatibles.—As above.

Oleum Anthemidis.

Action.—As above. Used in preparing the extract.

Dose.—For an adult, mij to mv, on sugar or in emulsion.

ANTIMONIUM. Sb. Eq. 129.

Antimonii Oxidum. SbO_3 . (Antimonii Ter-
oxydum. Ph. Edin.)

Prepared by the action of carbonate of soda on ter-
chloride of antimony.

Action.—Diaphoretic, expectorant, emetic, according
to the dose. It is best given in the form of pill or
powder.

Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 grs., or 5 grs. as an emetic.

Ph. L. *Antimonii Oxidum.* (Jamaica powder.)
Antimonii Oxidum Compositum. Ph. L. 1861.
Ordo. *Antimonii Oxidum Compositum.* 1 part, phosphate of soda 2 parts.
A.—As above.
D.—F: an adult, 2 to 6 grs.
L. *Antimonii Chloridi.* Sp. gr. 1.47.
A.—Caustic; irritant; causes local pain or in-
flammation; is never used internally.
Antimonium Nigrum. Sb_2S_3 . Oxide of antimony.
Antimonium. Ph. L. 1861.
Prepared by the purification of sulphide of antimony
by fusion. Not used medicinally.
Antimonium Sulphuratum.
Composed of the sulphide of antimony, Sb_2S_3 , with a
small and variable amount of oxide of antimony, Sb_2O_3 .
A.—Aromatic; emetic; diaphoretic.
D.—For an adult, 1 to 5 grs.; as an emetic 10 grs.
Antimonium Tartaratum. (Antimonii Potassio-
tartras. Ph. L. 1861.)
Prepared by the action of acid tartaric of potassium
on antimony. $KO, S_2O_8, C_4H_4O_6 + 2H_2O$.
A.—As an alternative, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. or $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.
as a cathartic and expectorant, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. to $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.; as a
stimulant, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.; as an emetic, 1 gr. to 2 grs.
Preparation.—Acid, alkalis, their carbonates, iron
water, murex of acid, and most bitter and caustic
drugs.
Tinctura Antimonii Tartarati.
Tincture of antimony $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., simple alcohol 1 z.
This preparation contains more than as much tar-
taric acid as antimony as *Ting. Antim. Tart. D.* Ph.
A.—Stimulant, irritant, vesicant.

ANTHEMIDIS FLORES. The flower-heads of *Anthemidis*. (Linn.)
Action.—Aromatic and slightly stimulant bitter.
Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 30 grs.
Preparation.—The salts and preparations of iron.

Liquor Anthemidis.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult 2 to 10 grs.

Liquor Anthemidis.

Preparation.—Take of dam-rose flowers $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., water 10 fl. oz.

Dose.—As above.

For an adult, 15j to 15j.

For a child a year old, 15j.

For an adult, 15j to 15j, on sugar or in emulsion.

ANTHEMIDIS. *Sb.* Eq. 129.

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ANTHEMIDIS. *Sb.* Eq. 129.

Pulvis Antimonialis. (James's powder, Pulvis Antimonialis Composita. Ph. Lond.)

Oxide of antimony 1 part, phosphate of lime 2 parts.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 6 grs.

Liquor Antimonii Chloridi. Sp. gr. 1.47.

Action.—Caustic; irritant; causes little pain or inflammation; is never used internally.

Antimonium Nigrum. SbS^2 . (Oxysulphuret of Antimony. Ph. Lond.)

Prepared by the purification of sulphide of antimony by fusion. Not used medicinally.

Antimonium Sulphuratum.

Composed of the sulphide of antimony, SbS_3 , with a small and variable amount of oxide of antimony, SbO_3 .

Action.—Alterative; emetic; diaphoretic.

Dose.—For an adult, 1 to 5 grs.; as an emetic 10 grs.

Antimonium Tartaratum. (Antimonii Potassio Tartras. Ph. Lond.)

Prepared by the action of acid tartrate of potash on oxide of antimony. $KO, SbO_3, C_8H_4O_{10} + 2 HO$.

Action and Uses.—As an alterative, $\frac{1}{16}$ gr. or $\frac{1}{12}$ gr.; as a diaphoretic and expectorant, $\frac{1}{8}$ gr. to $\frac{1}{6}$ gr.; as a sudorific, $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.; as an emetic, 1 gr. to 2 grs.

Incompatibles.—Acids, alkalis, their carbonates, lime-water, the salts of lead, and most bitter and astringent infusions.

Unguentum Antimonii Tartarati.

Tartarated antimony $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., simple ointment 1 oz.

This preparation contains nearly twice as much tartarated antimony as Ung. Antim. Tart. Dub. Ph.

Action.—Stimulant; irritant; vesicant.

Vinum Antimoniale. (Vinum Antimonii Potassio Tartratis.)

A solution of tartarated antimony 40 grs., in sherry 1 pint (= 1 gr. in $\frac{1}{4}$ fl.oz., or $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. in f3j).

Dose.—For an adult, $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{x}$ to $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{x}\mathfrak{x}\mathfrak{x}$, f3ij, or more, according to the action required.

For a child a year old, $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{j}$ to $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$, or $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{x}$ as an emetic.

APIOL. The active principle of the seeds of *Petroselinum sativum*. Common parsley. The preparation exists as a yellow oily fluid.

Action.—A galactagogue; also tonic, antiperiodic, and emmenagogue.

Dose.—For an adult, $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{v}$ to $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{x}\mathfrak{v}$ in syr

Capsules of the above are also made, n. recommended for their emmenagogue properties.

Dose.—One night and morning.

AQUA. Natural water, the purest that can be obtained. To be filtered if necessary. HO. Eq. 9.

Aqua Chloroformi.

Chloroform f3j, distilled water f3xxv.

Action.—Stimulant; antispasmodic.

Dose.—For an adult, f3ss. to f3ij.

Aqua Destillata.

ARECA. The seed of *Areca catechu*.

Action.—Gently astringent. Not much used.

Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. in powder.

ARGENTUM. Pure metallic silver. Ag. Eq. 108.

Argentum Nitrat.

Prepared by the action of nitric acid on silver.

A. N.

Action.—Astringent, tonic, antiperiodic, and emmenagogue.

Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. to $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. in syr.

Dose.—For a child, $\frac{1}{8}$ gr. to $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. in syr.

Dose.—For a child a year old, $\frac{1}{8}$ gr. to $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. in syr.

Dose.—For a child a year old, $\frac{1}{8}$ gr. to $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. in syr.

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Dose.—For a child a year old, $\frac{1}{8}$ gr. to $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. in syr.

Dose.—For a child a year old, $\frac{1}{8}$ gr. to $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. in syr.

TIUM. A. (Vinum Antimonii Potassio)
 Prepared by the action of antimony 4 grs., in sherry
 1 fl. oz., or 4 gr. in 15 j.
 Dose.—For an adult, ʒj to ʒss, or more, ac-
 cording to the action required.
 For a child a year old, ʒj to ʒij, or ʒx as an
 emetic.

APIOL. The active principle of the seeds of Petro-
 linum. Common parsley. The pre-
 paration exists as a yellow oily fluid.
 Action.—A galactagogue; also tonic, antiperiodic,
 and emmenagogue.
 Dose.—For an adult, ʒv to ʒxx in syr.
 Solutions of the above are also made, in recom-
 mendation of their emmenagogue properties.
 Use.—One night and morning, ʒij.

AQUA. Natural water, the purest that can be ob-
 tained. Filtered if necessary. HO. Eq. 9.

AQUA C. or **FORMI.**
 ʒj. distilled water fʒxxv.
 Solution; antispasmodic.
 For an adult, fʒss to fʒij.

AQUA DISTILLATA.

ARECA. The seed of Areca catechu.
 A very astringent. Not much used.
 For an adult, ʒ to ʒss in powder.

ARGENTUM. Pure metallic silver. Ag. Eq. 173.

Argenti Nitras.

Prepared by the action of nitric acid on silver.
 AgO, NO_5 .

Action.—Astringent; tonic; antispasmodic. Useful
 in epilepsy. Best given in form of pill with bread.
 Apt to discolour the skin. Used also as a caustic.

Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{8}$ gr. to $\frac{1}{3}$ gr. in pill.

Incompatibles.—Acids, acidulous salts, alkalis and
 their carbonates, vegetable astringents.

Liquor Argenti Nitratis. Ph. Lond.

Nitrate of silver 60 grs., distilled water 1 fl.oz.

Action.—Used as a stimulant lotion to wounds.

Argenti Oxidum.

Prepared by the action of a solution of lime on one of
 nitrate of silver. AgO .

Action.—Tonic, astringent, and antispasmodic. Said
 not to discolour the skin as the nitrate. Best given
 in pill with bread.

Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. to 1 or 2 grs.

ARMORACIÆ RADIX. The fresh root of Cochlearia
 armoracia. Horse-radish plant.

Action.—Stimulant, sudorific, and diuretic. Useful
 in atonic dyspepsia and for flatulence.

Dose.—Of the powder, for an adult, 30 to 60 grs.

Infusum Armoraciæ Compositum. Ph. Lond.

Horse-radish and mustard-seeds of each 1 oz.,
 compound spirit of horse-radish 1 fl.oz., boiling
 water 1 pint.

Action.—Stimulant, &c., as above.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij.

For a child a year old, fʒj.

Spiritus Armoracæ Compositus.

Composed of horse-radish 20 oz., bitter orange-peel 20 oz., nutmeg $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., proof spirit 1 gallon, water 2 pints.

Action.—Stimulant; stomachic; tonic.

Dose.—For an adult, f3ss. to f3ij.

For a child a year old, miiij.

ARNICÆ RADIX. The dried rhizome and rootlets of *Arnica montana*. Mountain Arnica.

Action.—Stimulant, narcotic, and diaphoretic. Externally it is used to bruises.

Dose.—Of the powder for an adult, 5 to 10 grs.

Infusum Arnicæ.

Composed of $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of the root to 1 pint of water.

Dose.—For an adult, 1 to 2 fl.oz.

Tinctura Arnicæ.

Composed of arnica root 1 oz., rectified spirit 1 pint.

Action.—Stimulant, &c., as above.

Dose.—For an adult, f3ss. to f3ij.

For a child a year old, miiij.

ARSENICUM. As. Eq. 75.**Acidum Arseniosum.** White arsenic. AsO_3 .

Prepared by subliming commercial arsenious acid.

Action.—Alterative; tonic. Useful in chronic skin diseases, ague, and as a nervine tonic.

Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{10}$ to $\frac{1}{12}$ gr. in solution after meals. None of the preparations of arsenic are fitted for young children.

Incompatibles.—Earths, bitter infusions, and the salts of iron.

Liquor Arsenicæ. Liquor Arsenicæ is a solution of arsenious acid in water. It is prepared by dissolving 4 grs. of arsenious acid in 1 pint of water. *Action.*—Alterative. Useful in chronic skin diseases, ague, and as a nervine tonic. *Dose.*—For an adult, $\frac{1}{10}$ to $\frac{1}{12}$ gr. in solution after meals.

Form Arsenicæ. $3\text{FeO} \cdot \text{AsO}_5$. Prepared by mixing a solution of arsenious acid with a solution of iron. *Action.*—Alterative, nervine tonic. Useful in chronic skin diseases, ague, and as a nervine tonic. *Dose.*—For an adult, $\frac{1}{10}$ gr. to $\frac{1}{12}$ gr. in pill after food.

Sale Arsenicæ. $2\text{NaO} \cdot \text{HO} \cdot \text{AsO}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$. Prepared by the action of arsenious acid on nitrate and carbonate of soda. *Action.*—Tonic, alterative. Useful in chronic nervous affections and cutaneous diseases. *Dose.*—For an adult, $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{3}$ gr. in pill after food.

Liquor Sodæ Arsenicæ. A solution of arsenious acid in water. *Action.*—Alterative. Useful in chronic skin diseases, ague, and as a nervine tonic. *Dose.*—For an adult, $\frac{1}{10}$ to $\frac{1}{12}$ gr. in solution after meals.

Liquor Arsenicalis. (Liquor Potassæ Arsenitis.

Ph. Lond. Fowler's Solution.)

Arsenious acid 80 grs., carbonate of potash 80 grs., compound tincture of lavender 5 fl.dr.s., water to a pint. A fluid drachm contains $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. of arsenious acid.

Action.—Tonic, alterative. Useful as above.

Dose.—For an adult, mij to miv or mxx after food. Not suitable for very young children.

Incompatibles.—Acids, acidulous salts, sulphates of magnesia, iron, and copper, chlorides of calcium, iron, and barium, nitrate of silver, alum, and decoction of bark.

Ferri Arsenias. $3 \text{ FeO}, \text{AsO}_3$.

Prepared by mixing a solution of arseniate and acetate of soda with one of sulphate of iron.

Action.—Alterative, nervine tonic. Useful in nervous debility and some chronic skin diseases attended with anæmia.

Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{18}$ gr. to $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. in pill after food.

Sodæ Arsenias. $2 \text{NaO}, \text{HO}, \text{AsO}_5 + 14 \text{HO}.$

Prepared by the action of arsenious acid on nitrate and carbonate of soda.

Action.—Tonic, alterative. Useful in chronic nervous affections and cutaneous diseases.

Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ gr. in pill after food.

Liquor Sodæ Arseniatis.

A solution of arseniate of soda, 4 grs., in an ounce of water. About same strength as *Liquor Arsenicalis*.

Action.—Tonic, alterative. Useful as above.

Dose.—For an adult, mij to m v after food.

Liquor Arsenici Hydrochloricus.

Composed of arsenious acid 80 grs., hydrochloric acid 2 fl.drss., distilled water to make 1 pint. Sp. gr. 1.009. Is the same strength as the liquor arsenicalis.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, \mathfrak{mij} to $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{v}$ or $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{x}$ after food.

Arsenici Iodidi. AsI_3 .

Prepared by subliming together iodine and arsenic.

Action.—Tonic; resolvent. Useful in lepra and other chronic scaly skin diseases.

Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{20}$ gr., gradually increased to $\frac{1}{3}$ gr. Best given in the form of

Liquor Arsenici Iodidi. Disp.

Composed of liquor iodinii compositus 1 fl.oz., liquor potassæ arsenitis 4 fl.oz.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{v}$ to $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{xv}$ after food.

Liquor Arsenici et Hydrargyri Hydriodatis.

(Donovan's Solution.)

A solution of the iodi-arsenite of mercury, each drm. of which contains the equivalent of $\frac{1}{8}$ gr. of arsenious acid, $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. of peroxide of mercury, and $\frac{3}{4}$ gr. of iodine.

Action.—As above. Especially useful in syphilis.

Dose.—For an adult, $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{v}$ to $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{xx}$ after food.

ASARUM EUROPÆUM. The leaves or the root of the common Asarabacca.

Action.—Emetic; expectorant; in small doses errhine.

Dose.—Of the powder for an adult, 10 to 30 grs. as an emetic.

ASPARAGUS. The root and young shoots of the asparagus plant. *Ph. L.*
Action.—Astringent; resolvent. Useful in lepra and other chronic scaly skin diseases.
Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 20 grs. in pil or c.

ASSAFETIDA. The resin of *Narcissus asafetida*. *Ph. L.*
Action.—Astringent; resolvent. Useful in lepra and other chronic scaly skin diseases.
Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 20 grs. in pil or c.

ASSAFETIDA. The resin of *Narcissus asafetida*. *Ph. L.*
Action.—Astringent; resolvent. Useful in lepra and other chronic scaly skin diseases.
Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 20 grs. in pil or c.

ASSAFETIDA. The resin of *Narcissus asafetida*. *Ph. L.*
Action.—Astringent; resolvent. Useful in lepra and other chronic scaly skin diseases.
Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 20 grs. in pil or c.

Liquor Arsenici Hydrochloricus.
 1 of arsenic acid 80 grs., hydrochloric acid
 1 pint, distilled water to make 1 pint. Sp. gr. 1.044.
 In the same strength as the liquor arsenicalis.
 Dose.—As above.
 For an adult, mij to mx or xxx after food.

Liquor Arsenici Iodidi. *Disp.*
 1 of liquor iodini compositus 1 fl.oz., liquor
 1 of arsenitis 4 fl.oz.
 Dose.—As above.
 For an adult, mij to mxv after food.

Liquor Arsenici et Hydrargyri Hydriodatis.
 (Dowson's Solution.)
 A solution of the iodo-arsenite of mercury, each
 of which contains the equivalent of $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. of
 arsenous acid, $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. of peroxide of mercury, and
 $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. of iodine.
 Dose.—As above. Especially useful in syphilis.
 For an adult, mij to mxv after food.

ASARUM EUROPEUM. The leaves or the root
 of the common Asarabacca.
 Emetic, expectorant; in small doses
 Of the powder for an adult, 10 to 30 grs. as
 an emetic.

ASPARAGUS. The root and young shoots of
Asparagus officinalis.
Decoctum Asparagi.
 Composed of asparagus root 1 oz., water 2 pints.
Action.—Diuretic.
Dose.—Ad libitum.

ASSAFÆTIDA. The gum resin of *Narthex assafœtida.*
Action.—Antispasmodic; stimulant.
Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 20 grs. in pill or emulsion.

Emplastrum Assafœtidæ. (Ph. Edin.)
 Composed of litharge plaster and assafœtida, of
 each 2 oz., galbanum and bees'-wax, of each 1 oz.
Action.—Stimulant.

Enema Assafœtidæ.
 Assafœtida 30 grs., distilled water, 4 fl.oz.
Action.—Stimulant; antispasmodic. Useful in flatu-
 lence.

Pilula Aloes et Assafœtidæ.
 Composed of socotrine aloes, assafœtida, hard soap, and
 confection of roses, of each 1 oz.
Action.—Purgative; antispasmodic. Useful in hysteria.
Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 grs.

Pilula Assafœtidæ Composita. (Pilula Galbani
 Composita. Ph. Lond.)
 Composed of assafœtida, galbanum, myrrh, of each 2
 oz., treacle 1 oz. by weight.
Action.—Antispasmodic; stimulant. Used in flatu-
 lence.
Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 grs.

Tinctura Assafoetida.

Composed of assafoetida $2\frac{1}{2}$ oz., rectified spirit 1 pint.

Action.—Stimulant; antispasmodic. Useful in flatulence and hysteria.

Dose.—For an adult, f3ss. to f5j.

ATROPIA. $C_{17}H_{23}NO_3$. The alkaloid obtained from the root of *Atropa belladonna*. Deadly nightshade.

Action.—Anodyne; sedative; narcotic.

Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{100}$, $\frac{1}{50}$ to $\frac{1}{20}$ gr. Seldom used internally.

Liquor Atropiæ. (Tinctura Atropiæ.)

Atropine 4 grs., rectified spirit 1 fl.dr., water 7 fl.dr.

3j = $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.

Action.—Anodyne; sedative.

Dose.—For an adult, m̄j to m̄ij.

Unguentum Atropiæ.

Atropia 8 grs., rectified spirit mxxx, lard 1 oz.

3ss = $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.

Action.—Anodyne; sedative. To be used cautiously.

Atropiæ Sulphas.

Prepared by the action of dilute sulphuric acid on atropia. Used only for the preparation of

Liquor Atropiæ Sulphatis.

Composed of sulphate of atropine 4 grs., rectified spirit 1 fl.dr., distilled water 7 fl.dr.

Action.—As a lotion to the eye, it is less irritating than the uncombined alkaloid.

Dose.—For an adult, m̄j to m̄iv = $\frac{1}{50}$ to $\frac{1}{20}$ gr. For subcutaneous injection m̄j to m̄ij. This may be combined with the acetate of morphia, so that $\frac{1}{5}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. is injected.

ATEASTIUM.

Aurantii Cortex. The dried outer part of the rind of the bitter orange. *Caros B. 1000.*
Action.—An aromatic bitter.
Dose.—For an adult, 3i to 60 grs., or more.

Infusum Aurantii.

Inner orange-peel $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., water 10 fl.oz.

Action.—An agreeable aromatic bitter tonic.

Dose.—For an adult, f5j to f5ij.

For a child a year old, f5j.

Infusum.—The salts and preparations of iron.

Infusum Aurantii Compositum.

Inner orange-peel $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., lemon peel 60 grs., bruised
 60 grs., water 10 fl.oz.

Action.—An aromatic stimulating stomachic tonic.

Dose.—For an adult, f5j to f5ij.

For a child a year old, f5j.

Infusum.—As above.

Syrupus Aurantii.

Inner orange-peel 1 fl.oz., syrup 7 fl.oz.

Action.—It has very feeble action, and is chiefly of use to flavor other medicines.

Dose.—For an adult, f5j to f5ij.

For a child a year old, m̄x.

Tinctura Aurantii.

Inner orange-peel 2 oz., proof spirit 1 pint.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, f5ss to f5ij.

For a child a year old, m̄v.

ATROPIA. $C_{17}H_{21}NO_3$. The alkaloid obtained from the root of *Atropa belladonna*. Deadly nightshade.
Action.—Anodyne; sedative; narcotic.
Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. Seldom used internally.

Liquor Atropine. (Tinctura Atropine.)
Action.—Anodyne; sedative.
Dose.—For an adult, \mathfrak{m} j to $\mathfrak{m}\bar{\mathfrak{j}}$.

Unguentum Atropine.
Action.—Anodyne; sedative. To be used cautiously.

Atropine Sulphas.
Action.—Anodyne; sedative. To be used cautiously.

Atropine Sulphas.
Action.—Anodyne; sedative. To be used cautiously.

Liquor Atropine Sulphatis.
Action.—Anodyne; sedative. To be used cautiously.

Atropine Sulphas.
Action.—Anodyne; sedative. To be used cautiously.

Atropine Sulphas.
Action.—Anodyne; sedative. To be used cautiously.

AURANTIUM.

Aurantii Cortex. The dried outer part of the rind of the bitter orange. *Citrus Bigaradia*.
Action.—An aromatic bitter stomachic tonic.
Dose.—For an adult, 30 to 60 grs., or more.

Infusum Aurantii.

Bitter orange-peel $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., water 10 fl.oz.
Action.—An agreeable aromatic bitter tonic.
Dose.—For an adult, $\mathfrak{f}\bar{\mathfrak{j}}$ to $\mathfrak{f}\bar{\mathfrak{j}}\mathfrak{i}$.
 For a child a year old, $\mathfrak{f}\bar{\mathfrak{j}}$.

Incompatibles.—The salts and preparations of iron.

Infusum Aurantii Compositum.

Bitter orange-peel $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., lemon peel 60 grs., bruised cloves 30 grs., water 10 fl.oz.
Action.—An aromatic stimulating stomachic tonic.
Dose.—For an adult, $\mathfrak{f}\bar{\mathfrak{j}}$ to $\mathfrak{f}\bar{\mathfrak{j}}\mathfrak{i}$.
 For a child a year old, $\mathfrak{f}\bar{\mathfrak{j}}$.

Incompatibles.—As above.

Syrupus Aurantii.

Tincture of orange-peel 1 fl.oz., syrup 7 fl.oz.
Action.—It has very feeble action, and is chiefly of use to flavour other medicines.
Dose.—For an adult, $\mathfrak{f}\bar{\mathfrak{j}}$ to $\mathfrak{f}\bar{\mathfrak{j}}\mathfrak{i}$.
 For a child a year old, $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{x}$.

Tinctura Aurantii.

Bitter orange-peel 2 oz., proof spirit 1 pint.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, $\mathfrak{f}\bar{\mathfrak{j}}$ ss. to $\mathfrak{f}\bar{\mathfrak{j}}\mathfrak{i}$.
 For a child a year old, $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{v}$.

Vinum Aurantii.

Wine made in Britain by the fermentation of a saccharine solution, to which the fresh peel of the bitter orange has been added.

Action.—Slightly bitter and aromatic tonic.

Dose.—For an adult, f3j to f5ij, or almost ad libitum.

Aurantii Floris. The flowers of *Citrus Bigaradia* and *Citrus aurantium*.

Aqua Aurantii Floris. The distilled water of the flowers.

Action.—Slightly tonic, but used principally to flavour other medicines.

Dose.—For an adult, f3j to f5ij.
For a child a year old, f3j to f5ij.

Syrupus Aurantii Floris.

Orange-flower water 8 oz., sugar 3lbs., water 16 oz.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, f3j to f5ij.
For a child a year old, mx to mxv.

Aurantii Fructus. The ripe fruit of *Citrus Bigaradia*.

Tinctura Aurantii Recentis.

Bitter orange and rectified spirit of each q. s.

Action.—An agreeable aromatic bitter tonic.

Dose.—For an adult, f3j to f5ij.
For a child a year old, mv to mx.

AURUM. Gold. Au. Eq. 199.

Aurum Terchloridum. AuCl_3 .

Action.—Alterative; resolvent. At one time in great repute for syphilitic affections.

Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{10}$ gr. to $\frac{1}{10}$ gr.

AVENA. The dehusked seeds of *Avena sativa*.
The common oat. Used only for making porridge.
It is not for a direct medicinal purpose.

AXUNGIA. The old Edin. synonym for *Adiposum parvum*. Prepared lard.

BALSAMUM PERUVIANUM. The balsam from the stem of *Myroxylon Perseae*. Balsam of Peru.
Action.—Stimulating expectorant. Useful in any acute or chronic forms of pulmonary affection with cough. Also locally to sore nipples and to indurated breasts.
Dose.—For an adult, mx to mxv.

BALSAMUM TOLUTANUM. The balsam from the stem of *Myroxylon Toluifera*. Balsam of Tolu.
Action.—Expectorant; stimulant. Similar to above.
Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 20 grs. in emulsion.

Syrupus Tolutanus.
Balsam of Tolu 14 oz., sugar 2 lbs., water 1 pint.
Action.—The same as, though milder than, the Balsam of Peru.
Dose.—For an adult, f3j to f5ij, or more, for coughs.
For a child a year old, mx.

Tinctura Tolutana.
Balsam of Tolu 2½ oz., rectified spirit 1 pint.
Action.—Stimulant and expectorant.
Dose.—For an adult, mx to mxv.

ROSEAE SULPHAS. The sulphate of the alkali of Rosea bark (*Neocandrea Rosea*). $\text{C}_2\text{H}_2\text{NO}_6$
 MgSO_4 .

VINUM AURANTII. Prepared by the fermentation of a mixture of the flowers of Citrus Aurantium, which the fresh peel of the bitter orange is added to.

Action.—Slightly bitter and aromatic tonic.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij, or almost ad libitum.

Aurantii Floris. The flowers of Citrus Bigaradia and Citrus aurantium.

Aqua Aurantii Floris. The distilled water of the flowers.

Action.—Slightly tonic, but used principally to flavor other medicines.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij.
For a child a year old, fʒj to fʒij.

Syrupus Aurantii Floris.
Citrus flower water 8 oz., sugar 3lbs., water 16 oz.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij.
For a child a year old, ʒx to ʒxx.

Aurantii Fructus. The ripe fruit of Citrus Bigaradia.

Tinctura Aurantii Recentis.

For orange and rectified spirit of each q. s.

Action.—An agreeable aromatic bitter tonic.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij.
For a child a year old, ʒr to ʒxx.

AURUM. Gold. An. Eq. 199.

Aurum Terechloridum. AuCl_3 .
—Alterative; resolvent. At one time it was used at repeated doses for syphilitic affections.

Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{16}$ gr. to $\frac{1}{8}$ gr.

AVENA. The decorticated seeds of Avena sativa. The common oat. Used only for making poultices or for a diluent decoction.

AXUNGIA. The old Edin. synonym for Adeps Præparatus. Prepared lard.

BALSAMUM PERUVIANUM. The balsam from the stem of Myroxylon Pereiræ. Balsam of Peru.

Action.—Stimulating expectorant. Useful in many subacute or chronic forms of pulmonary affections with cough. Also locally to sore nipples and to indolent ulcers.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒx to ʒxxv.

BALSAMUM TOLUTANUM. The balsam from the stem of Myroxylon Toluifera. Balsam of Tolu.

Action.—Expectorant; stimulant. Similar to above.

Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 20 grs. in emulsion.

Syrupus Tolutanus.

Balsam of tolu $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz., sugar 2 lbs., water 1 pint.

Action.—The same as, though milder than, the Balsams.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij, or more, for coughs.
For a child a year old, ʒx.

Tinctura Tolutana.

Balsam of tolu $2\frac{1}{2}$ oz., rectified spirit 1 pint.

Action.—Stimulant and expectorant.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒxx to ʒxxx.

REBERIÆ SULPHAS. The sulphate of the alkaloid of Bebeeru bark (Nectandra Rodiæi). $\text{C}_{23}\text{H}_{20}\text{NO}_6$, HO, SO_3 .

Action.—A simple bitter tonic, possessed of anti-periodic properties allied to quinine.

Dose.—For an adult, 1 gr. to 5 or 10 grs., in pill or solution with sulphuric acid.

Incompatibles.—Alkalies and their carbonates, vegetable acids and astringent infusions, the bromide and iodide of potassium.

BELÆ FRUCTUS. The dried half-ripe fruit of *Ægle Marmelos*. Bael fruit.

Extractum Belæ Liquidum.

Composed of bael 1 lb., water 12 pints, evaporated to 14 fl.oz., with 2 fl.oz. rectified spirit added.

Action.—An astringent, said to be very useful in dysentery. One fluid ounce represents one ounce of bael.

Dose.—For an adult, f3j to f3ij.

For a child a year old, ℥v to ℥viij.

BELLADONNÆ FOLIA. The fresh leaves, with the branches to which they are attached, of *Atropa Belladonna*. Deadly Nightshade.

Action.—Narcotic and anodyne. Useful in neuralgia and various convulsive disorders; also in habitual constipation ($\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.); and in nocturnal incontinence of urine.

Dose.—For an adult, 1 gr. to 5 grs. Seldom used in this form.

Incompatibles.—Caustic alkalis, opium, strychnia.

Emplastrum Belladonnæ.

Composed of 3 oz. each of extract of belladonna and resin plaster, and 6 fl.oz. of rectified spirit.

Action.—Anodyne; sedative.

Extractum Belladonnæ.
The extract is evaporated to a syrupy consistency.
Action.—Anodyne; sedative; narcotic.
Dose.—For an adult, 1 to 1 gr.

Emplastrum Belladonnæ.
Action.—Anodyne.
Dose.—For an adult, 1 gr to 1 gr.

Tinctura Belladonnæ.
Belladonna leaves 1 oz., proof spirit 1 pint.
Action.—As above. Useful in whooping-cough.
Dose.—For an adult, 1 gr to 1 gr or 1 gr.
For a child a year old, 1 gr.
The preparation is about half the strength of the Tinctura Belladonnæ of the Ph. Lond. and Dub. One drachm is equal to 1 gr. of extract.

Unguentum Belladonnæ.
Composed of extract of belladonna 80 grs., lard 1 oz.
Action.—Anodyne; sedative.

BELLADONNÆ RADIX. The dried root.

Infusum Belladonnæ.
Belladonna root 20 oz., camphor 1 oz., rectified spirit 1 pint. 1 fl.oz. represents 1 oz. of the dried root.
Action.—Anodyne, sedative. Diluted with other liquids; too powerful alone.

Action.—See page 34.

ESZMINUM. A resinous exudation of the stem of *Syrinx Pennsylv.*
Action.—Stimulating expectorant, and antispasmodic.
Dose.—Of the gum resin for an adult, 5 to 10 grs., largely diluted with water or in pill.

Extractum Belladonnæ.

The expressed juice evaporated to a proper consistence.

Action.—Anodyne; sedative; narcotic.

Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{8}$ to 1 gr.

Succus Belladonnæ.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, $\mathfrak{m}\nu$ to $\mathfrak{m}\text{xx}$.

Tinctura Belladonnæ.

Belladonna leaves 1 oz., proof spirit 1 pint.

Action.—As above. Useful in whooping-cough.

Dose.—For an adult, $\mathfrak{m}\nu$ to $\mathfrak{m}\text{xx}$ or $\mathfrak{m}\text{xxx}$.

For a child a year old, $\mathfrak{m}\text{j}$.

This preparation is about half the strength of the Tinctura Belladonnæ of the Ph. Lond. and Dub. One drachm is equal to 1 gr. of extract.

Unguentum Belladonnæ.

Composed of extract of belladonna 80 grs., lard 1 oz.

Action.—Anodyne; sedative.

BELLADONNÆ RADIX. The dried root.**Linimentum Belladonnæ.**

Belladonna root 20 oz., camphor 1 oz., rectified spirit

1 pint. 1 fl.oz. represents 1 oz. of the dried root.

Action.—Anodyne; sedative. Diluted with other liniments; too powerful alone.

Atropia. Vide page 34.

BENZOINUM. A resinous exudation of the stem of *Styrax Benzoin*.

Action.—Stimulating expectorant, and antispasmodic.

Dose.—Of the gum resin for an adult, 5 to 10 grs., largely diluted with water or in pill.

BELE FRUCTUS. The dried half-ripe fruit of *Egle*
M. Bel fruit.

Extractum Belle Liquidum.

Composed of bael 1 lb., water 12 pints, evaporated to
4 fl.oz., with 2 fl.oz. rectified spirit added.

Action.—An astringent, said to be very useful in
dysentery. One fluid ounce represents one ounce of
bael.

Dose.—For an adult, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{ss}$ to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{ij}$.

For a child a year old, $\mathfrak{m}\nu$ to $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{v}\mathfrak{ij}$.

BELLADONNÆ FOLIA. The fresh leaves, with the
branches to which they are attached, of *Atropa*
Belladonna. Deadly Nightshade.

Action.—Narcotic and anodyne. Useful in neuralgia
and various convulsive disorders; also in habitual

constipation ($\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.); and in nocturnal incontinence
of urine.

Dose.—For an adult, 1 gr. to 5 grs. Seldom used in
children.

Contra-indications.—Caustic alkalies, opium, strychnia.

Plastrum Belladonnæ.
Composed of 3 oz. each of extract of belladonna and
plaster, and 6 fl.oz. of rectified spirit.

Action.—Anodyne; sedative.

Acidum Benzoicum.

Obtained by subliming benzoin. $\text{HO}, \text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_3$.

Action.—Diuretic; antispasmodic. Has the property of rendering alkaline urine acid, by the conversion of benzoic into hippuric acid in passing through the system.

Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 20 grs. Is best given as a benzoate in the form of ammoniæ benzoas, *infra*.

Adeps Benzoatus.

Composed of prepared lard 1 lb., benzoin 160 grs.

Action.—Stimulant. Used for making gall, lead, sulphur, and zinc ointments.

Ammonia Benzoas.

Prepared by the action of benzoic acid on solution of ammonia. $\text{NH}_4\text{O}, \text{C}_{14}\text{H}_5\text{O}_3$.

Action—Diuretic, and stimulant to the urinary mucous membrane. *Vide* ACIDUM BENZOICUM.

Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 20 grs.

For a child a year old, 1 to 2 grs.

Incompatibles.—Caustic alkalis, acids, and the persalts of iron.

Tinctura Benzoini Composita. (Friar's Balsam.)

Composed of benzoin 2 oz., storax 1½ oz., balsam tolu ½ oz., socotrine aloes 160 grs., rectified spirit 1 pint.

Action.—Stimulating expectorant, and antispasmodic. Useful also as an application to sluggish ulcers.

Dose.—For an adult, f3ss. to f5j.

For a child a year old, $m v$.

Water decomposes it, and throws down the resin; it should, therefore, be given with mucilage.

STEELE'S LYCIUM. T

Broeris Ly. II.

—[100]—

SYMPHITUM. A crys. in med. Ri. Eq. 15.

B. 2 (E.O., CO., HO.)

Preparation of nitric acid from the carbonate of a metal.

—Silene: M. c. s. u., t. re-

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...in ...

Bis. — L. Ammario C. ratis.

As the firm of ...

17. - 15 a. 12.

... - For an adult, 2 to 5 grs.

℞ Bismuthi et Ammoniae Citratiss.

By the action of nitric acid on barium, with
- solution for nitria and citric acid.
- nature: ten... Useful as a...

—1. ad. 15. 11. 17.

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the action of solution of salts on the

-F

For adult, 5 to 15 gms.

BERBERIS LYCIUM. The bark only is used. Rusot. This drug has great repute in India as a febrifuge: it is also slightly astringent, and is useful as a local application in some affections of the eye.

Tinctura Berberis Lycii.

Composed of the bark 8 oz., proof spirit 2 pints.

Action.—Used in India as a febrifuge.

Dose.—For an adult, f3ss. to f3ij.

BISMUTHUM. A crystalline metal. Bi. Eq. 213.

Bismuthi Carbonas. $2(\text{BiO}_3, \text{CO}_2)\text{HO}$.

Prepared by the reaction of nitric acid on bismuth, and subsequent addition of carbonate of ammonia.

Action.—Sedative; tonic. More soluble, and therefore more easily borne, than the nitrate. Useful in gastrodynia and dyspepsia, in pyrosis and vomiting. Should be suspended in mucilage.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 20 grs.

Bismuthi Ammonio Citratis.

A soluble form of bismuth.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 5 grs.

Liquor Bismuthi et Ammoniae Citratis.

Prepared by the action of nitric acid on bismuth, with reaction of solution of ammonia and citric acid.

Action.—Sedative; tonic. Useful as above.

Dose.—For an adult, f3ss. to f3j.

One fluid drachm contains 3 grs. of oxide of bismuth.

Bismuthi Oxidum.

Prepared by the action of solution of soda on the subnitrate of bismuth.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 15 grs.

Ammonia Benzoas.
Prepared by the action of benzoic acid on solution of ammonia. $\text{NH}_4\text{O}, \text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{O}_2$.
Action.—Diuretic, and stimulant to the urinary membrane. *Vide* Acidum Benzoicum.
Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 20 grs.
For a child a year old, 1 to 2 grs.
Contra-indications.—Caustic alkalis, acids, and the persalts of iron.

Ammonia Benzoas.
Prepared by the action of benzoic acid on solution of ammonia. $\text{NH}_4\text{O}, \text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{O}_2$.
Action.—Diuretic, and stimulant to the urinary membrane. *Vide* Acidum Benzoicum.
Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 20 grs.
For a child a year old, 1 to 2 grs.
Contra-indications.—Caustic alkalis, acids, and the persalts of iron.

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Action.—Diuretic, and stimulant to the urinary membrane. *Vide* Acidum Benzoicum.
Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 20 grs.
For a child a year old, 1 to 2 grs.
Contra-indications.—Caustic alkalis, acids, and the persalts of iron.

Tinctura Benzoini Composita. (Frier's Balsam.)
Composed of benzoin 2 oz., storax 1 lb., balsam tolu 1 lb., resin of aloes 100 grs., rectified spirit 1 pint.
Action.—Sedative expectorant, and antispasmodic.
Dose.—As an application to sluggish ulcers.
Dose.—For an adult, f3ss. to f3j.
For a child a year old, m. v.
Water decoctes it, and throws down the resin; it should, therefore, be given with mucilage.

Bismuthi Subnitras. (Bismuthum Album; Bismuthi Trisnitras.) $\text{BiO}_3, \text{NO}_3, 2 \text{HO}$.

Prepared by the action of nitric acid on bismuth.

Action.—Tonic; alterative; sedative; astringent. Uses as above. Should be suspended in mucilage.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 20 grs. in pill or powder.
For a child a year old, 1 gr.

Trochisci Bismuthi.

Composed of white bismuth 1440 grs., carbonate of magnesia 4 oz., carbonate of lime 6 oz., sugar 29 oz., gum acacia 1 oz., mucilage of gum acacia 2 fl. oz., rose-water q. s. Divide into 720 lozenges, each containing 2 grs. of bismuth.

Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 5 lozenges.

Bismuthi Tannas.

Action.—Astringent; sedative. Very useful in acute or chronic diarrhoea.

Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 20 grs.

Bismuthi Valerianas.

Action.—Antispasmodic, astringent, and sedative. Useful in gastrodynia and gastralgia.

Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. to 2 grs. in pill.

BISTORT. The root of *Polygonum bistorta*.

Action.—Pure vegetable astringent.

Dose.—For an adult, 15 to 30 grs. of the powdered root.

Incompatibles.—The salts and preparations of iron.

DEO-TINA BISTORTA.
The root of *Polygonum bistorta*.
—Astringent.
—For an adult, 5 to 10 grs.
—For a child a year old, 1 gr.
—The preparation is of use.

ERBAGO OFFICINALIS. Common Borage.
The seeds and leaves are good in many cases.
—Cul. LEPID.

ERAX.—For Soda Bismuth.

ERONTM. A kind of metallic element.
—E. L. S.
—Has been applied to cases of
—(of spirit). R.

ERONTM.

Prepared by the action of bromine on a solution of potassium.

Action.—Alterative; resolvent.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10, 20, or 30 grs.

For a child a year old, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. to $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.

ERONTM. KBr.

Prepared by action of bromine on solution of potassium.

Action.—Alterative; resolvent.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10, 20, or 30 grs.

For a child a year old, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. to $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.

ERUCIA. One of the alkalis from *Nuxvomica*.

The salts of bismuth are formed by saturating d.

—A pure better tonic, no astringent.

—For an adult, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. to 5 grs.

—*Notes.*—Potash, soda, ammonia, and the

Sol. Nitras. Bismuthum Album. Res.

For the action of nitric acid on bismuth.
Astringent; sedative; astringent.
Should be suspended in mucilage.
For an adult, 5 to 20 grs. in pill or powder.
For a child a year old, 1 gr.

Bismuthi.

1 of white bismuth 1440 grs., carbonate of
4 oz., carbonate of lime 6 oz., sugar 24 oz.,
1 oz., mucilage of gum acacia 2 fl. oz., rose-
water 4 fl. oz. Divide into 720 lozenges, each containing
2 grs. of bismuth.
Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 5 lozenges.

Bismuthi Tannas.

Astringent; sedative. Very useful in
chronic diarrhoea.
For an adult, 10 to 20 grs.

Bismuthi Valerianas.

Antispasmodic, astringent, and sedative.
Useful in gastrodynia and gastralgia.
For an adult, 4 gr. to 2 grs. in pill.

BISTORT. The root of *Polygonum bistorta*.
—Pure vegetable astringent.
For an adult, 15 to 30 grs. of the powdered
root.

—The salts and preparations of iron.

Decoctum Bistortæ.

Composed of bistort root 2 oz., water 1½ pints.

Action.—Astringent.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij.

For a child a year old, fʒj.

Incompatibles.—The preparations of iron.

BORAGO OFFICINALIS. Common Borage.

"The seeds and leaves are good to increase milk in women's breasts."—CULPEPPER.

BORAX.—*Vide* Sodæ Biboras.

BROMUM. A liquid non-metallic element obtained from sea-water. Br. Eq. 80.

Action.—Caustic. Has been applied to cases of cancer uteri (12 minims of bromine to fʒj of spirit). Requires great care.

Ammonii Bromidum.

Prepared by the action of bromine on ammonia.

Action.—Alterative; resolvent.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10, 20, or 30 grs.

For a child a year old, ¼ gr. to ½ gr.

Potassii Bromidum. KBr.

Prepared by action of bromine on solution of potash.

Action.—Alterative; resolvent.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10, 20, or 30 grs.

For a child a year old, ¼ gr. to ½ gr.

BRUCIA. One of the alkaloids from *Nux vomica*.

The salts of brucia are formed by saturating dilute acids with brucia. $C_{46}H_{26}N_2O_8$.

Action.—A pure bitter tonic, no astringency or aroma.

Dose.—For an adult, ½ gr. to 5 grs.

Incompatibles.—Potash, soda, ammonia, and the alkaline earths.

ERYONIA NIGRA

The dried leaves of *Eryonia nigra* are used in cases of "erysipelatous" and ecchymosed spots. It is also used as a poultice made with strappings of the root and the leaves.

ERYTHROFOLIA. The dried leaves of *Erythraea* *B. serratifolia*. Buchu.
—Tonic; diaphoretic; diuretic. Useful in irritable bladder with frequent micturition, in diseases of the prostate.

Dose.—For an adult, 20 to 30 gra. of the powder.

Infusum Buchu.
Composed of buchu ½ oz., water 10 fl.oz.
Action.—Diuretic; stomachic; diaphoretic.
Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij.
For a child a year old, fʒj.

Tinctura Buchu.
Composed of buchu 2½ oz., proof spirit 1 pint.
Action.—Diuretic; stomachic; diaphoretic.
Dose.—For an adult, fʒss to fʒij.
For a child a year old, ʒv.

CADMIUM. Cd. Eq. 64.

Cadmii Iodidum. CdI.
Prepared by direct combination of iodine and cadmium.
Action.—Alterative and resolvent, allied to the action of lead.

Tinctura Cadmii Iodidum.
Composed of cadmium 20 grs., simple tincture 1 oz.
Action.—Alterative; resolvent.

Cadmii Sulphas. $\text{CdO}, \text{SO}_3 + 4 \text{HO}$.

Prepared by dissolving the carbonate in sulphuric acid.

Action.—Astringent and tonic; has been stated to possess powerful anti-syphilitic properties.

Dose.—For an adult, 1 to 2 grs. in pill.

CAJUPUT. The leaves of *Melaleuca minor*, from Batavia and Singapore.

Oleum Cajuputi. Obtained from the leaf of the plant by distillation.

Action.—Powerful general stimulant; antispasmodic. Useful locally in chronic rheumatism, and in cases where a general diffusible stimulant is required.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒij to ʒx, on sugar or in emulsion.

Spiritus Cajuputi.

Oil of cajuput 1 fl.oz., rectified spirit 49 fl.oz.

Action.—Stimulant; antispasmodic.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒxv to fʒj.

For a child a year old, ʒij.

This preparation is one-fifth the strength of that in the *British Pharmacopœia* of 1864.

CALABAR BEAN. Vide *PHYSOSTIGMA VENENOSUM*.

CALAMUS. The dried underground stem of *Acorus calamus*. Sweet flag.

Infusum Calami.

Composed of common sweet flag 1 oz., water 1 pint.

Action.—An aromatic bitter, without astringency.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij.

For a child a year old, fʒj.

Incompatibles.—The salts and preparations of iron.

Tinctura Calami.

Composed of common sweet flag 2 oz., spirit 12 fl.oz.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, f5j to f3ij.

For a child a year old, ℥v.

Incompatibles.—As above.

These preparations are very effective in weak and debilitated subjects, and being cheap might be much more freely used.

CALOTROPIS GIGANTEA.

Action.—The root and bark of this plant are much used in India as a diaphoretic, purgative, and emetic. It somewhat resembles ipecacuanha.

Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 4 grs. of the powder as a diaphoretic; 20 to 40 grs. as an emetic.

CALUMBÆ RADIX. The root of *Cocculus palmatus* and *Jateorrhiza Calumbo*. Calumba.

Action.—A simple bitter demulcent tonic, without astringency or aroma.

Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 30 grs. of the powder.

Incompatibles.—The salts of lead, lime-water, and corrosive sublimate. Not affected by preparations of iron.

Extractum Calumbæ.

An aqueous extract.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 10 grs.

Infusum Calumbæ.

Composed of calumba root $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., water 10 fl.oz.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, f5j to f3ij.

For a child a year old, f5ss.

Incompatibles.—As above.

Tinctura Calami. 2 fl.oz. spirit 12 fl.oz.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, f5j to f3ij.
 For a child a year old, ℥v.
Incompatibles.—As above.

CALX. Lime. An oxide of Calcium (Ca). Eq. 20. Not used as such in medicine.

Calx Hydræ. $\text{CaO.H}_2\text{O}$.
Action.—Antacid, carminic. Useful in cases of acidity, flatulency, and obstinate vomiting; occasionally given in dyspepsia.

Liquor Calcis. Carbon oil.
 A solution of lime and olive oil, of each 2 fl.oz.
Action.—Used as a dressing for burns and scalds.

Liquor Calcis.
 A saturated solution of lime (2 oz. to the gallon), containing 114 grs. of lime in a pint of water.
Action.—Feebly astringent; antacid.
Dose.—For an adult, f5j to f3ij, or more, with milk.
 For a child, f5j.

Liquor Calcis Saccharatus.
 Prepared by mixing 1 lb. of lime 1 oz., sugar 2 oz., and water 1 pt. It contains about 12 times as much lime as the liquor calcis, or nearly 8 grs. of lime to each ounce of water.
Action.—Antacid.
Dose.—For an adult, ℥v to f5j, in water.
 For a child a year old, ℥ij to ℥v.

Tinctura Calumbæ.
Composed of calumba 2½ oz., proof spirit 1 pint.
Dose.—For an adult, f̄ss. to f̄ij.
For a child a year old, ℥v.
Incompatibles.—As above.

CALOTROPIS GIGANTEA.

The root and bark of this plant are much used as a diaphoretic, purgative, and emetic.
It is said to resemble ipecacuanha.
For an adult, 2 to 4 grs. of the powder as a cathartic; 20 to 40 grs. as an emetic.

CALUMBÆ RADIX. The root of *Cocculus palmatus* and *Jatropha Calumbo*. Calumba.

A simple bitter demulcent tonic, without any other effect.
For an adult, 10 to 30 grs. of the powder.
The salts of lead, lime-water, and corrosive sublimate. Not affected by preparations of iron.

Extractum Calumbæ.

As above.
For an adult, 2 to 10 grs.

Tinctura Calumbæ.
Composed of calumba root ½ oz., water 10 fl. oz.
As above.
For an adult, f̄ij to f̄ij.
For a child a year old, f̄ss.
As above.

Tinctura Calumbæ.

Composed of calumba 2½ oz., proof spirit 1 pint.

Dose.—For an adult, f̄ss. to f̄ij.

For a child a year old, ℥v.

Incompatibles.—As above.

CALX. Lime. An oxide of Calcium (Ca. Eq. 20).

CaO. Not used as such in medicine.

Calcis Hydras. CaO, HO.

Action.—Antacid, caustic. Useful in cases of acidity, dyspepsia, and obstinate vomiting; occasionally given in rachitis.

Linimentum Calcis. Carron oil.

A solution of lime and olive-oil, of each 2 fl. oz.

Action.—Used as a dressing for burns and scalds.

Liquor Calcis.

A saturated solution of lime (2 oz. to the gallon), containing 11½ grs. of lime in a pint of water.

Action.—Feebly astringent; antacid.

Dose.—For an adult, f̄ij to f̄ij, or more, with milk.

For a child, f̄ij.

Liquor Calcis Saccharatus.

Prepared by mixing slaked lime 1 oz., sugar 2 oz., and water 1 pint. It contains about 12 times as much lime as the liquor calcis, or nearly 8 grs. of lime to the ounce of water.

Action.—Antacid.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥xv to f̄ij, in water or milk.

For a child a year old, ℥ij to ℥v.

Calcii Chloridum.

Formed by neutralizing hydrochloric acid with carbonate of lime. CaCl .

Action.—Resolvent; alterative. Said to be useful in cases of fibrous tumour of the uterus, in scrofulous affections, and glandular enlargements.

Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 20 grs.

Liquor Calcii Chloridi. Ph. Dub.

A solution of chloride of calcium 3 oz., in 12 fl.oz. of water.

Dose.—For an adult, mxxx to f\ij .

Calcis Carbonas Præcipitata. CaO, CO_2 .

Prepared by the action of carbonate of soda on chloride of calcium in solution, and subsequent precipitation.

Action.—Antacid. Slightly astringent. Useful in some forms of diarrhœa in childhood.

Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 60 grs.

For a child a year old, 1 gr. to 3 grs.

Incompatibles.—Acids, acidulous salts, and caustic alkalis.

Calcis Hypophosphis.

Prepared by heating phosphorus with hydrate of lime.

Action.—Recommended by Dr. Churchill for phthisis.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 grs.

Calcis Phosphas.

Action.—Antacid. Recommended for rickets.

Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 20 grs.

For a child a year old, 1 to 2 grs.

Calx Chlorata. $\text{CaO}, \text{ClO}, \text{CaCl}, \text{CaO}, \text{HO}$.

Calx Chlorata. Prepared by chlorinating lime 1 lb. water 1 gal. Used only as a disinfectant, or as an astringent in indolent febrile ulcers.

CAMBOGIA. The gum resin from Garcinia Morena.

Action.—Cathartic. Useful in dropsy, as it causes purgation.

Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 4 grs.

Formula Cambogiae Composita.

Camboja, Barbadoes aloes, and compound cinnamon

oil, of each 1 oz., hard soap 2 oz., syrup q. s.

Action.—A drastic purgative. Causes much griping.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 grs.

Tinctura Cambogiae.

Camboja 4 oz., carbonate of potash 1 oz., brandy

q. s.

Dose.—For an adult, fss to f\ij .

This is used largely on the Continent, where it is highly praised.

CAMPHEORA. The concrete volatile oil of Camphora

resin. $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{11}\text{O}$.

Action.—Stimulant, antispasmodic, diaphoretic.

Dose.—For an adult, 1 gr. to 10 grs. in oil.

Camphora. (Mistura Camphoræ. Ph. L.)

Camphor 4 grs., distilled water 1 gal.

Action.—Slightly stimulant; antispasmodic.

Dose.—For an adult, f\ij to f\ijj or more; for a child a year old, f\ij .

Liquor Calcis Chloratæ.

Composed of chlorinated lime 1 lb., water 1 gallon.

Action.—Used only as a disinfectant, or as an application to indolent fetid ulcers.

CAMBOGIA. The gum resin from *Garcinia Morella*.

Gamboge.

Action.—Cathartic. Useful in dropsy, as it causes watery evacuations.

Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 4 grs.

Pilula Cambogiæ Composita.

Gamboge, Barbadoes aloes, and compound cinnamon powder, of each 1 oz., hard soap 2 oz., syrup q. s.

Action.—A drastic purgative. Causes much griping.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 grs.

Tinctura Cambogiæ.

Gamboge $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., carbonate of potash 1 oz., brandy 12 fl. oz.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒss. to fʒj.

This is used largely on the Continent, where it is highly praised.

CAMPHORA. The concrete volatile oil of *Camphora officinarum*. Camphor. $C_{20}H_{16}O_2$.

Action.—Stimulant, antispasmodic, diaphoretic.

Dose.—For an adult, 1 gr. to 10 grs. in pill.

Aqua Camphoræ. (*Mistura Camphoræ*. Ph. Lond.)

Composed of camphor $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., distilled water 1 gallon.

Action.—Slightly stimulant; antispasmodic.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij or more (1 oz. = 1 gr.)

For a child a year old, fʒj.

Linimentum Camphoræ.

Composed of camphor 1 oz., olive oil 4 fl.oz.

Action.—Stimulant; rubefacient.

Linimentum Camphoræ Compositum.

Composed of camphor 2½ oz., oil of lavender 1 fl.dr., strong solution of ammonia 5 fl.oz., rectified spirit 15 fl.oz.

Action.—Stimulant; rubefacient. Useful in chronic rheumatism, neuralgia, and other painful affections.

Spiritus Camphoræ.

Composed of camphor 1 oz., rectified spirit 9 fl.oz.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥xx to fʒss.

For a child a year old, ℥j to ℥ij.

Should be given in emulsion or mucilage.

Tinctura Camphoræ Composita. (Paregoric.)

Composed of opium 40 grs., benzoic acid 40 grs., camphor 30 grs., oil of anise ½ fl.dr., proof spirit 1 pint.

Action.—Narcotic; anodyne. Half an ounce contains about 1 gr. of opium. Very useful to check cough in bronchitis, &c.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥xx to fʒj or fʒij.

For a child a year old, ℥ij.

CANELLE ALBÆ CORTEX. The bark of *Canella alba*.

Action.—Aromatic; stimulant; tonic.

Dose.—For an adult, 10 grs. to 40 grs.

CANNABIS INDICA. The dried flowering tops of the female flowers of *Cannabis sativa*. Indian Hemp.

Tinctura Cannabis Indicæ.
The dried flowering tops of the female flowers of *Cannabis sativa* are very active, and are used in a great variety of preparations.
Dose.—For an adult, 4 gr. to 1 gr.

Tinctura Cannabis Indicæ.
A solution of 1 oz. of the extract in a pint of alcohol, with 3 grs. of the extract to the drachm.
Dose.—As above.
For an adult, ℥xx to ℥xx.
For a child a year old, ℥j.

CASTRABIS. The dried beetle, *Cantharis vesicatoria*.
The Spanish fly.
Dose.—Rubefacient, vesicant; diuretic.

Unguentum Erysimæ.
A mixture of white wax 4 oz., spermaceti ¼ oz., olive oil 9 fl. oz., resin 3 fl. oz., caustic potash 1 oz., Canada balsam 1 fl. oz., water 6 fl. oz.
Dose.—Vesicant.

Unguentum Cantharidis.
A mixture of white wax 2 oz., acetate of lead 1 fl. oz., spermaceti ¼ fl. oz., olive oil 9 fl. oz., resin 3 fl. oz., caustic potash 1 oz., Canada balsam 1 fl. oz., water 6 fl. oz.
Dose.—Vesicant. Useful as a rubefacient and tonic.
For an adult, ℥j to ℥ij. For a child a year old, ℥ij.

Lamentum Camphoræ.

Composed of camphor 1 oz., olive oil 4 fl.oz.
Action.—Stimulant, rubefacient.

Lamentum Camphoræ Compositum.

Composed of camphor 2½ oz., oil of lavender 1 fl.oz.,
 solution of ammonia 5 fl.oz., rectified spirit
 1 fl.oz.
Action.—Stimulant; rubefacient. Useful in chronic
 rheumatism, neuralgia, and other painful affections.

Solutio Camphoræ.

Composed of camphor 1 oz., rectified spirit 9 fl.oz.
Dose.—For an adult, ℥x to ℥ss.
 For a child a year old, ℥j to ℥ij.
 Should be given in emulsion or mucilage.

Tinctura Camphoræ Composita. (Paregoric.)

Composed of opium 40 grs., benzoic acid 40 grs., camphor
 20 grs., oil of anise ½ fl.oz., proof spirit 1 pint.
Action.—Narcotic; anodyne. Half an ounce contains
 about 1 gr. of opium. Very useful to check cough in
 bronchitis, &c.
Dose.—For an adult, ℥xx to ℥ij or ℥ij.
 For a child a year old, ℥ij.

CANELLE ALBE CORTEX. The bark of *Cassia*

alaba.
Action.—Aromatic; stimulant; tonic.
Dose.—For an adult, 10 grs. to 40 grs.

CANNABIS INDICA. The dried flowering
 branches of *Cannabis sativa.* Indian Hemp.**Extractum Cannabis Indicæ.**

A spirituous extract evaporated to a proper consistency.

Action.—Hypnotic; anodyne; antispasmodic. Some constitutions are very susceptible to the action of this drug.

Dose.—For an adult, ¼ gr. to 1 gr.

Tinctura Cannabis Indicæ.

A solution of 1 oz. of the extract in a pint of rectified spirit. 3 grs. of the extract to the drachm.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥x to ℥xx.

For a child a year old, ℥j.

It should be given in mucilage, as the resin is precipitated by water; the precipitate is dissolved by alkalis.

CANTHARIS. The dried beetle, *Cantharis vesicatoria.*
 The Spanish fly.

Action.—Rubefacient, vesicant; diuretic.

Charta Epispastica.

Composed of white wax 4 oz., spermaceti 1½ oz., olive oil 2 fl.oz., resin ¾ oz., cantharides 1 oz., Canada balsam ¼ oz., water 6 fl.oz.

Action.—Vesicant.

Acetum Cantharidis.

Composed of cantharides 2 oz., acetic acid 18 fl.oz., glacial acetic acid 2 fl.oz.

Action.—Internally, diuretic; externally, rubefacient, irritant, vesicant. Useful application to ringworm.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥j to ℥ij, freely diluted and in some demulcent liquid. It is rarely used, and is very powerful.

Emplastrum Calefaciens.

Composed of cantharides, expressed oil of nutmeg, yellow wax, resin, of each 4 oz., soap plaster 3½ lbs., resin plaster 2 lbs., boiling water 1 pint.

Action.—Stimulant.

Emplastrum Cantharidis.

Composed of cantharides 12 oz., yellow wax and suet, of each 7½ oz., resin 3 oz., lard 6 oz.

Action.—Rubefacient, irritant, or vesicant, according to the duration of the application.

Liquor Epispasticus. (Linimentum Cantharidis. B.P. 1864.)

Composed of cantharides 8 oz., acetic acid 4 fl.oz., ether q. s. to make 1 pint.

Action.—The same as Emplastrum.

Tinctura Cantharidis.

Composed of cantharides ¼ oz., proof spirit 1 pint.

Action.—Diuretic; apt to induce strangury. Useful in some chronic nervous affections.

Dose.—For an adult, m̄v to m̄xx, in a mucilaginous or demulcent liquid.

For a child a year old, m̄ss. to m̄j, ditto.

Unguentum Cantharidis.

Cantharides, yellow wax, of each 1 oz., olive oil 6 fl.oz.

Action.—As above. Used to keep up a discharge from a blistered surface.

CAPSICI FRUCTUS. The dried ripe fruit of *Capsicum fastigiatum*. Common Capsicum.

Action.—Powerful stimulant. Used principally for gargles, or as a condiment.

Dose.—Of the powder for an adult, ½ to 1 gr. in pill.

... of capsicum ...
... As above. For a ...
... For a child a year old ...
... For a child a year old ...
... 1 drachm of the tincture to 8 oz. of ...

...
... principle of Capsicum.
... As above.
... For an adult, ½ gr. to 1 gr.

CARBO ANIMALIS PURIFICATUS. Bone-black ...
... prepared by digestion in ...
... as a deodorizer and deodorizer. It is ...
... by Dr. Rand, of Philadelphia, to be an antidote ...
... for strychnia, aconitine, and morphia.
... For an adult, 20 to 60 grs.

CARBO LIGNI. Wood-charred by exposure to a red ...
... without access of air.
... Antiseptic and disinfectant. Useful in foul ...
... as a powder for sloughing wounds.
... For an adult, 20 to 60, or 100 grs.
... and ... are also made by M. Bell.

Carbena Carbonis.
... of wood-charred ¼ oz., bread 2 oz. ...
... 10 fl.oz.
... Disinfectant to putrid wounds

Emplastrum Calefaciens.

Composed of cantharides, expressed oil of nutmeg, yellow wax, resin of each 4 oz., soap plaster 3½ lbs., rectified spirit 2 lbs., boiling water 1 pint.
Action.—Stimulant.

Emplastrum Cantharidis.

Composed of cantharides 12 oz., yellow wax and suet 17½ oz., resin 3 oz., lard 6 oz.
Action.—Irritant, or vesicant, according to the duration of the application.

Liquor Epispasticus. (Linimentum Cantharidis. B.P. 1864.)

Composed of cantharides 8 oz., acetic acid 4 fl.oz., rectified spirit q. s. to make 1 pint.
Action.—The same as Emplastrum.

Tinctura Cantharidis.

Composed of cantharides ½ oz., proof spirit 1 pint.
Action.—Diuretic; apt to induce strangury. Useful in chronic nervous affections.
Dose.—For an adult, $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{j}$ to $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{x}$, in a mucilaginous or demulcent liquid.
 For a child a year old, $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{s}\mathfrak{s}$. to $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{j}$, ditto.

Unguentum Cantharidis.

Cantharides, yellow wax, of each 1 oz., olive oil 8 fl.oz.
Action.—As above. Used to keep up a discharge from a blistered surface.

CAPSI FRUCTUS. The dried ripe fruit of *Capsicum frutescens*. Common Capsicum.

Action.—Powerful stimulant. Used principally for its pungent qualities, or as a cathartic.
Dose.—Of the powder for an adult, ½ to 1 gr. in pill.

Tinctura Capsici.

Composed of capsicum ¾ oz., rectified spirit 1 pint.

Action.—As above. For a gargle, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{ss}$ to the ½ pint.

Dose.—For an adult, $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{x}$ to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{ss}$.

For a child a year old, $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{j}$.

A useful gargle, for relaxed sore throats, may be made by adding 1 drachm of this tincture to 8 oz. infusion of roses.

Capsicine.

The active principle of Capsicum.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, ½ gr. to 1 gr.

CAREO ANIMALIS PURIFICATUS. Bone-black deprived of its earthy salts by digestion in hydrochloric acid and water.

Used chiefly as a deodorizer and decolorizer. It is also stated by Dr. Rand, of Philadelphia, to be an antidote for strychnia, aconitine, and morphia.

Dose.—For an adult, 20 to 60 grs.

CAREO LIGNI. Wood charred by exposure to a red heat without access of air.

Action.—Antiseptic and disinfectant. Useful in fetid eructations, and as a purifier to sloughing wounds.

Dose.—For an adult, 20 to 30, or 60 grs.

Lozenges and biscuits are also made by M. Belloc.

Cataplasma Carbonis.

Composed of wood charcoal ½ oz., bread 2 oz., linseed meal 1½ oz., water 10 fl.oz.

Action.—Disinfectant to putrid wounds.

CARDAMOMUM. The dried capsules of the Malabar cardamom, *Elettaria Cardamomum*.

Action.—Carminative; aromatic stimulant and cordial.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 20 grs. Not much used in this form.

Tinctura Cardamomi. Ph. Edin.

Cardamom seeds $4\frac{1}{2}$ oz., proof spirit 2 pints.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij.

For a child a year old, ℥v.

Tinctura Cardamomi Composita.

Cardamoms and caraway, of each $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., raisins 2 oz., cinnamon $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., cochineal 60 grs., proof spirit 1 pint.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒss to fʒij.

For a child a year old, ℥v.

CARUI FRUCTUS. The dried fruit of *Carum Carui*.
Common Caraway.

Aqua Carui.

Caraway fruit 1 lb., water 2 gallons, distil 1 gallon.

Action.—Carminative, aromatic stimulant, and anti-spasmodic. Useful in flatulence.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒ to fʒij.

For a child a year old, fʒj.

Oleum Carui.

The oil distilled in Britain from caraway fruit.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥ij to ℥v, in pill, on sugar, or in emulsion.

CARYOPHYLLUM. The dried unripe fruit of *Oryctolima caryophyllus*. *Caryophyllus* is the name of the fruit, and *Oryctolima* is the name of the plant.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij.

For a child a year old, fʒj to fʒij.

Properties.—The metallic salts, mineral acids, and water.

Tinctura Caryophylli.

The oil distilled in England from cloves.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥ij to ℥v, in pill, on sugar, or in emulsion.

Properties.—Aromatic. *Vide* Cinnamon.

Tinctura Caryophylli.

Ground cloves 1 oz., rectified spirit 1 pint.

Action.—For an adult, fʒss to fʒij.

For a child a year old, ℥v.

Properties.—The preparations of iron, lime, and magnesia.

It is a very elegant and effective form. All the preparations of cloves are strengthened by the addition of this tincture.

CASCARILLE CORTEX. The bark of *Croton Elicata*.

Action.—A bitter tonic; stimulant.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒ to ʒi grs. of the powder.

CARDAMOMUM. The dried capsules of the Malabar pepper, *Elettaria Cardamomum*.
Action.—Carminative; aromatic stimulant and cordial.
Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 20 grs. Not much used in Great Britain.

Tinctura Cardamomi. Ph. Edin.
 Seeds 4½ oz., proof spirit 2 pints.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij.
 For a child a year old, ℥v.

Tinctura Cardamomi Composita.
 Seeds and caraway, of each ½ oz., raisins 2 oz.,
 cochineal 60 grs., proof spirit 1 pint.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, fʒss to fʒij.
 For a child a year old, ℥v.

CARUI FRUCTUS. The dried fruit of *Carum Carui*.
 Common Caraway.

Infusum Carui.
 Fruit 1 lb., water 2 gallons, distil 1 gallon.
Action.—Carminative, aromatic stimulant, and antispasmodic. Useful in flatulence.
Dose.—For an adult, fʒ to fʒij.
 For a child a year old, fʒ.

Oleum Carui.
 Distilled in Britain from caraway fruit.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, ℥ij to ℥v, in pill, on sugar, or in emulsion.

CARYOPHYLLUM. The dried unexpanded flower-bud of *Caryophyllus aromaticus*. Clove.
Action.—Stimulant, aromatic, and stomachic.
Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 grs.

Infusum Caryophylli.

Composed of cloves ¼ oz., water 10 fl.oz.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij or fʒiv.

For a child a year old, fʒj to fʒij.

Incompatibles.—The metallic salts, mineral acids, lime-water.

Oleum Caryophylli.

The oil distilled in England from cloves.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥ij to ℥vj, in pill, on sugar, or in emulsion.

Pulvis Aromaticus. *Vide* Cinnamon.

Tinctura Caryophylli.

Composed of cloves 1 oz., rectified spirit 1 pint.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒss. to fʒjss.

For a child a year old, ℥v.

Incompatibles.—The preparations of iron, lime-water.

This is a very elegant and effective form. All the preparations of cloves are strengthened by the addition of ammonia.

CASCARILLÆ CORTEX. The bark of *Croton Eleuteria*. Cascarilla.

Action.—Aromatic bitter tonic; stomachic.

Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 30 grs. of the powder.

Infusum Cascarillæ.

Composed of cascarilla bark 1 oz., water 10 fl.oz.

Action.—As above. A good tonic in dyspepsia. Rather more aromatic than the tincture.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij.

For a child a year old, fʒj.

Incompatibles.—The salts and preparations of iron, zinc, lead, silver and antimony.

Mistura Cascarillæ Composita.

Composed of infusion of cascarilla 17 fl.oz., vinegar of squill 1 oz., tincture of camphor with opium 2 fl.oz.

Action.—Stomachic; expectorant; sedative.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒjss.

For a child a year old, fʒss to fʒj.

Incompatibles.—As above.

Tinctura Cascarillæ.

Composed of cascarilla bark 2½ oz., proof spirit 1 pint.

Action.—Tonic; stomachic.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij.

For a child a year old, mʒ.

Incompatibles.—As above; also with the mineral acids, which separate the resin.

CASSIÆ PULPA. The pulp of the pods of Cassia Fistula.

Action.—Laxative, purgative in large doses.

Dose.—For an adult, 60 grs. to ½ oz. or more.

Infusum Cascarillæ. Ph. L.
Cascarilla bark 2 oz., water 10 fl.oz.
For an adult, fʒj to fʒij.
For a child a year old, fʒj.

Mistura Cascarillæ Composita. Ph. L.
Infusion of cascarilla 17 fl.oz., vinegar of squill 1 oz., tincture of camphor with opium 2 fl.oz.

Tinctura Cascarillæ. Ph. L.
Cascarilla bark 2½ oz., proof spirit 1 pint.

Cassia Fistula. Ph. L.
The pulp of the pods of Cassia Fistula.

Castoreum. Ph. L.
The dried preputial follicles of the beaver, Castor fiber and their secretions.

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Castoreum. Ph. L.
The dried preputial follicles of the beaver, Castor fiber and their secretions.

Tinctura Cascariillæ.

Composed of cascariilla bark 1 oz., water 10 fl. oz.
Action.—As above. A good tonic in dyspepsia.
Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij.
 For a child a year old, fʒj.

Preparation.—The salts and preparations of iron, silver and antimony.

Liquor Cascariillæ Composita.

Composed of infusion of cascariilla 17 fl. oz., vinegar of squill 1 oz., tincture of camphor with opium 2 fl. oz.

Action.—Stomachic; expectorant; sedative.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒjss.

For a child a year old, fʒss to fʒj.

Preparation.—As above.

Tinctura Cascariillæ.

Composed of cascariilla bark 24 oz., proof spirit 1 pint.

Action.—Tonic; stomachic.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij.

For a child a year old, mʒ.

Preparation.—As above; also with the mineral acids, which separate the resin.

CASSIA PULPA. The pulp of the pods of Cassia.

Action.—Laxative, purgative in large doses.
 For an adult, 60 grs. to 4 oz. or more.

Confectio Cassiæ. Ph. Lond.

Cassia ½ lb., manna 2 oz., tamarind pulp 1 oz., syrup of roses 8 fl. oz.

Dose.—For an adult, ¼ to ½ oz.

For a child a year old, 20 grs.

This is a mild and very agreeable aperient for children.

Confectio Sennæ. *Vide* preparations of Senna.

CASTANEA EQUINA. Common horse-chestnut.**Liquor Castaneæ Equinæ.**

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij.

This preparation is said to be very useful in gout, acute rheumatism, and certain neuralgic affections. It is also applied externally in the form of oleum for the same diseases.

CASTOREUM. The dried preputial follicles of the beaver, Castor fiber, and their secretions.

Action.—Antispasmodic; stimulant. Used in hysteria.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 grs.

Tinctura Castorei.

Composed of castor 1 oz., rectified spirit 1 pint.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, mxx to fʒj.

Tinctura Castorei Ammoniata. Ph. Edin.

Castor 2½ oz., assafoetida 600 grs., spirit ammonia 2 pints.

Action.—Stimulant; antispasmodic.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒss. to fʒij.

CATECHU PALLIDUM. An extract of the leaves and young shoots of *Uncaria Gambir*.

Infusum Catechu. (Formerly Inf. Catechu Comp.)
Catechu 160 grs., cinnamon 30 grs., water 10 fl.oz.

Action.—Astringent; for mucous discharges, diarrhœa, hæmorrhages, &c.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij.

For a child a year old, fʒj.

Incompatibles.—The salts and preparations of iron. Alkaline salts destroy the astringency of the preparations of catechu.

Pulvis Catechu Compositus.

A mixture of catechu 4 oz., kino and rhatany, of each 2 oz., cinnamon and nutmeg, of each 1 oz.

Action.—A good astringent in diarrhœa.

Dose.—For an adult, 20 to 40 grs.

For a child a year old, 2 to 4 grs.

Incompatibles.—As above.

Tinctura Catechu. (Formerly Tinct. Catechu Comp.)

Catechu 2½ oz., cinnamon 1 oz., proof spirit 1 pint.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒss. to fʒij.

For a child a year old, ʒv.

Incompatibles.—As above.

Trochisci Catechu.

Composed of catechu 720 grs., sugar 25 oz., gum acacia 1 oz., mucilage of gum acacia 2 fl.oz., water q. s. Divide into 720 lozenges. Each lozenge contains about 1 gr. of catechu.

Dose.—2 to 6 lozenges.

ERYTHRUM. The herb or tops of *Erythraea yuccifolia*. Lesser centaury.
—It is a most admirable and effective tonic.
—For an adult, 2j to ʒj grs. of the powder.
—The salts and preparations of iron may also be made.

CEEA ALBA. Yellow wax, bleached by exposure to moisture, air, and light.
—Used as an ingredient to give consistency to ointments.

Unguentum Simplex.
Wax 2 oz., lard 3 oz., almond oil 3 fl.oz.
—It is composed of white wax and spermaceti, 1 part, oil of almonds 6, rose water 9 parts, and perfumed with otto of roses.
—E. adject.

CEEA FLAVA. The prepared honeycomb of *Apis mellifica*. Yellow wax.
—Used merely as a vehicle in ointments.

DEBILIS FERMMENTUM. Yeast is the main agent for fermentation in brewing beer.
—Stimulant; tonic; alterative; antiseptic.
—For an adult, fʒss. to fʒij.

DEBILIS FERMMENTUM.
Beer 6 fl.oz., flour 14 oz., water at 10° 6 fl.oz.
—Stimulant to sluggish or sluggish.

CECTUM. Obtained from a rather rare mineral.
—Ca. Ep. 47.

CATECHU PALLIDUM. An extract of the leaves of young shoots of *Uncaria Gambur.*

Infusum Catechu. (Formerly Inf. Catechu Comp.)
Catechu 1 lb., cinnamon 20 grs., water 10 fl.oz.
Dose.—A teaspoonful; for mucous discharges, diarrhoea, etc.
For an adult, f3j to f3ij.
For a child a year old, f5j.
The salts and preparations of iron.
Alcohol destroys the astringency of the preparation of catechu.

Pasta Catechu Compositus.

A mixture of catechu 4 oz., kino and rhubarb, of each 2 oz., cinnamon and nutmeg, of each 1 oz.
A good astringent in diarrhoea.
Dose.—For an adult, 20 to 40 grs.
For a child a year old, 2 to 4 grs.
As above.

Tinctura Catechu. Formerly Tinct. Catechu Comp.
Catechu 2 oz., cinnamon 1 oz., proof spirit 1 pint.
As above.

For an adult, f3ss. to f3j.
For a child a year old, f5j.
As above.

Tinctura Catechu.
Catechu 720 grs., sugar 25 oz., gum acacia 2 fl.oz., water q.s.
Each ounce contains about 72 grains of catechu.
Dose.—20 to 40 grs.

CENTAURIUM. The herb or tops of *Erythræa centaurium.* Lesser centaury.

Action.—It is a most admirable and effective bitter, resembling gentian.

Dose.—For an adult, 20 to 60 grs. of the powder.

Incompatibles.—The salts and preparations of iron.
An infusion may also be made.

CERA ALBA. Yellow wax, bleached by exposure to moisture, air, and light.

Action.—Used as an ingredient to give consistency to ointments.

Unguentum Simplex.

White wax 2 oz., lard 3 oz., almond oil 3 fl.oz.

Cold Cream is composed of white wax and spermaceti, of each 1 part, oil of almonds 6, rose water 9 parts, and perfumed with otto of roses.

Action.—Emollient.

CERA FLAVA. The prepared honeycomb of *Apis mellifica.* Yellow wax.

Action.—Used merely as a vehicle in ointments.

CEREVISIÆ FERMENTUM. Yeast is the scum which forms during fermentation in brewing beer.

Action.—Stimulant; tonic; alterative; antiseptic.

Dose.—For an adult, f3ss. to f3j.

Cataplasma Fermenti.

Beer yeast 6 fl.oz., flour 14 oz., water at 100° 6 fl.oz.

Action.—Stimulant to sluggish or sloughing wounds.

CERIUM. Obtained from a rather rare mineral, Cerite. Ce. Eq. 47.

Cerii Nitras. CeO, NO_3 .

Action.—The salts of cerium resemble bismuth in their action, but seem to possess a specific action over the sympathetic vomiting of pregnancy and other diseases.

Dose.—For an adult, 3 to 5 grs.

Cerii Oxalas. $2\text{CeO}, \text{C}_4\text{O}_6, + 6\text{HO}$.

A salt which may be obtained by adding solution of oxalate of ammonia to a soluble salt of cerium.

Action.—Allied to the preceding.

Dose.—For an adult, 3 to 5 grs.

Cerii Oxidum. CeO .

Dose.—For an adult, 3 to 5 grs.

CETACEUM. *Spermaceti.* Nearly pure cetine, extracted from the oil contained in the head of the Sperm Whale. *Physeter macrocephalus.*

Unguentum Cetacei.

Spermaceti, 5 oz., white wax 2 oz., almond oil a pint.

Action.—Emollient; protective.

CETRARIA. The entire lichen, *Cetraria Islandica.* Iceland moss.

Decoctum Cetrariæ.

Composed of Iceland moss 1 oz., water 1 pint.

Action.—Demulcent and slightly nutritious tonic. Useful in congestions of the mucous surfaces of the lungs, stomach, &c.

An agreeable form is the Iceland moss jelly, made by boiling together 1 part of the moss to 10 of water, till it is reduced to 6, and then adding some sugar.

Dose.—For an adult, $\text{f}\overline{\text{ss}}$ ij to $\text{f}\overline{\text{ss}}$ iv, or ad libitum.

For a child a year old, $\text{f}\overline{\text{ss}}$ j to $\text{f}\overline{\text{ss}}$ ss.

CENOPODIUM ANTHELMINTICUM.

Action.—Anthelmintic; it is regarded as the most efficient in destroying the worms of the human system.

For an adult, 20 to 40 grs. of the powder in syrup.

Dose.—From *Cenopodium*.
Of *Cenopodium* 1 oz., milk a pint: boil.
For an adult, $\text{f}\overline{\text{ss}}$ j to $\text{f}\overline{\text{ss}}$ ij.
For a child a year old, $\text{f}\overline{\text{ss}}$ j to $\text{f}\overline{\text{ss}}$ ij.

Dose.—From *Cenopodium*.
For an adult, 10 to 20 grs. on sugar or in syrup.
For a child a year old, $\text{f}\overline{\text{ss}}$ j to $\text{f}\overline{\text{ss}}$ ij.

CEMPHYLA. The leaves and stems of *Cempyla* or *Pyrola umbellata*. Winter green.

Dose.—From *Cempyla*. Ph. L. 1.
Composed of *Cempyla* 1 oz., water 14 parts.
For an adult, $\text{f}\overline{\text{ss}}$ j to $\text{f}\overline{\text{ss}}$ ij.
For a child a year old, $\text{f}\overline{\text{ss}}$ j to $\text{f}\overline{\text{ss}}$ ij.

CERCOCARPUS ANGUIFUGA. The Snowberry Tree.
The West Indian.
The *Cercocarpus* is a native of the West Indies; has some reputation as a tonic.
For an adult, 20 to 40 grs. in a decoction.

CHENOPodium ANTHELMINTICUM, or Wormseed.

Action.—Anthelmintic; it is regarded in America as most efficient in destroying the *ascaris lumbricoides*.

Dose.—For an adult, 20 to 40 grs. of the powdered seeds in syrup.

Decoctum Chenopodii.

Composed of chenopodium 1 oz., milk a pint; boil.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij.

For a child a year old, fʒj to fʒij.

Oleum Chenopodii.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥x to ℥xx on sugar or in emulsion.

For a child a year old, ℥j to ℥ij.

CHIMAPHILA. The leaves and stems of *Chimaphila* or *Pyrola umbellata*. Winter green.

Decoctum Chimaphilæ. Ph. Lond.

Composed of *Chimaphila* 1 oz., water 1½ pints, boiled to a pint.

Action.—Astringent; diuretic; tonic.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij.

For a child a year old, fʒj.

CHIOCOCCA ANGUIFUGA. The Snowberry Tree of the West Indies.

Action.—Bitter tonic, diuretic; in larger doses emetic, cathartic; has some repute as a remedy for snake bites.

Dose.—For an adult, 20 to 40 grs. as a tonic; 120 grs. as an emetic.

CERUM. $\text{CeO}_2 \cdot \text{NO}_2$.

The salts of cerium resemble bismuth in their action to produce a specific action on the nervous system, especially in the case of the vomiting of pregnancy and the vomiting of the infant.

For an adult, 3 to 5 grs.

CERUM. $2\text{CeO}_2 \cdot \text{O}_2 + 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

may be obtained by adding solution of cerium to a soluble salt of cerium.

Added to the preceding.

For an adult, 3 to 5 grs.

CERUM. CeO_2 .

For an adult, 3 to 5 grs.

CETACEUM. Sp. maceti. Nearly pure cetine, extracted from the oil contained in the head of the sperm whale. *Physeter macrocephalus*.

Unguentum Cetacei.

Sp. maceti, 5 z., white wax 2 oz., almond oil a pint.

Action.—Emollient; protective.

CETRARIA. The entire lichen, *Cetraria Islandica*.

Decoctum Cetrariæ.

Composed of Iceland moss 1 oz., water 1 pint.

Action.—Demulcent and slightly nutritious tonic.

Use in conjunction with the mucous surfaces of the mouth, throat, &c.

The form is the Iceland moss jelly, made by boiling 1 part of the moss to 10 of water.

For an adult, fʒj to fʒij, or ad libitum.

For a child a year old, fʒj to fʒss.

CHIRATA. The entire plant, *Ophelia Chirata*.
Chiretta.

Action.—Bitter and slightly aromatic tonic, resembling gentian, but has the advantage of not being incompatible with the salts of iron.

Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 30 grs. of the powder.

Infusum Chiratae.

Composed of chiretta $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., water 10 fl.oz.

Action.—An excellent bitter tonic.

Dose.—For an adult, f $\overline{3}$ j to f $\overline{3}$ ij.

For a child a year old, f $\overline{3}$ j.

Tinctura Chiratae.

Composed of chiretta $2\frac{1}{2}$ oz., proof spirit 1 pint.

Dose.—For an adult, f $\overline{3}$ ss. to f $\overline{3}$ j.

For a child a year old, m ν .

CHLORODYNE.

This is supposed to be a mixture of treacle, chloroform, morphia, Indian hemp, hydrocyanic acid, and capsicum.

Action.—It possesses agreeable soothing properties, without any of the unpleasant effects of opium.

Dose.—For an adult, m x to m xx .

Vide preparations of Chloroform.

CHLOROFORMUM. A terchloride of Formyle,
 $C_2H_2Cl_3$. Sp. gr. 1.49.

Formed by first distilling a mixture of rectified spirit and water with slaked and chlorinated lime. The product is well mixed, and washed with water again and again; it is then to be washed with sulphuric acid and chloride of calcium, and slaked lime to be after-

CHIRATA. The entire plant, *Opbella Chirata*.
 It is a bitter and slightly aromatic tonic, resinous, but has the advantage of not being in combination with the salts of iron.
Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 30 gra. of the powder.

Tinctura Chiratae.
 Composed of chirata $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., water 10 fl.oz.
Action.—An excellent bitter tonic.
Dose.—For an adult, ʒj to ʒjss.
 For a child a year old, ʒj.

Tinctura Chiratae.
 Composed of chirata $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., proof spirit 1 pint.
Dose.—For an adult, ʒss. to ʒj.
 For a child a year old, ʒv.

CHLORODYNE.

This is supposed to be a mixture of treacle, chloroform, morphia, Indian hemp, hydrocyanic acid, and opium.
Action.—It possesses agreeable soothing properties, and counteracts any of the unpleasant effects of opium.
Dose.—For an adult, ʒx to ʒxxx.
 For a child a year old, ʒv.

CHLOROFORMUM. A trichloride of Formyl.
 C_2HCl_3 . Sp. gr. 1.49.
 Prepared by first distilling a mixture of rectified spirit and slaked and chlorinated lime. The residue is well mixed, and washed with water, and then it is to be washed with sulphuric acid, and slaked lime to be added.

wards added; finally, it is to be distilled by a water-bath.

Action.—Stimulant, antispasmodic, sedative, and narcotic, according to the dose.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒj to ʒv or ʒxx, in emulsion of egg. Used also by inhalation.

Linimentum Chloroformi.

Chloroform 2 fl.oz., liniment of camphor 2 fl.oz.

Action.—Stimulant, rubefacient, and anodyne.

Spiritus Chloroformi (Chloric Ether). Sp. gr. 0.871.

A solution of chloroform 1 oz., in rectified spirit 19 oz.

Action.—Anodyne; antispasmodic; stimulant.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒxx, ʒxxx, to ʒj.

For a child a year old, ʒj.

Tinctura Chloroformi.

Chloroform 4 fl.oz., rectified spirit 4 fl.oz., treacle 4 fl.oz., extract of liquorice $2\frac{1}{2}$ oz., muriate of morphia 8 grs., oil of peppermint 16 minims, syrup 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ fl.oz., prussic acid ($\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.) 2 fl.oz.

The above is the composition of a mixture which Mr. Squire says is sold as Chlorodyne.

Action.—Narcotic; sedative; stimulant.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒv to ʒxx or ʒxxx.

Tinctura Chloroformi Composita.

Composed of chloroform 2 fl.oz., rectified spirits 8 fl.oz., compound tincture of cardamoms 10 fl.oz.

Action.—Stimulant; sedative. The chloroform very readily separates.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒx to ʒxxx, or ʒj.

For a child a year old, ʒij to ʒv.

Chloral Hydras.

Prepared by the action of chlorine gas upon absolute alcohol.

Action.—Hypnotic; anodyne; antispasmodic.

Dose.—For an adult, 10 grs. to 30 grs.

Syrupus Chloral.

Hydrate of chloral 80 grs., distilled water 4 fl.oz., simple syrup q. s. to make 1 fl.oz.

Action.—As above. Most useful as a pure, simple hypnotic.

Dose.—For an adult, f3j to f3ij.

Chloralum.

An impure solution of Chloride of Aluminum.

Action.—Disinfectant. For ordinary use it should be diluted with about four times its volume of water.

Useful as a gargle for relaxed and putrid sore throat.

CHLORUM. (Formerly Chlorinium.) Cl. Eq. 35·5.**Liquor Chlori.**

A solution of chlorine gas in water. Prepared by acting on black oxide of manganese with hydrochloric acid. Sp. gr. 1·003.

Action.—Antiseptic, slightly stimulant. Useful as a disinfectant gargle for putrid sore throat, or as a wash to foetid wounds.

Dose.—For an adult, f3ss. to f3j, largely diluted.

For a child a year old, mij to miv.

Vapor Chlori.

Take of chlorinated lime 2 oz., water a sufficiency; put the powder into a suitable apparatus, moisten it with the water, and let the vapour that arises be inhaled.

Action.—As above.

CHENEBUS CESPUS. Caragena or locust tree. It grows in form of decumbent or prostrate shrubs, and is common in the desert. It is a very hardy plant, and is said to be a very good food for camels and other animals.

CINCHONA FLAVA CORTEX. The bark of Cinchona. It is a yellowish-brown bark, and is very hard and brittle. It is a very good tonic, and is said to be a very good food for camels and other animals.

CINCHONA FLAVA LIQUIDUM. A liquid preparation of Cinchona bark. It is a yellowish-brown liquid, and is very hard and brittle. It is a very good tonic, and is said to be a very good food for camels and other animals.

CINCHONA FLAVA LIQUIDUM. A liquid preparation of Cinchona bark. It is a yellowish-brown liquid, and is very hard and brittle. It is a very good tonic, and is said to be a very good food for camels and other animals.

Hydras.
Prepared by the action of chlorine gas upon alcohol.

Chloral.
Hypnotic; anodyne; antispasmodic.
Dose.—For an adult, 10 grs. to 30 grs.

Chloride of Aluminum.
Aqueous solution of Chloride of Aluminum.
Disinfectant. For ordinary use it should be diluted with about four times its volume of water.
Used as a gargle for relaxed and putrid sore throat.

CHLORUM. (Formerly Chlorinium.) Cl. Eq. 354.

Liquor Chlori.
A solution of chlorine gas in water. Prepared by passing chlorine gas into water containing a little black oxide of manganese with hydrochloric acid. Sp. gr. 1.03.
Antiseptic, slightly stimulant. Useful as a gargle for putrid sore throat, or as a wash for wounds.
Dose.—For an adult, fʒss. to fʒj, largely diluted.
For a child a year old, mʒj to mʒ.

Vapor Chlori.
Take of concentrated lime 2 oz., water a sufficient quantity to saturate it with lime, put it into a suitable apparatus, and when it will no longer evolve chlorine, let the vapour that arises be inhaled.
Dose.—As above.

CHONDRUS CRISPUS. Carrageen or Irish Moss.
Is best given in form of decoction ($\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of the moss to 3 pints of water); but it also makes a good jelly.
Action.—Useful as a demulcent and nutrient.
Dose.—Ad libitum.

CINCHONÆ FLAVÆ CORTEX. The bark of Cinchona calisaya. Yellow Cinchona bark.
Action.—Bitter tonic, with slight astringency; antiperiodic. 100 grs. contains 2 grs. of quinine.
Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 60 grs. of the powder.
For a child a year old, 2 grs.
Incompatibles.—Preparations of iron, silver, and lead, tartar emetic, and lime water, ammonia, gelatine.

Decoctum Cinchonæ Flavæ.
Composed of yellow cinchona bark $1\frac{1}{4}$ oz., water 1 pint.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij.
For a child a year old, fʒss.

Incompatibles.—As above.
Similar preparations to the above, not in the *Pharmacopæia*, may be made of the Cinchona pallida and Cinchona rubra.

Extractum Cinchonæ Flavæ Liquidum.
A watery extract of 1 lb. of yellow bark evaporated to about 3 fl.oz. of sp. gr. 1.200, to which add 1 fl.oz. of rectified spirit, leaving it of sp. gr. 1.100. One part of this extract is equal to four of bark.
Action.—Bitter tonic, with slight astringency. This is one of the best preparations of bark.
Dose.—For an adult, mxx to mxxx.
For a child a year old, mʒ to mʒj.

Incompatibles.—The same as Cinchonæ Flavæ Cortex.
This preparation resembles very much the Liquor Cinchonæ of Battley, and is of nearly the same strength.

Infusum Cinchonæ Flavæ.

Composed of yellow cinchona bark $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., water 10 fl. oz.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij.

For a child a year old, fʒss.

Incompatibles.—The same as Cinchonæ Flavæ Cortex.

Tinctura Cinchonæ Flavæ.

Yellow cinchona bark 4 oz., proof spirit 1 pint.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒss. to fʒij.

For a child a year old, mʒij.

Incompatibles.—The same as Cinchonæ Flavæ Cortex.

There is a similar preparation, not in the *Pharmacopœia*, of the *Cinchona pallida*.

For the preparations of *Quinine*, which are all obtained from the yellow bark, see **QUININE**.

CINCHONÆ PALLIDÆ CORTEX. The bark of *Cinchona Condaminea*. Pale Cinchona bark.

Action.—Astringent; bitter tonic.

Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 60 grs. in powder.

200 grs. contain 1 gr. of alkaloids, mostly quinine.

Infusum Cinchonæ Pallidæ. Ph. Lond.

Composed of cinchona pallida 1 oz., water $\frac{1}{2}$ pint.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij.

For a child a year old, fʒj.

This is a more delicate, but a much weaker preparation, from the difference in quality of the two barks.

CINCHONÆ PALLIDÆ CORTEX. The bark of *Cinchona Condaminea*. Pale Cinchona bark. *Action.*—Astringent; bitter tonic. *Dose.*—For an adult, 10 to 60 grs. in powder. For a child a year old, fʒj.

CITRUS EFFERVESCENS. *Action.*—A very agreeable tonic, especially after a very heavy meal. *Dose.*—For an adult, 1 to 12 grs.

CINCHONÆ PALLIDÆ CORTEX. Derived from *Cinchona pallida*. *Dose.*—For an adult, 1 gr. to 5 grs.

CINCHONÆ PALLIDÆ CORTEX. *Dose.*—For an adult, 1 gr. to 5 grs. *Action.*—Astringent; bitter tonic. *Dose.*—For an adult, 10 to 60 grs. in powder. For a child a year old, fʒj.

CINCHONÆ PALLIDÆ CORTEX. The inner bark of *Cinchona pallida*. *Action.*—Astringent; bitter tonic. *Dose.*—For an adult, 10 to 60 grs. in powder. For a child a year old, fʒj.

Tinctura Cinchonæ Flavæ.
 Composed of yellow cinchona bark 4 oz., water 10 fl. oz.
 —As above.
 Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij.
 For a child a year old, fʒss.
 I.—The same as Cinchonæ Flavæ Cortex.

Tinctura Cinchonæ Flavæ.
 Yellow cinchona bark 4 oz., proof spirit 1 pint.
 —As above.
 Dose.—For an adult, fʒss. to fʒij.
 For a child a year old, mʒj.
 I.—The same as Cinchonæ Flavæ Cortex.
 This is a similar preparation, not in the Pharmacopœia of the Cinchona pallida.
 For the preparations of Quinine, which are all obtained from the yellow bark, see QUININE.

CINCHONÆ PALLIDÆ CORTEX. The bark of Cinchona Condaminea. Pale Cinchona bark.
 —As above; bitter tonic.
 Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 60 grs. in powder.
 100 grs. contain 1 gr. of alkaloids, namely quinine.

Tinctura Cinchonæ Pallidæ. Ph. Lond.
 Composed of cinchona pallida 1 oz., water 1 pint.
 Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij.
 For a child a year old, fʒss.
 This is more delicate, but a much weaker preparation than, from the difference in quality of the two barks.

Tinctura Cinchonæ Composita.

Composed of pale cinchona bark 2 oz., bitter orange-peel 1 oz., serpentary $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., saffron 60 grs., cochineal 30 grs., proof spirit 1 pint.

Action.—Aromatic bitter tonic.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒss. to fʒij.

For a child a year old, mʒij.

CINCHONÆ RUBRÆ CORTEX. The bark of Cinchona succirubra. Red Cinchona bark.

Action.—Bitter tonic, very slightly astringent.

Dose.—For an adult, 20 to 60 grs. in powder.

100 grs. contain 1.5 gr. of alkaloids, mostly quinine.

Cinchonia Citras Effervescens. (Granular.)

A citro-tartrate of soda, with 2 grs. of citrate of cinchonine in 60 grs.; soluble in water with effervescence.

Action.—A very agreeable tonic, especially applicable to delicate organizations.

Dose.—For an adult, 60 to 120 grs.

Cinchonia Murias. Derived from Cinchona bark.

Dose.—For an adult, 1 gr. to 5 grs.

Cinchonia Sulphas.

Dose.—For an adult, 1 gr. to 5 grs.

Both the preceding preparations are cheap and effective substitutes for quinine.

CINNAMOMI CORTEX. The inner bark of Cinnamomum Zeylanicum. Cinnamon.

Aqua Cinnamomi.

Cinnamon 20 oz., water 2 gallons; distil a gallon.

Action.—Carminative; stimulant.*Dose*.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒiij.

For a child a year old, fʒj to fʒij.

Oleum Cinnamomi.

Action.—As above; emmenagogue.*Dose*.—For an adult, ℥j to ℥iv in pill, on sugar, or in emulsion.

Pulvis Cinnamomi.

Action.—Carminative, stomachic, slightly astringent.*Dose*.—For an adult, 10 to 20 grs.

For a child a year old, 1 gr. to 2 grs.

Pulvis Cinnamomi Compositus.

Cinnamon 1 oz., cardamoms 1 oz., ginger 1 oz.

Action.—As above.*Dose*.—For an adult, 3 to 10 grs.

For a child a year old, 1 gr.

Pulvis Cretæ Aromaticus. *Vide* CRETA.

Tinctura Cinnamomi.

Composed of cinnamon 2½ oz., proof spirit 1 pint.

Action.—Carminative; stimulant; stomachic; and emmenagogue.*Dose*.—For an adult, ʒss. to fʒij.

For a child a year old, ℥v.

Tinctura Cinnamomi Composita. Ph. Lond.

Cinnamon 1 oz., cardamoms ½ oz., long pepper 150 grs., ginger 150 grs., proof spirit 2 pints.

Aqua Cinnamomi.

Composed of cinnamon 2 oz., water 2 gallons, distil a gallon.

Action.—Carminative; stimulant.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij.

For a child a year old, fʒj to fʒij.

Oleum Cinnamomi.

Action.—As above; emmenagogue.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒj to ʒij in pill, on sugar, or in infusion.

Pulvis Cinnamomi.

Action.—Carminative, stomachic, slightly astringent.

Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 20 grs.

For a child a year old, 1 gr. to 2 grs.

Pulvis Cinnamomi Compositus.

Cinnamon 1 oz., cardamoms 1 oz., ginger 1 oz.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, 3 to 10 grs.

For a child a year old, 1 gr.

Pulvis Cretæ Aromaticus. Vide CRETA.

Tinctura Cinnamomi.

Composed of cinnamon 2½ oz., proof spirit 1 pint.

Action.—Carminative; stimulant; stomachic; and emmenagogue.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒss. to fʒij.

For a child a year old, ʒv.

Tinctura Cinnamomi Composita. Ph. Lond.

Cinnamon 1 oz., cardamoms ½ oz., long pepper 15 grs., ginger 150 grs., proof spirit 2 pints.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij.

For a child a year old, ʒv.

The Tinctura Lavandulæ Comp. also contains cinnamon. Vide LAVANDULA.

COCCULUS. The dried fruit of *Anamirta cocculus*.

Indian coccles.

Its action is that of an acrid narcotic, but it is seldom or never given internally.

Unguentum Cocculi.

The seeds of Indian coccles 80 grs., lard 1 oz.

Action.—Used as an application to destroy the fungi in ringworm, &c., for which it is said to be a specific.

COCCULUS CORDIFOLIUS. Gulancha.

This drug, which is officinal in the *Bengal Pharmacopœia*, is highly esteemed as a tonic and diuretic. It is best given in the form of decoction (2 oz. to 1 pint); dose, fʒj to fʒij; or of tincture (8 oz. to 1 pint of proof spirit); dose, fʒj to fʒij.

COCCUS. The dried female insect, *Coccus cacti*.

Cochineal.

Action.—Said to be anodyne and sedative. Useful in pertussis.

Dose.—For an adult, ¼ to ½ gr. three times a day.

Tinctura Cocci.

Composed of cochineal 2½ oz., proof spirit 1 pint.

Action.—Its chief, perhaps its only, use is as a colouring ingredient, though it is said to possess anti-spasmodic powers, and to be useful in whooping cough.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒxx to fʒss. or fʒj.

CODEIA. One of the alkaloids obtained from opium.

Action.—Said to be of great value as a hypnotic, causing none of the evil effects of opium.

Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. to 2 grs.

COLCHICI CORMUS. The fresh corm of *Colchicum autumnale*. Meadow Saffron.

Action.—Diuretic; purgative; and sedative to the heart's action. Used especially in gout and dropsy.

Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 8 grs. of the powdered corm.

Acetum Colchici. Ph. Lond.

Composed of colchicum corms 1 oz., vinegar 16 fl.oz., proof spirit 1 fl.oz.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒss. to fʒj.
For a child a year old, ʒij.

Extractum Colchici.

An extract of the recent corm.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. to 1 or 2 grs.

Extractum Colchici Aceticum.

An acetous extract evaporated to a proper consistence.

Action.—Diuretic; purgative; sedative.

Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. to 1 or 2 grs.

Vinum Colchici.

Composed of colchicum corm 4 oz., sherry 1 pint.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒx to fʒss. or fʒj.

For a child a year old, ʒij or ʒij.

COLCHICI SEMINA. The fresh seeds of *Colchicum autumnale*. Meadow Saffron.
—The seeds are small, round, and they are a pale yellow color.
—For an adult, 5 to 10 grs. of the powdered seeds.

Acetum Colchici. Ph. Lond.
Composed of colchicum seeds 2 1/2 oz., proof spirit 1 pint.
—As above.
—For an adult, ʒx to ʒxxx.
For a child a year old, ʒij to ʒij.

Extractum Colchici. Ph. Lond.
Composed of colchicum seeds 5 oz., anise oil 1 pint.
—As above.
—For an adult, ʒx to ʒj.
For a child a year old, ʒij to ʒij.

Extractum Colchici Aceticum. Ph. Lond.
Composed of colchicum seeds 5 oz., sherry 1 pint.
—As above.
—For an adult, ʒx to fʒj. or fʒj.
For a child a year old, ʒij.

Vinum Colchici. Ph. Lond.
Composed of colchicum seeds 4 oz., sherry 1 pint.
—As above.
—For an adult, ʒx to fʒss. or fʒj.
For a child a year old, ʒij or ʒij.

CODEIA. One of the alkaloids obtained from opium. Said to be of great value as a hypnotic, and to counteract some of the evil effects of opium.
Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. to 2 grs.

COLCHICI CORMUS. The fresh corm of *Colchicum autumnale*. Meadow Saffron.
Action.—Diuretic; purgative; and sedative to the heart's action. Used especially in gout and dropsy.
Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 3 grs. of the powdered corm.

Autum Colchici. Ph. Lond.
 Composed of colchicum corms 1 oz., vinegar 16 fl. oz., proof spirit 1 fl. oz.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, fʒss. to fʒj.
 For a child a year old, mʒ.

Extractum Colchici.
 An extract of the recent corm.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. to 1 or 2 grs.

Extractum Colchici Aceticum.
 An extract of the recent corm evaporated to a proper consistence.
Action.—Diuretic; purgative; sedative.
Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. to 1 or 2 grs.

Vinum Colchici.
 Composed of colchicum corm 4 oz., sherry 1 pint.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, mʒ to fʒss. or fʒj.
 For a child a year old, mʒ or mʒj.

COLCHICI SEMINA. The fully ripe seeds of *Colchicum autumnale*. Meadow Saffron.
Action.—The seeds are more uniform in their action than the corm, and they are also somewhat milder.
Dose.—For an adult, 3 to 10 grs. of the powdered seed.

Tinctura Colchici Seminum.
 Composed of colchicum seed $2\frac{1}{2}$ oz., proof spirit 1 pint.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, mʒ to mxxx.
 For a child a year old, mʒ to mʒj.

Tinctura Colchici Seminum Compositum.
 Ph. Lond.
 Composed of colchicum seeds 5 oz., aromatic spirit of ammonia 2 pints.
Action.—Diuretic; stimulant.
Dose.—For an adult, mxxv to fʒj.
 For a child a year old, mʒ to mʒj.

Vinum Seminum Colchici.
 Composed of colchicum seeds 2 oz., sherry 1 pint.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, fʒss. to fʒj, or fʒij.
 For a child a year old, mʒ.

COLLODIUM. Collodion.
 A solution of gun-cotton (pyroxylin $C_{36}H_{22}NO_4O_{30}$) in ether, mixed with $\frac{1}{3}$ its volume of rectified spirit.
Action.—Used only as an external application for the protection of raw surfaces from the air, for which purpose it is sometimes mixed with castor oil in equal parts to increase its pliability, or as in the following:—

COLLODIUM FLEXILE.

Collodion 6 fl.oz., Canada balsam 120 grs., castor oil 1 fl.dr.

Styptic Colloid.

A saturated solution of tannic acid and gun-cotton in absolute alcohol and pure ether.

Action.—Astringent. For local application only.

COLOCYNTHIDIS PULPA. The dried decorticated fruit, freed from seeds, of *Citrullus colocynthis*.

Action.—A powerful purgative, acting chiefly on the small intestines, in opposition to aloes, which acts principally on the larger.

Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 5 or 10 grs. of the powder. Is too strong for children, and is very apt to gripe.

Decoctum Colocynthis.

Colocynth 120 grs., water 1 pint; boil, strain, add sulphuric ether 2 fl.dr.s., syrup of orange-peel 1 oz.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒij to fʒss. or fʒj.

Enema Colocynthis. Ph. Lond.

Extract colocynth 30 grs., soft soap 1 oz., water 1 pint.

Action.—Purgative.

Extractum Colocynthis Compositum.

Composed of colocynth 6 oz., extract of socotrine aloes 12 oz., scammony 4 oz., hard soap 3 oz., cardamom seeds 1 oz., proof spirit 1 gallon.

Action.—Purgative.

Dose.—For an adult, 3 to 10 grs. A little henbane should be added to prevent griping.

Ph. Lond. Colocynthidis Pulpa. The dried decorticated fruit, freed from seeds, of *Citrullus colocynthis*.
Action.—A powerful purgative, acting chiefly on the small intestines, in opposition to aloes, which acts principally on the larger.
Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 5 or 10 grs. of the powder. Is too strong for children, and is very apt to gripe.
 Ph. Lond. Decoctum Colocynthis. Colocynth 120 grs., water 1 pint; boil, strain, add sulphuric ether 2 fl.dr.s., syrup of orange-peel 1 oz.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, fʒij to fʒss. or fʒj.
 Ph. Lond. Enema Colocynthis. Extract colocynth 30 grs., soft soap 1 oz., water 1 pint.
Action.—Purgative.
 Ph. Lond. Extractum Colocynthis Compositum. Composed of colocynth 6 oz., extract of socotrine aloes 12 oz., scammony 4 oz., hard soap 3 oz., cardamom seeds 1 oz., proof spirit 1 gallon.
Action.—Purgative.
Dose.—For an adult, 3 to 10 grs. A little henbane should be added to prevent griping.

COLLODIUM FLEXILE.

Colloidal solution of tannic acid and gun-cotton in 6 fl.oz., Canada balsam 120 grs., castor oil 1 fl.oz.

Specific Colloid.

A solution of tannic acid and gun-cotton in 6 fl.oz., Canada balsam 120 grs., castor oil 1 fl.oz. and pure ether.

Astringent. For local application only.

COLOCYNTHIDIS PULPA. The dried dehydrated fruit, freed from seeds, of *Citrullus colocynthis*.

Action.—A powerful purgative, acting chiefly on the small intestine, in opposition to aloes, which acts principally on the large.

Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 5 or 10 grs. of the powder. It is strong for children, and is very apt to gripe.

Decum Colocynthis.

Colocynth 120 grs., water 1 pint; boil, strain, and sulphuric ether 2 fl.ozs., syrup of orange-peel 1 oz.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒij to fʒss. or fʒj.

Emma Colocynthis. Ph. Lond.

Extract colocynth 30 grs., soft soap 1 oz., water 1 pint.

Action.—Purgative.

Ex rarium Colocynthis Compositum.

Colocynth 6 oz., extract of sassafras aloes 12 oz., scammony 4 oz., hard soap 3 oz., cardamum 1 oz., proof spirit 1 gallon.

Action.—Purgative.

Dose.—For an adult, 3 to 10 grs. A little brandy should be added to prevent griping.

Pilula Colocynthis Composita.

Colocynth 1 oz., Barbadoes aloes 2 oz., scammony 2 oz., sulphate of potash $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., oil of cloves 2 fl.ozs., water q. s.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 grs.

Pilula Colocynthis et Hyoscyami.

Compound colocynth pill 2 oz., extract of hyoscyamus 1 oz.

Action.—As above, but less powerful, and less apt to gripe.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 or 15 grs.

Tinctura Colocynthis. Ph. Boruss.

Colocynth 1 oz., star of anise 60 grs., rectified spirit 1 lb.

Action.—Purgative.

Dose.—For an adult, mxx to fʒj.

CONII FOLIA. The fresh leaves and branches of *Conium maculatum*. Spotted Hemlock.

Action.—Anodyne; narcotic; sedative; antispasmodic. Allied in action to belladonna and hyoscyamus. It seems also to have special anodyne properties in painful affections of the ovaries.

Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 8 grs. of the powder.

Cataplasma Conii.

Hemlock leaf 1 oz., linseed meal 3 oz., boiling water 10 fl.oz.

Action.—Sedative; anodyne.

Extractum Conii.

The expressed juice of the fresh leaves and young branches evaporated to a proper consistence.

Action.—Anodyne; sedative; antispasmodic.

Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 6 grs.

Pilula Conii Composita.

Extract of hemlock $2\frac{1}{2}$ oz., ipecacuan $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., treacle q. s.

Action.—Sedative; expectorant; antispasmodic.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 or 15 grs.

Vapor Coniæ.

Take of extract of hemlock 60 grs., solution of potash 1 fl.dr., distilled water 10 fl.dr.

Mix. Put 20 minims of the mixture on a sponge, in a suitable apparatus, so that the vapour of hot water passing over it may be inhaled.

Action.—Useful in spasmodic pulmonary affections.

Succus Conii.

3 measures of the juice of hemlock leaves, and 1 of spirit.

Action.—As above. Is of great use in painful ovarian diseases.

Dose.—For an adult, \mathfrak{mxxx} to $\mathfrak{f\overline{3}j}$ or $\mathfrak{3ss}$.

For a child a year old, \mathfrak{mij} .

CONII FRUCTUS. The dried ripe fruit of *Conium maculatum*. Spotted Hemlock.

Tinctura Conii.

Composed of hemlock fruit $2\frac{1}{2}$ oz., proof spirit 1 pint.

Action.—Similar to the Succus.

Dose.—For an adult, \mathfrak{mxx} to $\mathfrak{f\overline{3}j}$.

For a child a year old, \mathfrak{mij} to \mathfrak{mij} or $\mathfrak{m\overline{v}}$.

Conium maculatum. Ph. L. 1824.
Composed of fresh hemlock and root of hemlock.
Action.—Sedative.

CONTRAJERVA. The root of *Dorstenia contrajerva*.
Action.—Sedative.

Contrajerva.
Composed of *Contrajerva* $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., water 6 fl.
Action.—Sedative; expectorant; antispasmodic.
Dose.—For an adult, $\mathfrak{f\overline{3}j}$ to $\mathfrak{f\overline{3}j}$.
For a child a year old, $\mathfrak{f\overline{3}j}$.

PAIBA. The oleo resin obtained by incising the bark of *Conium maculatum*.
Action.—Sedative; expectorant; antispasmodic.
Dose.—For an adult, \mathfrak{mxx} to $\mathfrak{f\overline{3}j}$.
For a child a year old, \mathfrak{mij} to \mathfrak{mij} or $\mathfrak{m\overline{v}}$.
Composed of *Conium maculatum* and *Contrajerva*.
Action.—Sedative; expectorant; antispasmodic.
Dose.—For an adult, \mathfrak{mxx} to $\mathfrak{f\overline{3}j}$.
For a child a year old, \mathfrak{mij} to \mathfrak{mij} or $\mathfrak{m\overline{v}}$.

Conium maculatum.
Action.—Sedative.
Dose.—For an adult, \mathfrak{mxx} to $\mathfrak{f\overline{3}j}$.
For a child a year old, \mathfrak{mij} to \mathfrak{mij} or $\mathfrak{m\overline{v}}$.

CONTRAJERVA FRUCTUS. The dried ripe fruit of *Contrajerva*.
Action.—Sedative; expectorant; antispasmodic.
Dose.—For an adult, \mathfrak{mxx} to $\mathfrak{f\overline{3}j}$.
For a child a year old, \mathfrak{mij} to \mathfrak{mij} or $\mathfrak{m\overline{v}}$.

Unguentum Conii. Ph. Lond.
The expressed juice of the fresh leaves and young
stems, evaporated to a proper consistence.
Action.—Anodyne; sedative; antispasmodic.
Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 6 grs.

Infusum Contrajervæ.
Composed of contrajerva $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., water 6 fl. oz.
Action.—A stimulant tonic and diaphoretic.
Dose.—For an adult, f3j to f3ij.
For a child a year old, f3j.

Unguentum Conii.
Take of extract of hemlock 60 grs., solution of potash
1 fl. oz., distilled water 10 fl. drs.
Use.—Put 20 minims of the mixture on a sponge, in
a suitable apparatus, so that the vapour of hot water
passing over it may be inhaled.
Action.—Useful in spasmodic pulmonary affections.

Succus Conii.
Take of the juice of hemlock leaves, and 1 of
oil of sweet almond 1 fl. oz.
Action.—As above. Is of great use in painful ovarian
affections.
Dose.—For an adult, mxx to f3j or f3ss.
For a child a year old, mij.

CONII FRUCTUS. The dried ripe fruit of *Conium*
maculatum. Spotted Hemlock.

Tinctura Conii.
Take of hemlock fruit $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., proof spirit 1 pint.
Macerate for 7 days, then strain off the liquid.
Action.—Similar to the Succus.
Dose.—For an adult, mxx to f3j.
For a child a year old, mij to miiij or miv.

Unguentum Conii. Ph. Lond.
Composed of fresh hemlock and lard, of each 1 lb.
Action.—Sedative.

CONTRAJERVA. The root of *Dorstenia contra-*
jerva.

Infusum Contrajervæ.
Composed of contrajerva $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., water 6 fl. oz.
Action.—A stimulant tonic and diaphoretic.
Dose.—For an adult, f3j to f3ij.
For a child a year old, f3j.

COPAIBA. The oleo resin obtained by incising the
trunk of *Copaifera multijuga*. Copaiva.
Action.—Stimulant to the mucous surfaces, especially
that of the genito-urinary. Useful in gleet and
gonorrhœa, and other cases where there is excessive
mucous secretion.
Dose.—For an adult, mxx to f3j.
It is best given in capsules, or in the form of aromatic
emulsion rubbed up with mucilage or egg, and sweet-
ened with sugar.

Oleum Copaibæ.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, miv to mxx in emulsion.

CORIANDRI FRUCTUS. The dried ripe fruit of
Coriandrum sativum. Coriander fruit.
Action.—Aromatic; stimulant, carminative.
Dose.—For an adult, 20 to 60 grs.

Oleum Coriandri.*Action.*—Aromatic; stimulant.*Dose.*—For an adult, \mathfrak{mij} to $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{v}$, in pill, on sugar, or in emulsion.**CORONELLA JUNCEA.** Milk-vetch.*Action.*—The roots, seeds, and leaves are all said to possess galactagogue properties.**COTYLEDON UMBILICUS.***Action.*—This drug has been recommended as of use in epilepsy and chorea. The best form is the fresh juice in doses of $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{ssj}$, or the extract in doses of 10 to 30 grains.**CREASOTUM.** Creasote. A product of the distillation of wood-tar.*Action.*—Stimulant; antispasmodic; antiseptic; allays vomiting. Useful as a local application in scaly cutaneous eruptions, and to allay pain in toothache.*Dose.*—For an adult, $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{j}$ to $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{iij}$, in pill or mucilage.**Mistura Creasoti.**Creasote 16 minims, glacial acetic acid 16 minims, spirit of juniper $\frac{1}{2}$ fl.dr., syrup 1 fl.dr., water 15 fl.oz.*Action.*—As above.*Dose.*—For an adult, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{ssj}$ to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{ssij}$.**Unguentum Creasoti.**

Composed of creasote 1 fl.dr., simple ointment 1 oz.

Action.—Stimulant; irritant; disinfectant.**Vapor Creasoti.**

Take of creasote 12 minims, boiling water 8 fl.oz.

Mix the creasote and water, put them into a suitable apparatus provided with a tube, and inhale the air that passes through the solution from the tube.

Action.—As above.**Carbonis Deterge.**

As the solution of coal tar.

—Used as a local application in the treatment of

—Liq. Carb. Deter. fl. 5ss. A. C. N. 1

—Liq. Carb. Deter. fl. 5ss. M.

CECIA. Native trible carbonate of lime, CaCO_3

Prepared. Chalk freed from impurities

—Antid. Used as an antidote for poisoning

—For a dose of 1 to 2 grs.

For a dose of 1 to 2 grs.

—A. C. N. 1; add 1 to 2 grs.

Creasota Cre.

4 oz. vinegar 3 oz., mixed with 1 part

of water; is said to give relief

and to prevent suppuration. Prescribed

in the air.

Creasota Cre.

of prepared chalk and ginger, of each

1 lb., in water 74 fl. oz.

—A. C. N. 1. Useful in gonorrhea

—For a dose of 15 to 20 grs.

For a dose of 15 to 20 grs.

—A. C. N. 1; add 1 to 2 grs.

Creasota Cre.

of creasote 4 oz., mixed with 1 part

of water; is said to give relief

and to prevent suppuration. Prescribed

in the air.

Creasota Cre.

of creasote 4 oz., mixed with 1 part

of water; is said to give relief

and to prevent suppuration. Prescribed

in the air.

Coriandri.

Coriandri. Stimulant.
For an adult, $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{j}$ to $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{ij}$, in pill, or sugar.

CORONELLA JUNCEA. Milk-vetch.
The roots, seeds, and leaves are all said to have analogous properties.

COTYLEDON UMBILICUS.

This drug has been recommended as a remedy in dysentery and cholera. The best form is the powder in doses of $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{ss}$, or the extract in doses of 10 to 30 grains.

CREASOTUM. Creasote. A product of the distillation of wood-tar.

Stimulant; antispasmodic; antiseptic; astringent. Useful as a local application in scaly cutaneous diseases, and to allay pain in toothache.
For an adult, $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{j}$ to $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{ij}$, in pill or mucilage.

Mistura Creasoti.

Composed of 16 minims, glacial acetic acid 16 minims, and purified water 1 fl. dr., syrup 1 fl. dr., water 15 fl. oz.

For an adult, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{ss}$ to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{ij}$.

Use in Creasoti.

Creasote 1 fl. dr., simple cinnamon 1 oz.
Stimulant; irritant; disinfectant.

Vapor Creasoti.

Take of creasote 12 minims, boiling water 8 fl. oz., and water, put them into a suitable vessel provided with a tube, and inhale the air that issues from the solution from the tube.

As a disinfectant.

Liquor Carbonis Detergens.

An alcoholic solution of coal tar.

Action.—Useful as a local application in cases of chronic cutaneous irritation in the following formula:—Liq. Carb. Deter. $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{ss}$, Acid. Nit. Dil. $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{ss}$, Mist. Camph. $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{ss}$ viij. M.

CRETA. Native friable carbonate of lime, CaO, CO_2 .

Creta Preparata. Chalk freed from impurities by washing.

Action.—Antacid. Used also as an antidote to poisoning by oxalic acid.

Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 30 or 60 grs.

For a child a year old, 1 to 3 grs.

Incompatibles.—Acids; acidulous salts.

Emplastrum Cretæ.

Chalk 4 oz., vinegar 3 oz., mixed to a thin paste.

Used for burns and scalds; is said to give instant relief and to prevent suppuration. Probably acts by excluding the air.

Mistura Cretæ.

Composed of prepared chalk and gum acacia, of each $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., syrup $\frac{1}{2}$ fl. oz., cinnamon water $7\frac{1}{2}$ fl. oz.

Action.—Aromatic; antacid. Useful in diarrhœa.

Dose.—For an adult, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{ss}$ to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{ij}$.

For a child a year old, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{ss}$ to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{ij}$.

Incompatibles.—Acids; acidulous salts.

Pulvis Crêtæ Aromaticus. (Confectio Aromatica. Ph. Lond.)

Composed of cinnamon 4 oz., nutmeg and saffron of each 3 oz., cloves $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz., cardamoms 1 oz., sugar 25 oz., prepared chalk 11 oz.

Action.—Aromatic; antacid; astringent.

Dose.—For an adult, 15 to 30 grs.

For a child a year old, 2 to 4 grs.

Incompatibles.—As above.

Pulvis Cretæ Aromaticus cum Opio.

Aromatic chalk powder $9\frac{3}{4}$ oz., powdered opium $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.

Action.—Aromatic, antacid, astringent, and sedative by the addition of the opium.

Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 40 grs.

For a child a year old, 1 gr.

Incompatibles.—Acids and acidulous salts.

It contains $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. of opium in 20 grs.

CROCUS. The dried stigma and part of the style of *Crocus sativus*. Saffron.

Action.—Slightly stimulant and antispasmodic, but chiefly used as a colouring ingredient. It once had a reputation as an emmenagogue.

Is not used in this state, but as

Tinctura Croci.

Composed of saffron 1 oz., proof spirit 1 pint.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij.

For a child a year old, mʒ.

CROTONIS OLEUM. The oil expressed from the seeds of *Croton Tiglium*. Purging Croton.

Action.—Powerfully drastic purgative internally; irritant externally.

Dose.—For an adult, mʒ to mʒj or mʒij, in pill or emulsion.

Linimentum Crotonis.

Composed of croton oil 1 fl.oz., oil of cajuput and rectified spirit of each $3\frac{1}{2}$ fl.oz.

Action.—Irritant; stimulant.

A.—Aromatic; antacid; astringent.
D.—For an adult, 15 to 30 grs.
 For a child a year old, 2 to 4 grs.
I.—As above.

P.—*Crete Aromaticum cum Opio.*
 Aromatic bulk powder 9½ oz., powdered opium ½ oz.
A.—Aromatic, antacid, astringent, and sedative
 of the opium.
D.—For an adult, 19 to 49 grs.
 For a child a year old, 1 gr.
I.—Acids and acidulous salts.
 Contains ½ gr. of opium in 29 grs.

CROCUS. The dried stigma and part of the style of
Crocus sativus, Saffron.
A.—Slightly stimulant and antispasmodic, but
 chiefly used as a coloring ingredient. It once had a
 reputation as an emmenagogue.
 Is not used in this state, but as

Tinctura Croci.
 Composed of saffron 1 oz., proof spirit 1 pint.
A.—As above.
D.—For an adult, f5j to f5ij.
 For a child a year old, ʒv.

CROTONIS OLEUM. The oil expressed from the
 seeds of *Croton Tiglium*. Purgative Croton.
A.—Powerfully drastic purgative internally; irritant
 externally.
D.—For an adult, ʒi to ʒij or ʒij, in pill or emulsion.

Liquor Crotonis.
 Composed of croton oil 1 fl.oz., oil of capsaicin
 1 spirit of each 3½ fl.oz.
A.—Irritant; stimulant.

Sapo Crotonis Tiglii.

Composed of croton oil 2 fl.drs., solution of caustic
 soda 1 fl.oz.; mix and run into moulds.

Dose.—For an adult, 1 gr. to 3 grs.

This preparation is said to be equally efficacious,
 and to cause less pain than the pure oil.

CUBEBA. The dried unripe fruit of *Cubeba officinalis*. Cubebs.

Action.—Stimulant to mucous membranes, especially
 that of the urinary organs. Used in gonorrhœa,
 gleet, &c.

Dose.—For an adult, 30 to 60 or 120 grs. of the
 powder.

Extractum Cubebæ.

An oleo-resinous extract, obtained by ether.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 grs. 1 gr. is equal to
 8 grs. of the powder.

Oleum Cubebæ.

Action.—As above. Best given in capsules, on sugar,
 or with mucilage.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒx to ʒxxx.

Tinctura Cubebæ.

Composed of cubebs 2½ oz., proof spirit 1 pint.

Dose.—For an adult, f5j to f5ij.

CUPRUM. Fine copper wire, about No. 25. Cu.
 Eq. 32.

Cupri Sulphas.

Prepared by the re-crystallization of commercial sul-
 phate of copper. $\text{CuO}, \text{SO}_4, 5 \text{HO}$

Action.—Astringent, tonic, and, in larger doses (10

grs.), emetic. Externally it is used as a stimulant to sluggish wounds, or as a local astringent, or to allay the irritation of prurigo. Useful in cases of epilepsy, chorea, and other convulsive nervous diseases.

Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. to 2 grs. as an astringent; 5 to 10 grs. as an emetic.

Incompatibles.—Alkalis, alkaline earths, and their carbonates, mineral acids, except the sulphuric, the salts of lead and silver, corrosive sublimate, and most vegetable infusions and tinctures.

Cupri Ammoniae Sulphas.

Prepared by the action of sulphate of copper on carbonate of ammonia. $\text{CuO}, \text{SO}_3 + 2 \text{NH}_3, \text{HO}$.

Action.—As above, and antispasmodic.

Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. to 3 grs.

Incompatibles.—The mineral and vegetable acids, alkalies, except ammonia and magnesia, and most metallic salts.

CURCUMA. The rhizome of *Curcuma longa*. Turmeric.

Mr. Waring speaks of this as very valuable in coryza. It is used by the Hindoos for that purpose in the form of fumigation. Its ordinary action is that of a stimulant and carminative, but its principal use is as a test for alkalis.

Tinctura Curcumæ.

Composed of bruised turmeric 1 oz., proof spirit f3vj.

Used in the preparation of turmeric paper.

CUSPARIÆ CORTEX. The bark of *Gallipea cusparia*. Cusparia, or Angustura bark.

Action.—Tonic; stimulant; aromatic. Useful as a tonic in low febrile conditions.

Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 30 grs. of the powder.

Curcuma bark; oz. water 1 pint.
—*Curcuma*, 15 grs. to 15 grs.
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Externally it is used as a stimulant to wounds, or as a local astringent, or to a cure of prurigo. Useful in cases of epilepsy, and other convulsive nervous diseases.
 Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. to 2 grs. as an astringent; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 gr. as an emetic.
 Incompatibles.—Alkalies, alkaline earths, and their carbonates, mineral acids, except the sulphuric, the salts of lead and silver, corrosive sublimate, and most vegetable and mineral oils and tinctures.

Ammoniac Sulphas.
 Prepared by the action of sulphate of copper on carbonate of ammonia. $\text{CuO}, \text{SO}_4 + 2 \text{NH}_3, \text{H}_2\text{O}$.
 Action.—As above, and antispasmodic.
 Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. to 3 grs.
 Incompatibles.—The mineral and vegetable acids, except ammonia and magnesians, and most vegetable oils.

CURCUMA. The rhizome of *Curcuma longa*. Turmeric.
 Mr. Waring speaks of this as very valuable in dyspepsia. It is used by the Hindoos for that purpose in the form of fumigation. Its ordinary action is that of a stimulant and carminative, but its principal use is as a test for alkalis.

Tinctura Curcumæ.
 Composed of bruised turmeric 1 oz., proof spirit 4 fl. oz., in the preparation of turmeric paper.

CUSPARIA CORTEX. The bark of *Gallipsea cusparia*, or *Angustura* bark.
 Action.—Tonic; stimulant; aromatic. Useful as a tonic in low febrile conditions.
 Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 30 grs. of the powder.

Infusum Cuspariæ.

Composed of cusparia bark $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., water 10 fl. oz.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, f3j to f3ij.

For a child a year old, f3j.

Incompatibles.—The sulphates of iron, zinc, and copper, nitrate of silver, corrosive sublimate, salts of lead, tartar emetic, and the infusions of gall and catechu.

Tinctura Cuspariæ. Ph. Edin.

Cusparia bark $4\frac{1}{2}$ oz., proof spirit 2 pints.

Action.—Aromatic bitter tonic; stimulant.

Dose.—For an adult, f3j to f3ij.

For a child a year old, m.v.

CUSO, or KOUSSO. The flowers of *Brayera anthelmintica*.

Action.—Anthelmintic.

Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of the powdered flowers.

Infusum Cusso.

Koussou $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., water 4 fl. oz.; boil for 15 minutes.

Action.—Anthelmintic. Principally used for the tænia solium. Should be given with a purgative.

Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 4 or 6 oz.

CYDONIUM. The seeds of *Cydonium vulgaris*.

The common Quince.

Action.—Demulcent.

Decoctum Cydonii.

Composed of quince seeds $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., water 20 fl. oz.

Action.—Demulcent. Useful to chapped hands.

Dose.—For an adult, f3ij to f3iv.

Incompatible with acids, metallic salts, and alcohol.

DAUCUS CAROTA. Common Carrot.

Action.—Diuretic. Said to possess galactagogue properties.

Dose.—Ad libitum.

Cataplasma Dauci.

The carrot boiled to a proper consistence.

Action.—Stimulant.

DELPHINIUM STAPHISAGRIA. Stavesacre.

The seeds of this plant have cathartic properties, and they also act as emetic and anthelmintic.

Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 10 grs. of the powdered seeds.

DIGITALIS FOLIA. The dried leaf of *Digitalis purpurea*. Purple Foxglove.**Extractum Digitalis.** Ph. Lond. and Edin.

The expressed juice of the fresh leaves evaporated to a proper consistence.

Action.—Diuretic, and sedative to the heart's action.

Dose.—For an adult, 1 to 1½ grs.

Infusum Digitalis.

30 grs. of dried digitalis leaves in 10 fl.oz. of water.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒij to fʒss.

Incompatibles.—The salts of iron and lead, tannin, and all astringent vegetable infusions.

Tinctura Digitalis.

Composed of digitalis 2½ oz., proof spirit 1 pint.

Dose.—For an adult, mxx to mxx—fʒij or even fʒss.

For a child a year old, mʒ to mʒj.

83
The seeds of this plant have cathartic properties, and they also act as emetic and anthelmintic.
It is usually administered in the form of a powder.
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It is usually administered in the form of a powder.

The dried young branches of *Digitalis purpurea* are used for the preparation of the following preparations.
The same as the above, but is a more powerful and dangerous.
For an adult, 1 to 1½ grs.

DULCAMARA. The dried young branches of *Solanum elaeagnifolium*.
Woolly Nightshade, or Bitter Sweet.
—stimulating, diaphoretic, diuretic, and a

Extractum Dulcamara. Ph. Lond.
14 oz., water 14 pints, boiled to a pint.
—As above.
For an adult, fʒj to fʒij.
For a child a year old, fʒj.

Dulcamara.
Dulcamara 1 oz., water 10 fl.oz.
—As above.
For an adult, fʒj to fʒij.
For a child a year old, fʒj.

PEPE VULGARE. Viper's Bugloss.
—drunk in wine preserved at a moderate temperature.
—It is described as having galactagogue

DAUCUS CAROTA. Common Carrot.
Action.—Diuretic. Said to possess galactagogue
 properties.
Dose.—Ad libitum.

Chrysolasma Danci.
 The carrot boiled to a proper consistence.
Action.—Stimulant.

DELPHINIUM STAPHISAGRIA. Stavesacre.
 The seeds of this plant have cathartic properties,
 and they also act as emetic and anthelmintic.
Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 10 grs. of the powdered
 seeds.

DIGITALIS FOLIA. The dried leaf of *Digitalis
 purpurea*, Purple Foxglove.

Extractum Digitalis. Ph. Lond. and Edin.
 The expressed juice of the fresh leaves evaporated
 to a proper consistence.
Action.—Diuretic, and sedative to the heart's action.
Dose.—For an adult, 1 to 1½ grs.

Infusum Digitalis.
 30 grs. of dried digitalis leaves in 10 fl.oz. of water.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, fʒij to fʒss.
Infusions.—The salts of iron and lead, tannin, and
 astringent vegetable infusions.

Tinctura Digitalis.
 Composed of digitalis 24 oz., proof spirit 1 pint.
Dose.—For an adult, ʒx to ʒxx—fʒij or even fʒss.
 For a child a year old, ʒj to ʒj.

The larger doses of this drug have lately been given in
 various acute inflammatory diseases, and with none of
 the bad effects usually anticipated. It has been de-
 scribed as a tonic to the involuntary muscles, the
 uterus and heart. It is only in large doses that its
 effect on the cerebro-spinal system is seen. Its ad-
 ministration in large doses requires caution.

Digitalinum.

The active principle of *Digitalis*.

Action.—The same as the above, but is seldom used,
 as its action is powerful and dangerous.

Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{60}$ to $\frac{1}{30}$ gr.

DULCAMARA. The dried young branches of *Solanum
 Dulcamara*. Woody Nightshade, or Bitter Sweet.

Action.—Stimulating, diaphoretic, diuretic, and alte-
 rative.

Decoctum Dulcamaræ. Ph. Lond.

Dulcamara 1½ oz., water 1½ pints, boiled to a pint.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij.

For a child a year old, fʒj.

Infusum Dulcamaræ.

Composed of dulcamara 1 oz., water 10 fl.oz.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij.

For a child a year old, fʒj.

ECHIUM VULGARE. Viper's Bugloss.

"The seed drunk in wine preserveth abundance of
 milk."—CULPEPPER.

Action.—It is described as having galactagogue
 properties.

ELATERIUM. (Extractum Elaterii. Ph. Lond.) A sediment from the expressed juice of the fruit of *Ecbalium officinarum*. Squirting Cucumber.

Action.—It is a powerful drastic purgative. Useful in cases of dropsy where watery evacuations are desired. Henbane prevents its griping.

Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{16}$ gr. to $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. or 1 gr.

Pulvis Elaterii Compositus.

Elaterium 10 grs., sugar of milk 90 grs.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 grs.

Too powerful for children.

ELEMI. A concrete resinous exudation, probably from *Canarium commune*.

Action.—It is only used externally as a rubefacient and stimulant.

Unguentum Elemi.

Composed of Elemi $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., simple ointment 1 oz.

Action.—As above.

ERGOTA. The sclerotium (compact mycelium or spawn) of *Claviceps purpurea*, *Tulasne*, produced within the paleæ of the common rye, *Secale cereale*.

Ergot or Spurred Rye.

Action.—A tonic or excitant of involuntary muscular fibre, and especially of that of the uterus. Hæmostatic from its action on the unstriated muscular coat of arteries; hence useful in hæmorrhages from the uterus, lungs, kidneys.

Dose.—10 to 20 grs.; or for labour, 30 to 60 grs.

...are principle of ergot.

—As above.

—For an adult, 1 or 2 to 5 grs.

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ELATERIUM. (Extractum Elaterii. Ph. Lond.)
 It is the expressed juice of the fruit of
E. hyemalis, a species of the genus *E.*
A.—It is a powerful drastic purgative. Useful
 in cases of dropsy where watery evacuations are
 desired. Henbane prevents its griping.
D.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. to $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. or 1 gr.

Pilule Elaterii Compositus.
E. 10 grs., sugar of milk 90 grs.
A.—As above.
D.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 grs.
 Too powerful for children.

ELEMI. A concrete resinous exudation, probably
 from *Canarium commune*.
A.—It is only used externally as a rubefacient
 and stimulant.

Unguentum Elemi.
 Composed of Elemi $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., simple ointment 1 oz.
A.—As above.

ERGOTA. The sclerotium (compact mycelium or
 spawn) of *Claviceps purpurea*, Tulare, produced
 within the paleæ of the common rye, *Sacale cereale*.
 Ergot or Spurred Rye.
A.—A tonic or excitant of involuntary muscular
 force, and especially of that of the uterus. Hamorrhage
 from its action on the unstriated muscular coat of
 arteries; hence useful in hamorrhages from the
 uterus, lungs, kidneys.
D.—10 to 20 grs.; or for labour, 30 to 60 grs.

Ergotine.

The active principle of ergot.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, 1 or 2 to 5 grs.

Sugar-coated pills of Ergotine are made and sold by
 Roberts of New Bond Street and Paris, and are
 very useful in various forms of hæmorrhage.

Extractum Ergotæ Liquidum.

This is an ethereal and aquo-spirituos extract; 1 fl.oz.
 of which equals 1 oz. of the powdered ergot.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, $\mathfrak{m}\text{x}$ to $\mathfrak{m}\text{xxx}$ or $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{3}\mathfrak{j}$.

Infusum Ergotæ.

Composed of ergot $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., boiling water 10 fl.oz.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{3}\mathfrak{j}$ to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{3}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ or more.

Oleum Ergotæ.

Action.—As above.

Dose.— $\mathfrak{m}\text{x}$ to $\mathfrak{m}\text{xx}$ or $\mathfrak{m}\text{xxx}$ for labour.

Tinctura Ergotæ.

Composed of ergot 5 oz., proof spirit 1 pint.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, $\mathfrak{m}\text{x}$ to $\mathfrak{m}\text{xxx}$ or $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{3}\mathfrak{j}$.

Tinctura Ergotæ Æthereæ.

Composed of ergot 4 oz., ether 4 fl.oz.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, $\mathfrak{m}\text{x}$ to $\mathfrak{m}\text{xxx}$.

ERUCA SATIVA.

Culpepper speaks of the seeds of this plant as having special galactagogue properties.

FARINA TRITICI. The grain of wheat, *Triticum vulgare*. Used in making the Cataplasma Fermenti. See CEREVISIÆ FERMENTUM.

FEL BOVINUM PURIFICATUM. The purified gall of *Bos Taurus*. Purified ox Bile.

Action.—As a tonic and gentle aperient where constipation is associated with deficiency of bile.

Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 5 or 10 grs.

FERRUM. The preparations of iron are ordered to be made from annealed iron wire, as being the purest form. Fe. Eq. 28.

Action.—Iron is generally given in combination, and then its properties vary accordingly. In the simple *Ferrum redactum* it acts merely as a chalybeate—in the acid forms it is powerfully astringent also.

Incompatibles.—All the preparations of iron are incompatible with astringent vegetable infusions and their tinctures. Acids and acidulous salts decompose the saccharated carbonate, the mixture, the ammonio-citrate, the iodide, the peroxide, the phosphate, and the tartrate. Alkalis and their carbonates decompose the tincture, the sulphates, the pernitrate, and the iodide. The best time for the administration of all preparations of iron is shortly after food.

Ferrum Aceticum. Fe₂(O₃)₂·3H₂O. Prepared by the action of acetic acid on iron filings, and then mixing with water. *Dose.*—As a general form of iron. *Ferrum Lactatum.* Fe₂(O₃)₂·3H₂O. *Ferrum Peracetatis.* A solution of peroxide of iron in acetic acid. *Dose.*—A most useful chalybeate astringent. *Ferrum Peracetatis Aetherea.* A solution of the peracetate of iron in ether. *Dose.*—Simulant to the chalybeate. Recommended by Dr. Waters in pulmonary phthisis. *Ferrum Peracetatis Aetherea.* *Dose.*—For an adult, ʒi to ʒiiss. *Ferrum Ammonio Chloridi.* Ph. Lond. Prepared by ferri ammonio chloridi 4 oz., proof spirit 1 pint, water 1 pint. *Dose.*—As above. *Ferrum Ammonio Citras.* Prepared first by mixing solutions of persulphate of iron and ammonia, the latter hydrated peroxide being added of citric acid, and lastly neutralizing with ammonia. Fe₂O₃·NH₄(O₂C₃H₅O₂)·H₂O. *Dose.*—A very delicate preparation. *Dose.*—For an adult, ʒi to ʒiiss. *Ferrum.* Not at all. *Ferrum.* For a child a year old, 4 gr.

ERUCA SATIVA.

per squabs of the seeds of this plant as
galactagogue properties.

FARINA TRITICI. The grain of wheat, *Triticum*
vulgare. Used in making the Cataplasma Fer-
rum. See CEREVISIE FERMENTUM.

FEL BOVINUM PURIFICATUM. The purified gall
of *Bos Taurus*. Purified ox Bile.
Action.—As a tonic and gentle aperient where consti-
pation is associated with deficiency of bile.
Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 5 or 10 grs.

FERRUM. The preparations of iron are ordered to
be made from annealed iron wire, as being the purest
form. Fe. Eq. 28.
Action.—Iron is generally given in combination, and
the properties vary accordingly. In the simple
form it acts merely as a chalybeate—in
the acid form it is powerfully astringent also.
Incompatibles.—All the preparations of iron are incom-
patible with astringent vegetable infusions and their
tinctures. Acids and acidulous salts decompose the
ammonio carbonate, the mixture, the ammonio-
citrate, the iodide, the peroxide, the phosphate and
the tartrate. Alkalis and their carbonates decompose
the mixture, the sulphates, the permittate, and the
tartrate. The best time for the administration of all
preparations of iron is shortly after food.

Tinctura Ferri Acetatis. $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 3\text{C}_4\text{H}_8\text{O}_3$.
Prepared by the action of acetate of potash on per-
sulphate of iron, and then mixing with rectified
spirit.

Action.—Tonic. An agreeable form of administration.

Dose.—For an adult, mxxv to mxxx .

Incompatibles.—See FERRUM.

Liquor Ferri Peracetatis.

A solution of peroxide of iron in acetic acid.

Action.—A most valuable chalybeate astringent.

Dose.—For an adult, mxx to mxxx .

For a child a year old, mij .

Liquor Ferri Peracetatis Ætherea.

A solution of the peracetate of iron in ether.

Action.—Stimulant tonic and chalybeate. Recom-
mended by Dr. Waters in pulmonary emphysema
and bronchitis.

Dose.—For an adult, mxx to mxxx .

Tinctura Ferri Ammonio Chloridi. Ph. Lond.

Composed of ferri ammonio chloridum 4 oz., proof
spirit 1 pint, water 1 pint.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, mxxv to fljss .

Incompatibles.—See FERRUM.

Ferri et Ammoniae Citras.

Prepared first by mixing solutions of persulphate of
iron and ammonia, then to the hydrated peroxide adding
a solution of citric acid; and lastly, neutralizing with
solution of ammonia. $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3, \text{NH}_4\text{O}, \text{HO}, \text{C}_{12}\text{H}_5\text{O}_{11} \cdot 2\text{HO}$.

Action and Incompatibles.—See FERRUM. Not at all
astringent. A very delicate preparation.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 15 grs.

For a child a year old, $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.

Ferri Arsenias. *Vide Preparations of Arsenicum.*

Syrupus Ferri Bromidum.

Prepared by heating together iron filings and bromine, and subsequently dissolving in syrup. FeBr.

Action.—Alterative; resolvent; allied to the iodide, but said to be especially useful in uterine enlargements, also in some chronic cases of ovaritis.

Dose.—For an adult, f3ss. to f3ij; of the salt, 1 to 3 grs.

Syrupus Ferri et Strychniæ Bromidi.

Action.—As above. A valuable tonic and alterative.

Dose.—For an adult, f3j to f3ij.

Ferri Carbonas Saccharata.

Prepared by first mixing solutions of sulphate of iron with carbonate of soda, and rubbing sugar with the resulting carbonate of iron. FeO, CO_2 .

Action.—This is one of the most valuable preparations of iron, from the fact of the iron being chiefly in the state of protoxide. *See FERRUM for Incompatibles.*

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 grs.

Pilula Ferri Carbonatis.

Composed of saccharated carbonate of iron 1 oz., confection of roses $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.

Action.—Tonic; emmenagogue; chalybeate.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 grs.

Mistura Ferri Aromatica.

Composed of pale cinchona 1 oz., calumba $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., cloves $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., iron wire $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., compound tincture of

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Mistura Ferri Aromatica.
Prepared by heating together iron filings and bromine, and subsequently dissolving in syrup. FeBr.
Action.—Alterative; resolvent; allied to the iodide, but said to be especially useful in uterine enlargements, also in some chronic cases of ovaritis.
Dose.—For an adult, f3ss. to f3ij; of the salt, 1 to 3 grs.
Syrupus Ferri et Strychniæ Bromidi.
Action.—As above. A valuable tonic and alterative.
Dose.—For an adult, f3j to f3ij.
Ferri Carbonas Saccharata.
Prepared by first mixing solutions of sulphate of iron with carbonate of soda, and rubbing sugar with the resulting carbonate of iron. FeO, CO_2 .
Action.—This is one of the most valuable preparations of iron, from the fact of the iron being chiefly in the state of protoxide. See FERRUM for Incompatibles.
Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 grs.
Pilula Ferri Carbonatis.
Composed of saccharated carbonate of iron 1 oz., confection of roses $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.
Action.—Tonic; emmenagogue; chalybeate.
Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 grs.
Mistura Ferri Aromatica.
Composed of pale cinchona 1 oz., calumba $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., cloves $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., iron wire $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., compound tincture of

Prepared by mixing solutions of sulphate of iron and bromine, and adding to the mixture a quantity of syrup. Fe-Br.
Action.—Tonic; emmenagogue; chalybeate.
Dose.—For an adult, fʒss. to fʒij; of the salt, 1 to 5.

Syrupus Ferri et Strychnine Bromidi.
Action.—As above. A valuable tonic and alterative.
Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij.

Ferri Carbonas Saccharata.
Prepared by first mixing solutions of sulphate of iron with carbonate of soda, and rubbing sugar with the resulting carbonate of iron. FeO,CO₂.
Action.—This is one of the most valuable preparations of iron, from the fact of the iron being chiefly in the form of protoxide. See FERRUM for *Incompatibles*.
Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 grs.

Pulvis Ferri Carbonatis.
Compound of saccharated carbonate of iron 1 oz., and sugar 1 oz.
Action.—Tonic; emmenagogue; chalybeate.
Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 grs.

Mistura Ferri Aromatica.
Compound of ferri carbonas 1 oz., calumba 1 oz., cardamoms 3 fl.oz., tincture of orange-peel 1 fl.oz., peppermint-water q. s. to make 12 fl.oz.
Action.—Aromatic chalybeate tonic.
Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij.

Mistura Ferri Composita.
Prepared by mixing myrrh 60 grs., carbonate of potash 30 grs., sugar 60 grs., spirit of nutmeg 4 fl.dr., and to this adding a solution of sulphate of iron 25 grs., in 9 fl.oz. of rose-water.
Action.—Tonic; emmenagogue; chalybeate.
Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij.
 For a child a year old, fʒss. to fʒj.
Incompatibles.—See FERRUM.

Ferri Citras.

Prepared by acting on iron filings with citric acid.
Action.—It is not astringent, and forms a very delicate tonic and chalybeate preparation.
Dose.—For an adult, 3 to 10 or 15 grs.
 For a child a year old, ½ gr.
 For *Incompatibles*, see FERRUM.

Ferri Citras Effervescens.

A compound of citro-tartrate of soda with citrate of iron; 3 grs. of the latter in 60 grs.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, 60 to 120 grs.
Incompatibles.—See FERRUM.

Ferri et Cinchonine Citras Effervescens.

This is a compound of citro-tartrate of soda with cinchonine and iron; it contains 1½ gr. of the former with 1 of the latter to every 60 grs. of the salt.
Action, Dose, and Incompatibles.—As above.
 In addition to these there are *Ferri Carbonas Effervescens*.

vescens and *Ferri Iodidi Effervescens*, containing respectively 2 grs. and 1 gr. of the iron salt in 60 grs. These are all very elegant preparations of the granular effervescing salts, and are well adapted to the more delicate constitutions.

Ferri et Quiniæ Citras.

Action.—Tonic; antiperiodic; chalybeate. Not astringent; a very valuable preparation.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 grains.

Five grains should contain 1 grain of quinine.

Incompatibles.—See FERRUM.

Ferri et Quiniæ Citras Effervescens.

A compound of the ferri quiniæ citras, with granular effervescing citro-tartrate of soda. It contains 3 grs. of the compound iron salt in 60 grs.

Action and Incompatibles.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, 60 to 120 grs.

Ferri et Strychniæ Citras.

A combination of the citrate of iron, strychnia, and citric acid, with about 1 per cent of the alkaloid.

Five grains contain the $\frac{1}{20}$ of a grain of strychnia.

Action.—Tonic; useful in cases of nervous debility.

Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 5 or 10 grs.

Incompatibles.—See FERRUM.

Vinum Ferri Citratis.

Composed of citrate of iron and ammonia 160 grs., orange wine 1 pint.

Action.—Chalybeate tonic.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒss.

For a child a year old, ℥x to ℥xv.

Ferri Iodidi.
Prepared by dissolving iron and iodine in water.
Action.—Contains the properties of iron and iodine.
It is a valuable preparation in cases where more iodine is required. It contains 1 gr. of iodine in 60 grs.

Dose.—For an adult, 1 gr. to 5 grs.
Incompatibles.—Acids, solidulous salts, alkalies, and vegetable astringents.

Ph. L. Ferri Iodidi.
Composed of iron wire 40 grs., iodine 80 grs., sugar 10 grs., spirit of wine 14 grs., water 60 minims.
Dose.—As above. Contains 1 gr. of the iodide in 60 grs.
Dose.—For an adult, 3 to 5 or 10 grs.

Syrupus Ferri Iodidi.
Prepared by first digesting iron and iodine together and subsequently adding the syrup. The strength is 1000. This is nearly twice the strength of the preparation of the Ph. Lond., and contains about 4 grs. of the crystallized iodide in a fluid dram.

Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, ℥xx to fʒj.
For a child a year old, ℥ij to ℥v.

Incompatibles.—See FERRUM.

Fern Lactis.
A solution of metallic iron in dilute lactic acid.
Action.—A delicate chalybeate in cases of debility.
Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 5 grs. See also *Ph. L. Lactate of iron*, as approved by the Academy of Medicine of Paris, are sold by Robt. & Co., of No. 1, Rue de la Harpe, and Paris. Dose, two or three times a day.

Ferri Iodidum.

Prepared by boiling iron and iodine in water. FeI .

Action.—Combining the properties of iron and iodine, it is a valuable preparation in cases where these ingredients are required. It contains 1 gr. of iron to 4 or 5 of iodine.

Dose.—For an adult, 1 gr. to 5 grs.

Incompatibles.—Acids, acidulous salts, alkalis, and vegetable astringents.

Pilula Ferri Iodidi.

Composed of iron wire 40 grs., iodine 80 grs., sugar 70 grs., liquorice root 140 grs., water 50 minims.

Action.—As above. Contains 1 gr. of the iodide in 3 grs.

Dose.—For an adult, 3 to 8 or 10 grs.

Syrupus Ferri Iodidi.

Prepared by first digesting iron and iodine together and subsequently adding the syrup. The sp. gr. should be 1.385. This is nearly twice the strength of the preparation of the Ph. Lond., and contains about 4.3 grs. of the crystallized iodide in a fluid drms.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, mxx to $\text{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$.

For a child a year old, mij to mv .

Incompatibles.—See FERRUM.

Ferri Lactas.

A solution of metallic iron in dilute lactic acid.

Action.—A delicate chalybeate in cases of enfeebled digestion.

Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 5 grs. Sugar-coated pills of the lactate of iron, as approved by the Academy of Medicine of Paris, are sold by Roberts, of New Bond Street and Paris. Dose, two, three times a day.

Ferri Iodidi Effervescentia.
A compound of the ferri iodidi with granu-
lar tartaric acid, containing 1 gr. of the iron salt in 60 grs.
of the granules. A very elegant preparation of the granu-
lar form, and are well adapted to the
constitution.

Ferri Quinæ Citras.
A compound of the ferri quinæ citras, with granu-
lar tartaric acid, containing 1 gr. of the iron salt in 60 grs.
of the granules. A very valuable preparation.
For an adult, 5 to 10 grains.
Should contain 1 grain of quinine.
See FERRUM.

Ferri Quinæ Citras Effervescens.
A compound of the ferri quinæ citras, with granu-
lar tartaric acid, containing 1 gr. of the iron salt in 60 grs.
of the granules. A very valuable preparation.
For an adult, 5 to 10 grains.
Should contain 1 grain of quinine.
See FERRUM.

Ferri Strychninæ Citras.
A compound of the citrate of iron, strychnia, and
tartaric acid, with about 1 per cent of the alkaloid.
The granules contain the $\frac{1}{50}$ of a grain of strychnia.
A tonic; useful in cases of nervous debility.
For an adult, 2 to 5 or 10 grs.
See FERRUM.

Viscum Ferri Citratis.
Composed of citrate of iron and ammonia 120 grs.,
water 1 pint.
A chalybeate tonic.
For an adult, $\text{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ to $\text{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}\mathfrak{ss}$.
For a child a year old, mxx to mxxv .

Action.—Chalybeate tonic; same as *Ferrum Iodatum*.

Incompatibles.—See FERRUM.

largely prescribed in France for cases of anæmia, chlorosis, &c. Dose, two to four teaspoonfuls daily.

Prepared by the reaction of solutions of soda and persulphate of iron.

Used as an antidote to arsenical poisoning.

Prepared by heating the moist peroxide.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 30 grs.

This preparation, recently made, is used in large quantities as an antidote to arsenical poisoning.

Composed of hydrated peroxide of iron 1 oz., Burgundy pitch 2 oz., lead plaster 8 oz.

Action.—Tonic ; supporting.

Prepared by adding 15 fl.oz. of distilled water to 5 fl.oz. of the Liquor Ferri Perchloridi Fortior.

Action.—Powerfully astringent; tonic.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥x to ℥xxx.

Incompatibles.—See FERRUM.

This is $\frac{1}{4}$ the strength of that in the B.P. 1864.

Large Fern Perch
 Prepared by first school
 by the school and
 Large
 A. — For the eating
 as a whole. A. —
 — For an school, to
 J. — See FERN M.

Tinctura Ferri Perchloridi. Tinctura Ferri
S. 481. Individual M. nistis. Ph. Lond.
A mixture of the strong solution of perchloric
acid in rectified spirit is 15 fl. oz. It is
used to increase the strength of the old blood.
S. 482.
Dose. — Tinct. — Astringent diuretic.
L. — For an adult, ʒi to ʒiʒ.
For a child a year old, ij.
L. — ʒi to ʒiʒ. — FLEB M.

Liquor Ferri Pernitratis. $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3, 3\text{NO}_3$.
Prepared by acting on iron wire with nitric acid
Dose. — Astringent and tonic.
Prep. — Ferri ad. $\frac{1}{2}$ x to $\frac{1}{2}$ x.
Prep. — See FERRO.

Ferric Phosphas.
Prepared by mixing a solution of sulphate of iron with
one of phosphate and acetate of soda. $3\text{FeO}, \text{PO}_4$
Dose.—For an adult, 3 to 5 or 10 grs.
Action.—Nerine tonic. Recommended for
debility, anæmia, etc. General deficiency
of iron. See FERRUM.

Liquor Ferri Magnesian. Fe_2O_3
 Prepared by heating the oxide and protoxide of iron.
 Dose, 3 to 5 or 10 grs.
 —See FERRUM.
Liquor Ferri Perchloridi Fortior.
 Prepared by first acting on iron wire with dilute hydrochloric acid, and subsequently adding dilute nitric acid.
 Action.—Powerfully astringent. Seldom used except as a lotion. A good hæmostatic.
 Dose.—For an adult, miv to mviij .
 Incompatibles.—See FERRUM.
Liquor Ferri Pernitratis. $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3\text{NO}_6$
 Prepared by acting on iron wire with nitric acid.
 Action.—Astringent and tonic.
 Dose.—For an adult, mxx to mxxl .
 Incompatibles.—See FERRUM.
Ferri Phosphas.
 Prepared by mixing a solution of sulphate of iron with one of phosphate and acetate of soda. $3\text{FeO}, \text{PO}_5$.
 Dose.—For an adult, 3 to 5 or 10 grs.
 Action.—Nervine tonic. Recommended for rachitis; also for amenorrhœa due to general debility.
 Incompatibles.—See FERRUM.
Liquor Ferri Perchloridi. (Tinctura Ferri Sesquichloridi vel Muriatis. Ph. Lond.)
 A mixture of the strong solution of perchloride of iron 5 fl.oz. in rectified spirit 15 fl.oz. It is about one-third the strength of the old Dublin tincture.
 Sp. gr. 0.992.
 Action.—Tonic; astringent; diuretic.
 Dose.—For an adult, mxx to mxxx .
 For a child a year old, mij .
 Incompatibles.—See FERRUM.
Ferri Proximum Humidum.
 Prepared by the reaction of solutions of soda and iron.
 Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. to $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.
 Used as an antidote to arsenical poisoning.
Ferri Proximum Hydratum. (Ferri Sesquioxidum. Ph. Lond.) $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3\text{H}_2\text{O}$
 Prepared by heating the moist peroxide.
 Action.—Tonic; chalybeate.
 Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 30 grs.
 The preparation, recently made, is used in large quantities as an antidote to arsenical poisoning.
Plasterum Ferri.
 Prepared by heating the hydrated peroxide of iron 1 oz., Barium chloride 2 1/2, and plaster 3 oz.
 Action.—Tonic; supporting.
Liquor Ferri Perchloridi. Fe_2Cl_4
 Prepared by adding 15 fl.oz. of distilled water to 1 fl.oz. of the Liquor Ferri Perchloridi Fortior.
 Action.—Powerfully astringent; tonic.
 Dose.—For an adult, mxx to mxxx .
 —See FERRUM.
 Strength of that in the B.P. 1864.

Liquor Ferri Perchloridi Fortior.

Prepared by first acting on iron wire with dilute hydrochloric acid, and subsequently adding dilute nitric acid.

Action.—Powerfully astringent. Seldom used except as a lotion. A good hæmostatic.

Dose.—For an adult, miv to mviij .

Incompatibles.—See FERRUM.

Tinctura Ferri Perchloridi. (Tinctura Ferri Sesquichloridi vel Muriatis. Ph. Lond.)

A mixture of the strong solution of perchloride of iron 5 fl.oz. in rectified spirit 15 fl.oz. It is about one-third the strength of the old Dublin tincture.
 Sp. gr. 0.992.

Action.—Tonic; astringent; diuretic.

Dose.—For an adult, mxx to mxxx .

For a child a year old, mij .

Incompatibles.—See FERRUM.

Liquor Ferri Pernitratis. $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3\text{NO}_6$.

Prepared by acting on iron wire with nitric acid.

Action.—Astringent and tonic.

Dose.—For an adult, mxx to mxxl .

Incompatibles.—See FERRUM.

Ferri Phosphas.

Prepared by mixing a solution of sulphate of iron with one of phosphate and acetate of soda. $3\text{FeO}, \text{PO}_5$.

Dose.—For an adult, 3 to 5 or 10 grs.

Action.—Nervine tonic. Recommended for rachitis; also for amenorrhœa due to general debility.

Incompatibles.—See FERRUM.

Syrupus Ferri Phosphatis.

Prepared by adding to the well-washed precipitated phosphate, prepared as above, some dilute phosphoric acid; and lastly, sugar. 224 grs. of the original sulphate of iron are contained in 8 fl.oz. of the syrup, or about 1 gr. of the phosphate in the drachm.

Action.—Tonic. Useful in rachitis. Emmenagogue.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij.

For a child a year old, mʒ to mʒx or mʒxx.

Syrupus Ferri Phosphatis Compositus.

A compound of the phosphate of iron and lime in syrup with potash and soda, called Chemical Food. Originally invented by Mr. Parrish, of Philadelphia, whose preparation is superior to any made in this country. It contains in each fluid drachm phosphate of iron 1 gr., phosphate of lime $2\frac{1}{2}$ grs.

Action.—Tonic; alterative. It is a most valuable preparation, especially for children, in rickets, &c.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒij to fʒss.

For a child a year old, mʒx to mʒxx.

Ferri et Sodæ Pyrophosphas.

An exceedingly elegant and delicate preparation.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 grs.

Syrupus Ferri et Quinæ et Strychniæ Phosphatis. (Easton's Syrup.)

One fluid drachm contains 1 gr. phosphate of iron, 1 gr. phosphate of quinine, and $\frac{1}{32}$ gr. of strychnia.

Action.—An admirable tonic.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj.

Ferri Sulphas.

Prepared by acting on iron wire with dilute sulphuric acid. $\text{FeO}, \text{SO}_3, 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

Ferri Sulph. Exsicc. — Prepared by exposing the sulphate of iron to heat.

Ferri Sulphas Granulata. — Prepared by the action of sulphuric acid on iron, and subsequent crystallization in rectified spirit.

—All the sulphates are astringent, as well as the sulphate of iron. They are apt to irritate the stomach. For an adult, of the dried preparation, 1 gr. to 2 grs.; of the others, 1 to 3 or 4 grs.

Ferri Tannas.

A combination of tannic acid and peroxide of iron.

Dose.—For an adult, 3 to 5 or 10 grs.

—See FERBUM.

Ferri Valerianas. Ph. Dub.

Prepared by the action of valerianate of soda on sulphate of iron. $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3, 3\text{C}_4\text{H}_7\text{O}_5$.

Action.—Tonic; antispasmodic. Useful in hysteria.

Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 4 grs. in pill.

Ferri.

—Solution of iron in sherry. It contains 1 gr. in each drachm.

—Mild chalybeate tonic.

—For an adult, fʒss. to fʒj.

For a child a year old, fʒss.

—See FERBUM.

Ferri Phosphatis.

Prepared by adding to the well-washed precipitated phosphate of iron, some dilute phosphoric acid, sugar. 224 grs. of the original sulphate contained in 5 fl.oz. of the syrup, or 1 drachm. Useful in rachitis. Emmenagogue. For an adult, fʒj to fʒij. For a child a year old, ʒi to ʒxx or ʒxxx.

Syrupus Ferri Phosphatis Compositus.

A compound of the phosphate of iron and lime in syrup with potato and soda, called Chemical Food. Invented by Mr. Parrish, of Philadelphia. This preparation is superior to any made in this country. It contains in each fluid drachm phosphate of iron 1 gr., phosphate of lime 2½ grs. Tonic; alterative. It is a most valuable preparation, especially for children, in rickets, &c. For an adult, fʒj to fʒss. For a child a year old, ʒi to ʒxx.

Ferri et Sodæ Pyrophosphas.

An exceedingly elegant and delicate preparation. For an adult, 5 to 10 grs.

Ferri et Quinæ et Strychniæ Phosphatis. (Easton's Syrup.)

Each fluid drachm contains 1 gr. phosphate of iron, phosphate of quinine, and ⅓ gr. of strychnine. An admirable tonic. For an adult, fʒj.

Ferri Sulphas.

Prepared by acting on iron wire with dilute sulphuric acid. $\text{FeO}, \text{SO}_4, 7\text{HO}$.

Ferri Sulphas Exsiccata.

Prepared by exposing the sulphate to heat. $\text{FeO}, \text{SO}_4, \text{HO}$.

Ferri Sulphas Granulata.

Prepared by the action of sulphuric acid on iron, and subsequent crystallization in rectified spirit. $\text{FeOSO}_4, 7\text{HO}$.

Action.—All the sulphates are astringent, as well as powerfully tonic, antiperiodic, anthelmintic, and emmenagogue. They are apt to irritate the stomach.

Dose.—For an adult, of the dried preparation, ½ gr. to 2 grs.; of the others, 1 to 3 or 4 grs.

Incompatibles.—See FERRUM.

Ferri Tannas.

A combination of tannic acid and peroxide of iron.

Action.—Tonic; said to be especially useful in chlorosis.

Dose.—For an adult, 3 to 5 or 10 grs.

Incompatibles.—See FERRUM.

Ferri Valerianas. Ph. Dub.

Prepared by the action of valerianate of soda on sulphate of iron. $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3, 3\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_9\text{O}_3$.

Action.—Tonic; antispasmodic. Useful in hysteria.

Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 4 grs. in pill.

Vinum Ferri.

A solution of iron in sherry. It contains 1 gr. in a fluid drachm.

Action.—Mild chalybeate tonic.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒss. to fʒj.

For a child a year old, fʒss.

Incompatibles.—See FERRUM.

Ferrum Redactum.

Prepared by reducing peroxide of iron with hydrogen.
Action.—Chalybeate; tonic; emmenagogue.

Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 5 grs. in powder or pill with glycerine; is best taken immediately after food.

Trochisci Ferri Redacti.

Composed of reduced iron 720 grs., sugar 25 oz., gum acacia 1 oz., mucilage of gum acacia 2 fl.oz., water 1 fl.oz., or q. s. Divide into 720 lozenges, each of which will contain 1 gr. of reduced iron.

Dose.—For an adult, 1 to 6 lozenges.

Ferrum Tartaratum. (Ferri Potassio Tartras.

Ph. Lond.) $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3, \text{KO}, \text{C}_8\text{H}_4\text{O}_{10}, \text{HO}$.

Prepared by mixing a solution of persulphate of iron with one of ammonia, and after washing the precipitate, adding it to a solution of acid tartrate of potash.

Action.—Gently astringent, but not incompatible with alkalis. It is a delicate tonic and chalybeate.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 grs.

For a child a year old, 1 gr. to 2 grs.

Incompatibles.—See FERRUM.

FIGUS. The dried fruit of *Ficus carica*. The common Fig.

Action.—Mildly aperient and demulcent. Used in making *Confectio Sennæ*.

FILIX MAS. The dried rhizome of *Aspidium Filix mas*. Male Fern.

Action.—Used chiefly as an anthelmintic for *tænia solium*.

Dose.—For an adult, 50 to 100 grs. Seldom used in this form, but in the following:—

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 Extractum Filicis Liquidum. *Ph. Lond.*
 Take of the dried rhizome of the male fern, 1 lb. (320 grs.), water 2 gallons, distil 1 gallon.
Action.—Astringent and emmenagogue; stimulant.
Dose.—For an adult, 15j to 15j.
 For a child a year old, 15j to 15j.
FENICULI FRUCTUS. The fruit of *Foeniculum officinale*. Sweet Fennel.
ANNA FENICULI.
 Take of the fruit of fennel, 1 lb. (320 grs.), water 2 gallons, distil 1 gallon.
Action.—Astringent and emmenagogue; stimulant.
Dose.—For an adult, 15j to 15j.
 For a child a year old, 15j to 15j.
GALBANUM. A gum resin derived from an umbelliferous plant.
Action.—Astringent; stimulant; expectorant.
Electrum Galbani.
 Take of ammoniac, yellow wax, of each 1 oz., beat them to a paste.
Phlegma Galbani Composita, Ph. Lond. is a waxy emulsion of *Pilula Asafoetide Composita*, *Ph. Lond.*
Action.—

Ferrum Redactum.
 Prepared by reducing 2 pounds of iron with (hydrogen) gas, to a fine powder; tonic; emmenagogue.
Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 5 grs. in powder or pill, with food; best taken immediately after food.

Tinctura Ferri Redacti.
 Composed of reduced iron 720 grs., sugar 25 oz., gum arabic 1 oz., essence of gum acacia 2 fl.oz., water 1 pint, r. q. s. Divide into 720 lozenges, each of which will contain 1 gr. of reduced iron.
Dose.—For an adult, 1 to 6 lozenges.

Ferrum Tartaratum. (Ferri Potassio Tartaratus.)
 L. L. L. $\text{Fe}_2(\text{O})_3 \cdot \text{K}_2\text{O} \cdot \text{C}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_6 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$.
 Prepared by mixing a solution of persulphate of iron with ammonia, and after washing the precipitate with water, it is dissolved in a solution of acid tartaric acid.
Action.—Gently astringent, but not incompatible with food. It is a delicate tonic and chalybeate.
Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 grs.
 For a child 1 year old, 1 gr. to 2 grs.
Preparation.—See FERRUM.

FICUS. The dried fruit of *Ficus carica*. The common fig.
Action.—Mildly aperient and demulcent. Used in Confectio Sennæ.

FILIX MAS. The dried rhizome of *Aspidium Filix mas*. Male Fern.
Action.—Used chiefly as an anthelmintic for tapeworm.
Dose.—For an adult, 50 to 100 grs. Seldom used in children, but in the following:—

Extractum Filicis Liquidum. (Oleum Filicis Maris.)

An ethereal extract of the root.

Action.—Anthelmintic.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒss. to fʒj or fʒij. Best given in emulsion flavoured with some mint water. It should be administered fasting, and followed by a purgative.

Mel Filicis Maris.

Composed of the liquid extract 30 drops, honey ½ fl.oz. This is a very agreeable mode of exhibition.

Action.—As above.

FENICULI FRUCTUS. The fruit of *Fœniculum dulce*. Sweet Fennel.

Aqua Fœniculi.

Fennel fruit 1 lb., water 2 gallons, distil 1 gallon.

Action.—Aromatic and carminative; stimulant.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij.

For a child a year old, fʒj to fʒij.

Oleum Fœniculi.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, miv to mx, on sugar or in emulsion.

GALBANUM. A gum resin derived from an unascertained umbelliferous plant.

Action.—Antispasmodic; stimulant; expectorant.

Emplastrum Galbani.

Galbanum, ammoniac, yellow wax, of each 1 oz., lead plaster 8 oz.

The old Pilula Galbani Composita, Ph. Lond., is now known under the name of Pilula Assafœtidæ Composita, which see.

GALIUM ALBUM. The wild Rosemary.

Action.—This drug has been a good deal vaunted as a remedy for epilepsy.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒij to fʒiv of the expressed juice.

GALLA. Galls. The excrescences on *Quercus infectoria* caused by the punctures and deposited ova of *Diplolepis Gallæ tinctoriæ*.

Acidum Gallicum. $3\text{HO}, \text{C}_{14}\text{H}_3\text{O}_7, 2\text{HO}$.

A crystalline acid prepared from lixiviating galls.

Action.—Astringent to mucous and bleeding surfaces. Useful in profuse sweating and in pyrosis. Given internally, it is supposed to be converted into tannic acid.

Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 10 or 20 grs., requiring not less than 100 parts of water for its solution.

Incompatibles.—The mineral acids and preparations of iron, lead, sulphate of copper, nitrate of silver, alkaline carbonates, opium, ipecacuanha, and infusions of bark and calumba.

Glycerinum Acidi Gallici.

Composed of gallic acid 1 oz., glycerine 4 fl.oz. Each fl.dr. contains about 14 grs. of gallic acid.

Action and Incompatibles.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥x to ℥xxx or fʒj.

Infusum Gallæ.

Composed of galls 240 grs., water 6 fl.oz.

Action and Incompatibles.—As above. Very useful as a local astringent application. 1 fl.oz. = 40 grs.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒss.

Tinctura Gallæ.
Composed of galls 240 grs., proof spirit 1 p.
Action and Incompatibles.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, fʒss to fʒj.
For a child a year old, ʒij.

Unguentum Gallæ.
Composed of galls 80 grs., benzoinated lard 1 lb.
Action.—Astringent. Useful in hemorrhoids.

Unguentum Gallæ cum Opii. (Ung.)
(Comp. Ph. Lond.)
Composed of galls 1 oz., opium 32 grs., 4 grs. of camphor in the drms.
Action.—Astringent; aodyne. Useful in painful hemorrhoids.

Acidum Tannicum.
Acid extracted from galls by lixiviation in ether and exposure to the air. $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_2\text{O}_{11}$.
Action.—Astringent; styptic. Used chiefly as a topical application—60 grs. in half a pint of water makes a useful gargle in relaxed sore throat; also, as a wash to check mucous discharges.
Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 10 grs.
Incompatibles.—The peroxide of iron, salts of antimony, lead, silver, mineral acids, alkalies, gelatin, mucilages, and the vegetable alkaloids.

Glycerinum Acidi Tannici.
Composed of tannic acid 1 oz., glycerine 4 fl.oz.
Action and Incompatibles.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, ℥x to ℥xxx.

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GALIVM ALBUM. The wild Rose-ary.
Action.—This drug has been a good deal vaunted
 as a remedy for erysipelas.
Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒiv of the expressed

GALLA. Galls. The excrescences on *Quercus* infected
 by the punctures and deposited ova of
Hippodamia *Gallæ* tinctoria.

Acidum Gallicum. $3\text{HO}, \text{C}_6\text{H}_3\text{O}_6, 2\text{HO}$.
 A crystalline acid prepared from lixiviating galls.
Action.—Astringent to mucous and bleeding surfaces.
 It is profuse sweating and in pyrosis. Given
 internally, it is supposed to be converted into tannic
 acid.
Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 10 or 20 grs., requiring not
 less than 100 parts of water for its solution.
Comp. Ph. Lond.—The mineral acids and preparations of
 iron, lead, sulphate of copper, nitrate of silver, alkaline
 carbonates, opium, ipecacuanha, and infusions of bark
 and calumba.

Glycerinum Acidi Gallici.
 Composed of gallic acid 1 oz., glycerine 4 fl.oz. Each
 fluid ounce contains about 14 grs. of gallic acid.
Action and Incompatibles.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, ℥x to ℥xxx or fʒj.

Infusum Gallæ.
 Composed of galls 240 grs., water 6 fl.oz.
Action and Incompatibles.—As above. Very useful
 as a local astringent application. 1 fl.oz. = 40 grs.
Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒss.

Tinctura Gallæ.
 Composed of galls 2½ oz., proof spirit 1 pint.
Action and Incompatibles.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, fʒss. to fʒij.
 For a child a year old, ℥iij.

Unguentum Gallæ.
 Composed of galls 80 grs., benzoated lard 1 oz.
Action.—Astringent. Useful in hæmorrhoids.

Unguentum Gallæ cum Opii. (Ung. Gallæ
 Comp. Ph. Lond.)
 Composed of ointment of galls 1 oz., opium 32 grs. (4
 grs. of opium in the drm.)
Action.—Astringent; anodyne. Useful in painful
 hæmorrhoids.

Acidum Tannicum.
 An acid extracted from galls by lixiviation in ether and
 exposure to the air. $\text{C}_{64}\text{H}_{22}\text{O}_{34}$.
Action.—Astringent; styptic. Used chiefly as a
 topical application; 60 grs. in half a pint of water
 makes a useful gargle in relaxed sore throat; also, as
 a lotion, to check mucous discharges.
Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 10 grs.
Incompatibles.—The persalts of iron, salts of anti-
 mony, lead, silver, mineral acids, alkalies, gelatine,
 emulsions, and the vegetable alkaloids.

Glycerinum Acidi Tannici.
 Composed of tannic acid 1 oz., glycerine 4 fl.oz.
Action and Incompatibles.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, ℥x to ℥xxx.

Suppositoria Acidi Tannici.

Composed of tannic acid 36 grs., benzoated lard 44 grs., white wax 10 grs., oil of theobroma 90 grs. Divide in 12 equal parts of 15 grs., each of which contains 3 grs. of tannic acid.

Action.—Astringent to bleeding or mucous surfaces. Useful in leucorrhœa and menorrhagia, but contain hardly sufficient of tannic acid; 2 or 3 may, however, be used at once.

The above was in the last edition of the *Pharmacopœia*; in the present the following is added:—

Suppositoria Acidi Tannici cum Sapone.

Tannic acid 36 grs., glycerine of starch 50 grs., curd soap 100 grs., starch q. s. Make a mass, and divide into 12 parts.

Action.—As above.

Trochisci Acidi Tannici.

Composed of tannic acid 360 grs., tincture of tolu $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., refined sugar 25 oz., gum acacia 1 oz., mucilage acacia 2 oz., distilled water 1 oz. Divide into 720 lozenges. Each contains $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. tannic acid.

Action.—Astringent. Useful in relaxed throat.

Dose.—1 to 6 lozenges.

GAULTHERIA PROCUMBENS. Mountain Tea.

The leaves as an infusion, or the oil are used. One ounce of the latter has proved fatal.

Action.—Aromatic; stimulant; astringent; emmenagogue, and galactagogue.

GELSEMIN. The active principle of *Gelsimium sempervirens*.

Action.—Tonic; anodyne; sedative. Useful in cases of neuralgia and nervous headaches.

Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. to 2 grs.

GENTIANÆ RADIX. The dried root of *Gentiana*.

—Bitter tonic, with very little astringent. The dried powder for an adult, 10 to 15 grs. Preparations of iron, lead, and silver.

Infusum Gentianæ.

A very extract.

—Aromatic, and slightly astringent. Bitter.

Useful in atonic dyspepsia.

—For an adult, 2 to 5 or 10 grs.

—The salts and preparations of iron.

Infusum Gentianæ Compositum.

—Bitter orange-peel, of each 60 grs., fresh.

— $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., water 10 fl. oz.

—Tonic and stomachic.

—For an adult, 15j to 15ij.

—As above.

Infusum Gentianæ Comp.

—Bitter orange-peel 30 grs.,

— $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., water 8 fl. oz.

—For an adult, 15ss to 15j.

—For a child a year old, 15ss.

Infusum Gentianæ Composita.

—Bitter orange-peel $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., card.

—For an adult, 15ss to 15j.

—For a child a year old, 15ss.

Gentiana Acidi Tannici.

Composed of tannic acid 36 grs., benzated and white wax 19 grs., oil of theobroma 99 grs. 12 equal parts of 15 grs., each of which contains 1 gr. of tannic acid.

Action.—Astringent to bleeding or mucous surfaces. Useful in leucorrhœa and menorrhagia, but contains sufficient of tannic acid; 2 or 3 may, however, be taken at once.

This was in the last edition of the *Pharmacopœia* to the present the following is added:—

Gentiana Acidi Tannici cum Sapone.

Tannic acid 26 grs., glycerine of starch 50 grs., castile soap 100 grs., starch q. s. Make a mass, and divide into 12 pills.

Action.—As above.

Trichisci Acidi Tannici.

Composed of tannic acid 360 grs., tincture of tolu 4 oz., red sugar 25 oz., gum acacia 1 oz., mucilage of acacia 2 oz., distilled water 1 oz. Divide into 720 lozenges. Each contains 4 gr. tannic acid.

Action.—Astringent. Useful in relaxed throat.

Dose.—1 to 6 lozenges.

GAULTHERIA PROCUMBENS. Mountain Tea. The leaves as an infusion, or the oil are used. One of the latter has proved fatal.

Action.—Aromatic; stimulant; astringent; emmenagogue, and galactagogue.

GELSEMIN. The active principle of *Gelsemium sempervirens*.
Action.—Tonic; anodyne; sedative. Useful in cases of neuralgia and nervous headaches.
Dose.—For an adult, 4 gr. to 2 grs.

GENTIANÆ RADIX. The dried root of *Gentiana Lutea*. Gentian.

Action.—Bitter tonic, with very little astringency but some aroma.

Dose.—Of the dried powder for an adult, 10 to 30 grs.

Incompatibles.—Preparations of iron, lead, and silver.

Extractum Gentianæ.

A watery extract.

Action.—Aromatic, and slightly astringent bitter tonic. Useful in atonic dyspepsia.

Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 5 or 10 grs.

Incompatibles.—The salts and preparations of iron.

Infusum Gentianæ Compositum.

Gentian and bitter orange-peel, of each 60 grs., fresh lemon peel 4 oz., water 10 fl.oz.

Action.—Tonic and stomachic.

Dose.—For an adult, f3j to f3ij.

Incompatibles.—As above.

Mistura Gentianæ. Infusum Gentianæ Comp., B.P. 1864.

Composed of gentian 4 oz., bitter orange-peel 30 grs., coriander 30 grs., proof spirit 2 fl.oz., water 8 fl.oz.

Action and Incompatibles.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, f3ss. to f3j.

For a child a year old, f3ss.

Tinctura Gentianæ Composita.

Gentian 1½ oz., bitter orange-peel ¾ oz., cardamoms ½ oz., proof spirit 1 pint.

Action and Incompatibles.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, f3ss. to f3ij.

For a child a year old, m̄v to m̄x.

Vinum Gentianæ. Ph. Edin.

Composed of gentian $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., yellow bark 1 oz., bitter orange-peel 120 grs., canella 1 oz., proof spirit $4\frac{1}{2}$ fl.oz., sherry 36 fl.oz.

Action.—Stomachic; tonic.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒss. to fʒj.

For a child a year old, ℥x to ℥xx.

GEUM. The root of *Geum urbanum*. Common avens. Ph. Dub.

Action.—Aromatic; astringent; tonic.

Dose.—Of the powder for an adult, 30 to 60 grs.

Decoctum Gei Urbani.

Composed of common avens 2 oz., water 1 pint.

Action.—This is said to be very efficacious in the diarrhœa of children, and is an agreeable astringent bitter.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij.

For a child a year old, fʒj.

GLYCERINUM. Glycerine. A sweet principle obtained from fats and fixed oils, and containing a small per centage of water. Sp. gr. 1.25. $C_6H_5O_6$.

Action.—Slightly nutrient; demulcent. Has been recommended in the place of cod-liver oil, but is inferior. Is useful in sweetening medicines, and in softening such as the tincture of perchloride of iron. Is also useful as an emollient application in some skin diseases.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥xxx to fʒj, or upwards.

For a child a year old, ℥v to ℥x, or more.

Glycerinum Acidi Carbolici.

Composed of carbolic acid 1 oz., glycerine 4 fl.oz.

This is the most convenient mode of keeping the acid in a liquid form.

Action.—Disinfectant, allied to creasote.

Viscum Gallicum. Ph. Edin.
Composed of gum 4 oz., yellow bark 1 oz., sweet
wood 1 oz., crella 1 oz., perf. spirit
4 fl. oz., mix 36 fl. oz.
Action.—Stimulant; tonic.
Dose.—For an adult, ℥ss. to ℥j.
For a child a year old, ℥x to ℥xx.

GEUM. The root of Geum urbanum. Common.
Ph. Dub.
Action.—Astringent; tonic.
Dose.—Of the powder for an adult, 30 to 60 grs.

Decoctum Gei Urbani.
Composed of common Geum 2 oz., water 1 pint.
Action.—This is said to be very efficacious in the
hemorrhoea of children, and is an agreeable astringent
water.
Dose.—For an adult, ℥j to ℥jij.
For a child a year old, ℥j.

GLYCERINUM. Glycerine. A sweet principle ob-
tained from fats and fixed oils, and containing a
small percentage of water. Sp. gr. 1.25. $C_3H_5O_2$.
Action.—Slightly nutrient; demulcent. Has been
used in the place of cod-liver oil, but is in-
ferior. Is useful in sweetening medicines, and in af-
fecting such as the tincture of perchloride of iron. Is also
used as an emollient application in some skin diseases.
Dose.—For an adult, ℥xxx to ℥j to ℥jij, or upwards.
For a child a year old, ℥x to ℥xx, or more.

Glycerinum Acidi Carbolic.
Composed of carbolic acid 1 oz., glycerine 4 fl. oz.
This is the most convenient mode of keeping the acid
in a liquid form.
Action.—Disinfectant, allied to creasote.

Glycerinum Acidi Gallici.

Composed of gallic acid 1 oz., glycerine 4 fl. oz.

Action.—Astringent; styptic. A convenient form for
the administration of gallic acid.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥x to ℥xxx or ℥j.

Incompatibles.—The preparations of iron and alkalis.

Glycerinum Acidi Tannici.

Composed of tannic acid 1 oz., glycerine 4 fl. oz.

Action.—Astringent; styptic. An agreeable form for
the exhibition of tannic acid.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥x to ℥xxx.

Incompatibles.—The preparations of iron and alkalis.

Glycerinum Amyli.

Composed of starch 1 oz., glycerine 8 fl. oz.

Action.—Emollient and protective.

Glycerinum Boracis.

Composed of borax 1 oz., glycerine 4 fl. oz.

Action.—Detergent, for external or local use.

The three following preparations of glycerine are
extracted from Mr. Squire's work on the *Pharma-
copœia*:—

Glycerine Ointment.

Composed of glycerine 8 parts, white wax 1 part,
oil of almonds 16 parts.

Action.—Useful for chilblains, excoriations, cracked
nipples, &c.

Glycerine Cream.

Composed of glycerine 1 part, soft soap 1 part,
cherry-laurel water 1 part.

Action.—Useful for the same purpose as the pre-
ceding.

Glycerine Cream and Camphor.

Composed of glycerine 2 parts, camphor 1 part, rectified spirit 1 part.

Action.—The same as the preceding, but more stimulating.

GLYCYRRHIZÆ RADIX. The root or underground stem of *Glycyrrhiza glabra*. Liquorice Plant.

Decoctum Glycyrrhizæ.

Composed of $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of the root to a pint of water.

Action.—Demulcent, especially to the bronchial mucous membrane.

Dose.—Ad libitum. A good domestic remedy.

Extractum Glycyrrhizæ.

A watery extract of the root, evaporated to a proper consistence.

Action.—As above. Useful in pulmonary affections.

Dose.—Ad libitum.

Extractum Glycyrrhizæ Liquidum.

A watery extract of sp. gr. 1.160, to which is added $\frac{1}{2}$ of its volume of rectified spirit.

Action.—Demulcent.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj.

Pulvis Glycyrrhizæ Compositus.

Senna, liquorice root, of each 2 oz., refined sugar 6 oz.

Action.—Demulcent; aperient.

Dose.—For an adult, 30 to 60 grs.

For a child a year old, 2 to 5 grs.

GOSSYPIUM. (Cotton wool) The hairs of the seeds of various species of *Gossypium*.

Used in the manufacture of pyroxylin. A good dressing for burns and irritable sores.

Dr. Gossypium is a species of the genus *Gossypium*, which is a member of the family *Malvaceæ*. It is a native of the East Indies, and is cultivated in many parts of the world. The seeds are used for oil, and the hairs for cotton wool.

GRANAT. RADICIS CORTEX. The root and bark of *Punica granatum*. Pomegranate.

Action.—Astringent, especially to the mucous membrane. It is used in the treatment of hemorrhages, and is a good domestic remedy. *Dose.*—For an adult, fʒj to fʒss.

GUAIACI LIGNUM. The wood of *Guaiacum officinale*. It is used in the preparation of *Decoctum Guaiacum*.

GUAIACI RESINA. The resin obtained from the tree *Guaiacum officinale*. It is used in the preparation of *Unguentum Guaiacum*, and is a good domestic remedy for rheumatism and other affections of the joints.

Glycerhizæ Radix. The root or underground part of *Glycyrrhiza glabra*. Liquefies Plant.

Extractum Glycyrrhizæ. A watery extract of the root, evaporated to a proper consistence. A. above. Useful in pulmonary affections. Dose.—A. M. A. good domestic remedy.

Extractum Glycyrrhizæ Liquidum. A watery extract of the root, to which is added a quantity of rectified spirit. A. above. Dose.—For an adult, fʒj.

Glycerhizæ Compositus. A. above. Dose.—For an adult, ʒi to ʒiʒ. For a child a year old, ʒi to ʒiʒ.

Gossypium. (Cotton wool). The hairs of the stem of *Gossypium*. A good dressing for burns and irritable sores.

At the suggestion of Dr. Greenhalgh, Messrs. Bell and Co., Oxford-street, have prepared some "Medicated Cotton" in $\frac{1}{2}$ -dr. pledgets, containing definite quantities of such drugs as iodine, atropine, matico, tannin, morphia, &c., for the local treatment of uterine affections.

GRANATI RADICIS CORTEX. The bark of the root of *Punica Granatum*. Pomegranate. *Action*.—Anthelmintic, especially for the *tænia solium*.

Decoctum Granati Radicis. Pomegranate root 2 oz., water 2 pints, boiled to 1 pint. *Action*.—Anthelmintic and astringent. *Dose*.—For an adult, fʒiij to fʒvi, repeated 2 or 3 times, at intervals of an hour, and followed by a purgative; is an admirable remedy for tapeworm. For a child a year old, fʒj to fʒij, or more.

GUAIACI LIGNUM. The wood of *Guaiacum officinale*. Used only in the preparation of *Decoct. Sarsæ Co*.

GUAIACI RESINA. The resin obtained from the stem of the *Guaiacum officinale*. *Action*.—Slightly stimulant, diaphoretic, and alterative. Given only in the form of *Mistura*. *Incompatibles*.—The preparations of guaiacum are incompatible with acids, acidulous, earthy, and metallic salts. Water precipitates the resin contained in all the preparations of guaiacum; they should, therefore be given in emulsion of tragacanth.

Mistura Guaiaci.

Composed of guaiac resin $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., sugar $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., gum acacia $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., cinnamon-water 1 pint.

Action and Incompatibles.—As above. Useful in some forms of chronic rheumatism.

Dose.—For an adult, f̄ss. to ̄ij.

Tinctura Guaiaci Ammoniata. (Tinctura Guaiaci Composita. Ph. Lond.)

Guaiacum 4 oz., aromatic spirit of ammonia 1 pint.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, f3ss. to f3j.

For a child a year old, mv.

GUARANA.

Action.—This medicine has lately been very strongly recommended for cases of sick headache, neuralgia, &c.

Dose.—For an adult, 30 grs., repeated every two hours till relief is obtained.

GUMMI RUBRUM. An exudation from the bark of *Eucalyptus rostrata*.

Action.—Astringent. Has been recommended by Sir Ranald Martin as a valuable remedy in dysentery, &c. Useful also in diarrhœa.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 20 grs.

Syrupus Gummi Rubrum.

Contains 2 drachms to the ounce of syrup.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, f3ss. to f3ij.

For a child a year old, m_v to m_x .

Similar in action to the foregoing is the following :—

CEDRON. The seeds of Simiba Cedron.

Action.—A powerful bitter tonic. It has also a great repute in South America for the cure of snake bites.

Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 5 grs., in some hot spirituous drink. The bites should also be sponged with the tincture.

HÆMATOXYLI LIGNUM. The heart wood of *Hæmatoxylum Campechianum*. Logwood.

Action.—Astringent to mucous or bleeding surfaces.

Dose.—Of the powder for an adult, 10 to 30 grs.

For a child a year old, 2 to 3 grs.

Incompatibles.—Alkalis; alkaline earths; the salts, &c., of iron, and other metallic preparations.

Decoctum Hæmatoxyli.

Logwood in chips 1 oz., cinnamon 60 grs., water 1 pint.
Action and Incompatibles.—As above. Very useful in mucous diarrhoea.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij.

For a child a year old, fʒj.

Extractum Hæmatoxyli.

Composed of logwood 1 lb., water 1 gallon, evaporated to a proper consistence.

Action.—Astringent.

Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 30 grs.

Liquor Hæmatoxyli Composita. (Dr. Budd.)
This preparation is made by Savory and Moore, and

Guarana. The seeds of *Simiba Cedron*.
Action.—A powerful bitter tonic. It has also a great repute in South America for the cure of snake bites.
Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 5 grs., in some hot spirituous drink. The bites should also be sponged with the tincture.

Guarana Ammoniatum. (Tinctura Guaranæ Ammoniatæ. Ph. Lond.)
1 oz., aromatic spirit of ammonia 1 pint.
Dose.—For an adult, fʒss. to fʒj.
For a child a year old, qv.

GUARANA

This medicine has lately been very strongly recommended for cases of sick headache, neuralgia, &c.
Dose.—For an adult, 30 grs., repeated every two hours till relief is obtained.

GUMMI RUBRUM. An exudation from the bark of *Simiba Cedron*.

Action.—Astringent. Has been recommended by Sir R. Martin as a valuable remedy in dysentery, &c. Useful also in diarrhoea.
Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 20 grs.

Syrupus Gummi Rubrum.
Consists of Gummi Rubrum 2 lb., sugar 4 lb., water 1 pint.
Dose.—As above.
For an adult, fʒss. to fʒj.
For a child a year old, qv.

is recommended as an extremely valuable because effective astringent in diarrhœa, dysentery, &c.
Dose.—For an adult, fʒj in port wine, water, or brandy and water.

For a child a year old, mʒ.

HELENIUM. The dried root of *Inula Helenium*.
 Common Elecampane.

Action.—A mild aromatic bitter tonic. Useful in cases of atonic dyspepsia.

Dose.—For an adult, 20 to 30 grs. of the powder.

Decoctum Helenii.

Composed of elecampane root $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., water 1 pint.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij.

For a child a year old, fʒj.

HELLEBORUS NIGER. Tho rhizome. Black Hellebore.

Action.—Purgative, resembling colocynth.

Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 20 grs. of the powdered rhizome.

Tinctura Hellebori. (Ph. Lond.)

Black hellebore 5 oz., proof spirit 2 pints.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒss. to fʒj.

HEMIDESMI RADIX. The dried root of *Hemidesmus Indicus*. Country Sarsaparilla.

Action.—Diaphoretic; alterative; slightly diuretic.

This drug is new to the *British Pharmacopœia*. It is commonly known as Indian Sarsaparilla, and is said to possess the properties of ordinary sarsaparilla.

Sarsaparilla Hemidesmi
 Hemidesmi Radix 2 oz., water 1 pint.
 For an adult, fʒj to fʒij.
 For a child a year old, fʒj.

Hemidesmi
 Hemidesmi Radix 2 oz., water 1 pint.
 For an adult, fʒj to fʒij.
 For a child a year old, fʒj.

HERBES
 Sarsaparilla (the green herb) and Sarsaparilla
 (the powdered herb)

HERBES. The seeds of *Hordeum distachyon* (the
 Pearl Barley), deprived of their husks
Action.—Demulcent and diluent.

Decoctum Hordei.
 Composed of pearl barley 2 oz., water 1½ pint.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—As above.

Decoctum Hordei Compositum. Ph. Lond.
 Composed of decoction of pearl barley 2 pints,
 1½ oz. liquorice root 3 oz., raisins 5 oz.,
Action.—As above. Useful as a demulcent.
Dose.—As above.

...ed as an extremely valuable because
...ent in diarrhoea, dysentery, &c.
...adult, fʒj in port wine, water, or
...For a child a year old, mʒ.

HELENIUM. The dried root of *Inula Helenium*.
...Aromatic bitter tonic. Useful in
...For an adult, 20 to 30 grs. of the powder.

Decoctum Helenii.
...of elecampane root ʒ oz., water 1 pint.
...As above.
...For an adult, fʒj to fʒij.
...For a child a year old, fʒj.

HELLEBORUS NIGER. The rhizome. Black
Hellebore.
...Purgative, resembling colocynth.
...For an adult, 10 to 20 grs. of the powdered

Tinctura Hellebori. (Ph. Lond.)
...of hellebore 5 oz., proof spirit 2 pints.
...As above.
...For an adult, fʒss. to fʒj.

HEMIDESMI RADIX. The dried root of *Hemidesmus*.
...Country Sarsaparilla.
...Diaphoretic; alterative; slightly diuretic.
...is new to the *British Pharmacopoeia*. It is
...known as Indian Sarsaparilla, and is said
...the properties of ordinary sarsaparilla.

Syrupus Hemidesmi.

Hemidesmus 4 oz., sugar 28 oz., water 1 pint.

Action.—The same as Sarsaparilla, but chiefly useful as a flavouring agent.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij.

For a child a year old, mʒ to mʒx.

Infusum Hemidesmi.

Composed of hemidesmus 2 oz., water 1 pint.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒij to fʒiv.

For a child a year old, fʒij.

HIRUDO.

Sanguisuga officinalis (the green leech), and *S. medicinalis* (the speckled leech).

HORDEUM. The seeds of *Hordeum distichon* (Common or Pearl Barley), deprived of their husks.

Action.—Demulcent and diluent.

Decoctum Hordei.

Composed of pearl barley 2 oz., water 1½ pint.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—Ad libitum.

Decoctum Hordei Compositum. Ph. Lond.

Composed of decoction of pearl barley 2 pints, figs 2½ oz., liquorice root 300 grs., raisins 2½ oz.; boil.

Action.—As above. Useful as a demulcent drink in bronchitis.

Dose.—Ad libitum.

HYDRARGYRUM. Hg. Eq. 100.

Action.—When given in the metallic state, which it rarely is, it probably acts simply mechanically. The various preparations are alterative, cholagogue, or purgative, according to the dose and mode of exhibition. Externally it is also used as a local stimulant and alterative, or by inunction for its constitutional effects.

Emplastrum Hydrargyri.

Composed of mercury 3 oz., olive oil 1 fl.dr., sublimed sulphur 8 grs., lead plaster 6 oz.

Action.—Alterative; resolvent.

Emplastrum Ammoniaci cum Hydrargyro.

Composed of ammoniacum 12 oz., mercury 3 oz., olive oil 1 fl.dr., sublimed sulphur 8 grs.

Action.—Alterative; resolvent; stimulant.

Linimentum Hydrargyri.

Composed of ointment of mercury 1 oz., solution of ammonia and camphor liniment of each 1 fl.oz.

Action.—Alterative; rubefacient; resolvent.

Liquor Arsenici et Hydrargyri Hydriodatis.
(Donovan's solution.)

This is a solution of the iodi-arsenite of mercury, each drm. of which contains the equivalent of $\frac{1}{8}$ gr. of arsenious acid, with $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. of peroxide of mercury and $\frac{3}{4}$ gr. of iodine.

Action.—Alterative; especially valuable in chronic cutaneous eruptions.

Dose.—For an adult, $\mathfrak{m}\nu$ to \mathfrak{mxxx} .

P. Hydrargyri.
Composed of mercury 2 oz., olive oil 1 fl.dr., sublimed sulphur 8 grs., lead plaster 6 oz.
Action.—Alterative; resolvent; stimulant.
Dose.—For an adult, 3 to 10 grs.

U. Hydrargyri.
Composed of mercury 1 lb., olive oil 1 lb., lead plaster 1 lb.
Action.—Alterative; resolvent.

U. Hydrargyri Compositum.
Composed of mercury 6 oz., olive oil 1 lb., lead plaster 1 lb., camphor 1 lb.
Action.—Alterative; resolvent; stimulant.

U. Hydrargyri Compositum.
Composed of mercury 6 oz., olive oil 1 lb., lead plaster 1 lb., camphor 1 lb.
Action.—Alterative; resolvent; stimulant.

Hydrargyri Bisulphoretum. (C. A. B. S.)
Composed of mercury 1 lb., olive oil 1 lb., lead plaster 1 lb., camphor 1 lb.
Action.—Alterative; resolvent; stimulant.
Dose.—For an adult, 3 to 10 grs.

Hydrargyri Iodidum Rubrum. Hgl. F. S. S.
Composed of mercury 1 lb., olive oil 1 lb., lead plaster 1 lb., camphor 1 lb.
Action.—Alterative; resolvent; stimulant.
Dose.—For an adult, 3 to 10 grs.

HYDRARGYRUM. Hg. Eq. 100.

When given in the metallic state, which is its primary action, it acts simply mechanically. The metallic particles are alterative, cholagogue, and emetic, according to the dose and mode of exhibition. It is also used as a local stimulant and anodyne, or by inunction for its constitutional effects.

Pilula Hydrargyri.

Composed of mercury 3 oz., olive oil 1 fl. dr., sublimed sulphur 8 grs., lead plaster 6 oz.

Action.—Alterative; resolvent.

Pilula Ammoniaci cum Hydrargyro.

Composed of ammoniacum 12 oz., mercury 3 oz., olive oil 1 fl. dr., sublimed sulphur 8 grs.

Action.—Alterative; resolvent; stimulant.

Linimentum Hydrargyri.

Composed of ointment of mercury 1 oz., solution of ammonia and camphor liniment of each 1 fl. oz.

Action.—Alterative; rubefacient; resolvent.

Liquor Arsenici et Hydrargyri Hydriodatis.

(This is a solution of the iodiarsenite of mercury, which contains the equivalent of 1 gr. of arsenious acid, with 1 gr. of peroxide of mercury and 1 gr. of iodine.)

Action.—Alterative; especially valuable in chronic eruptions.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒi to ʒiiss.

Pilula Hydrargyri.

Composed of mercury 2 oz., confection of roses 3 oz., liquorice root 1 oz.

Action.—Alterative in small, purgative in large doses.

Dose.—For an adult, 3 to 10 grs.

Suppositoria Hydrargyri.

Take of ointment of mercury 60 grs., benzoated lard and white wax, of each 20 grs., oil of theobroma 80 grs.; pour into moulds of 15 grs. each. Each suppository will contain 5 grs. of the ointment of mercury.

Action.—Alterative; resolvent.

Unguentum Hydrargyri.

Composed of mercury 1 lb., lard 1 lb., suet 1 oz.

Action.—Alterative; resolvent.

Unguentum Hydrargyri Compositum.

Composed of ointment of mercury 6 oz., yellow wax and olive oil, of each 3 oz., camphor 1½ oz.

Action.—Alterative; resolvent; stimulant.

Hydrargyri Bisulphuretum. (Cinnabar or Vermilion.) Ph. Lond. HgS.

Action.—Alterative, but is seldom used internally.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 grs.

Chiefly used for fumigating the nose, throat, &c. 30 grs. is the quantity generally used in this way.

Hydrargyri Iodidum Rubrum. HgI. (Formerly Hydrargyri Biniodidum.)

Prepared by the action of iodide of potassium on perchloride of mercury.

Action.—Alterative in small doses; in large doses an irritant poison. Useful in obstinate syphilis.
Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{8}$ gr. to $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. pill, but it is best given in solution with the iodide of potassium.

Unguentum Hydrargyri Iodidi Rubri.

Composed of red iodide of mercury 16 grs., simple ointment 1 oz. (About $\frac{1}{4}$ the strength of that in the Ph. Dub.)

Action.—Alterative; resolvent. A good application to bronchocle. Useful in syphilis.

Hydrargyri Iodidum Viride. Hg_2I . (Formerly Hydrargyri Protoiodidum, now Subiodidum.) Prepared by the action of iodine on mercury.

Action.—The same as the above, only milder and safer. Must not be combined with any preparation of iodine in a pill.

Dose.—For an adult, 1 gr. to 3 grs.
 For a child a year old, $\frac{1}{12}$ gr.

Liquor Hydrargyri Nitratis Acidus.

Mercury 4 oz., nitric acid 5 fl.oz., water $1\frac{1}{2}$ fl.oz.

Action.—Caustic; for external use only.

Unguentum Hydrargyri Nitratis. (Ung. Citrinum. Ph. Edin.)

Composed of mercury 4 oz., nitric acid 12 fl.oz., lard 15 oz., olive oil 32 fl.oz.

Action.—Alterative and astringent.

Hydrargyri Oxidum Flavum.

Prepared by the action of solution of soda on perchloride of mercury.
 Not used medicinally.

Hydrargyri Oxidum Rubrum. HgO .
 Prepared by the action of nitric acid on mercury, and subsequent washing with water.

Action.—Alterative; resolvent. A good application to bronchocle. Useful in syphilis.

Hydrargyri Oxidi Rubri.
 Prepared by the action of nitric acid on mercury, and subsequent washing with water.

Hydrargyri Perchloridum. $HgCl_2$.
 Prepared by the action of chlorine on mercury.

Liquor Hydrargyri Perchloridi.
 Prepared by the action of chlorine on mercury, and subsequent washing with water.

Hydrargyri Perchloridi.
 Prepared by the action of chlorine on mercury, and subsequent washing with water.

Hydrargyri Oxidum Rubrum. HgO . (Hydrargyri Nitrico-Oxidum. Ph. Lond.)

Prepared by the action of nitric acid on mercury.

Action.—Alterative in small, but violently irritative in large doses.

Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. to 1 gr.

One grain to a drachm of lard forms a useful application to chronically inflamed eyelids.

Unguentum Hydrargyri Oxidi Rubri.

Composed of red oxide of mercury 62 grs., yellow wax $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., oil of almonds $\frac{3}{4}$ oz.

Action.—Alterative.

Hydrargyri Perchloridum. HgCl . (Hydrargyri Bichloridum. Ph. Lond.) Corrosive sublimate.

Prepared by the action of chloride of sodium on sulphate of mercury, and subsequent sublimation with the black oxide of manganese.

Action.—Alterative; to be administered cautiously.

Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{16}$ gr. to $\frac{1}{8}$ gr. in pill or in solution with hydrochlorate of ammonia as under.

Liquor Hydrargyri Perchloridi.

Composed of perchloride of mercury and chloride of ammonium, of each 10 grs., water 1 pint.

Action.—Alterative; resolvent in hypertrophied conditions.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij.

For a child a year old, mʒ to mʒx.

A drachm of the solution contains $\frac{1}{16}$ gr. of corrosive sublimate.

Incompatibles.—Ammonia, potash, soda, and their carbonates, lime-water, the mineral acids, except the hydrochloric; tartar emetic; the acetates of lead; and infusions of bitter and astringent vegetables.

Lotio Hydrargyri Flavâ. (Yellow Wash.)
 Perchloride of mercury 18 grs., lime-water 10 fl.oz.
Action.—Alterative; resolvent.

Hydrargyri Subchloridum. Hg_2Cl . (Hydrargyri Chloridum. Ph. Lond.) Calomel.
 Prepared by rubbing together mercury and sulphate of sodium, the whole to be sublimed and washed.
Action.—Alterative; cholagogue; in large doses sedative.
Dose.—For an adult, 1 gr. to 2 or 5 grs.
 For a child a year old, $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. to $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.
Incompatibles.—Ammonia, potash, soda, lime, and their carbonates, the salts of iron, copper, and lead, the chlorides and hydrosulphurets.

Lotio Hydrargyri Nigra. (Black Wash.)
 Subchloride of mercury 30 grs., lime-water 10 fl.oz.
Action.—Alterative; resolvent.

Pilula Hydrargyri Subchloridi Composita.
 (Plummer's Pill. Pil. Hyd. Chlor. Comp. Ph. Lond.)
 Composed of subchloride of mercury 1 oz., sulphurated antimony 1 oz., guaiacum 2 oz., castor oil 1 fl.oz.
Action.—Alterative. It contains 1 grain of calomel in 5.
Dose.—For an adult, 3 to 10 grs.

Unguentum Hydrargyri Subchloridi.
 Subchloride of mercury 80 grs., lard 1 oz.
Action.—Alterative; resolvent.

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 Hydrargyri Ammoniochloridum. NH_4HgCl_4
 Prepared by the action of a solution of ammonium per-
 chlorate of mercury and use in making

Hydrargyri Ammoniochloridum. NH_4HgCl_4
 Ph. Lond.
 Prepared by the action of a solution of ammonium per-
 chlorate of mercury and use in making

Hydrargyrum cum Creta.
 Mercury 1 lb., prepared chalk 2 oz.
Action.—Alterative; cholagogue.
Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 8 grs.
 For a child a year old, 1 gr.
Incompatibles.—Acids and acids soluble salts.

HYDROCOTYLE ASIATICA. Asiatic Pennywort.
 The powdered leaves only of the plant may be used.
 Dose, 5 grs. is the usual dose.
Action.—Tonic; alterative. Among Indian physicians it has great repute as a remedy for dyspepsia, according to Dr. Waring, for the same purpose of the disease. It is also very useful in secondary syphilitic affections.

ETBOGENII PEROXIDUM. HO_2
 Stimulant from the excess of oxygen.
 Dose.—For an adult, 10 grs. to 15 grs.

STANTAMI FOLIA. The fresh leaves and stems of Hydrargyrum. He-
 beric. Sedative, anodyne, and narcotic. Useful in the treatment of the bladder, and as a local application to the skin.

Hydrargyri Flav. (Yellow Wash.)
 1 lb. of mercury 18 grs., lime-water 10 fl. oz.
Action.—Alterative; resolvent.

Hydrargyri Subchloridum, Hg₂Cl. (Hydrargyri Subchloridum. Ph. Lond.) Calomel.
 Prepared by rubbing together mercury and sulphate of mercury, and then acting on the mass by chloride of sodium, the whole to be sublimed and washed.
Action.—Alterative; cholagogue; in large doses sedative.

Dose.—For an adult, 1 gr. to 2 or 5 grs.
 For a child a year old, $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. to $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.
Preparation.—Ammonia, potash, soda, lime, and other earths, the salts of iron, copper, and lead, the chlorides and hydrosulphurets.

Hydrargyri Nigra. (Black Wash.)
 1 lb. of mercury 30 grs., lime-water 10 fl. oz.
Action.—Alterative; resolvent.

Hydrargyri Subchloridi Composita.
 1 lb. of mercury 18 grs., lime-water 10 fl. oz.
 1 lb. of mercury 18 grs., lime-water 10 fl. oz.

Hydrargyri Subchloridi Composita.
 1 lb. of mercury 18 grs., lime-water 10 fl. oz.
 1 lb. of mercury 18 grs., lime-water 10 fl. oz.

Dose.—For an adult, 3 to 10 grs.

Unguentum Hydrargyri Subchloridi.
 1 lb. of mercury 18 grs., lard 1 lb.
Action.—Alterative; resolvent.

Hydrargyrum Ammoniatum. $\text{NH}_2\text{Hg}_2\text{Cl}$.

Prepared by the action of solution of ammonia on perchloride of mercury, and used in making

Unguentum Hydrargyri Ammoniatum. (Ung. Præcip. Alb. Ph. Edin.)

Ammoniated mercury 62 grs., simple ointment 1 oz.

Action.—Alterative. Useful in cases of chronic skin disease, also to destroy pediculi.

Hydrargyrum cum Cretâ.

Mercury 1 oz., prepared chalk 2 oz.

Action.—Alterative; cholagogue.

Dose.—For an adult, 3 to 8 grs.

For a child a year old, 1 gr.

Incompatibles.—Acids and acidulous salts.

HYDROCOTYLE ASIATICA. Asiatic Pennywort.

The powdered leaves only of the plant may be used, of which 8 grs. is the usual dose.

Action.—Tonic; alterative. Among Indian practitioners it has great repute as a remedy for leprosy, especially, according to Dr. Waring, for the anæsthetic form of the disease. It is also very useful in secondary syphilitic affections.

HYDROGENII PEROXIDUM. HO_2 .

Action.—Stimulant, from the excess of oxygen.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒss.

HYOSCYAMI FOLIA. The fresh leaves and small branches of Hyoscyamus niger. Henbane.

Action.—Sedative, anodyne, and narcotic. Useful in cases of irritable bladder, and as a local application to painful ulcers.

Incompatibles.—Salts of lead, silver, caustic alkalis, and vegetable acids.

Extractum Hyoscyami.

The expressed juice of the fresh leaves and young branches evaporated to a proper consistence.

Action and Incompatibles.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, 3 to 5 or 10 grs.

Succus Hyoscyami.

Action and Incompatibles.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥x to ℥xx or fʒj.

Tinctura Hyoscyami.

The fresh leaves 2½ oz., proof spirit 1 pint.

Action.—Sedative; anodyne.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥xx to fʒj.

For a child a year old, ℥ij to ℥iij or ℥v.

Incompatibles.—As above.

iodoform. C_2HI_3 .

Formed by mixing concentrated alcoholic solutions of iodine and potassa.

Action.—Alterative; stimulant; tonic. Useful in scrofula and chronic skin diseases. Has lately been recommended in the local treatment of cancer uteri.

Dose.—For an adult, 1 gr. to 2 grs. in pil.

Iodo Tannin.

Formed by triturating iodine, tannin, and water.

Action.—It combines the action of iodine and tannic acid. Is best given in the form of syrup, made so that each oz. will contain 1 gr. of iodine.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒij to ʒss.

POCY. Potass. Iodum. A compound of potassium iodide and iodine. It is a white crystalline solid, soluble in water and alcohol. It exerts a special stimulative action on the thyroid gland, hence it is an antisthenic. —For an adult, ʒ gr. in pill, freshly prepared. —For a child, ʒ gr. of its irritating properties. —Metals: salt, mineral acid, the alkalis.

A. Iodine. —A white crystalline solid, soluble in water and alcohol. —A stimulant; resolvent. —For an adult, ʒ to 10 grs.

Hydriodicum. HI.

—A white and translucent.

—It is a stimulant, fʒj to ʒss.

For a child a year old, ʒv.

Dr. Boerhaave introduced this medicine. He owns the therapeutic powers of iodine and its irritating properties.

Liquor Iodii.

1. ʒ ʒ, of iodine ʒ ʒ, of potassium iodide ʒ ʒ, of rectified spirit 10 fl. oz. = 1 of iodine in 24. —Stimulant, resolvent, and alterative.

Liquor Iodii.

1. ʒ ʒ, of iodine ʒ ʒ, of potassium iodide ʒ ʒ, of rectified spirit 10 fl. oz. = 1 of iodine in 24. —Stimulant, resolvent, and alterative.

Iodine.—Salts of lead, silver, caustic alkalis, and vegetable acids.

Extractum Hyoscyami.

The extract of the fresh leaves and young stems of *Hyoscyamus* is evaporated to a proper consistence.

Actions.—*Incompatibles*.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, 3 to 5 or 10 grs.

Syrus Hyoscyami.

Actions and *Incompatibles*.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, \mathfrak{xx} to \mathfrak{xxx} or \mathfrak{lj} .

Tinctura Hyoscyami.

The fresh leaves 2½ oz., proof spirit 1 pint.

Actions.—Sedative; anodyne.

Dose.—For an adult, \mathfrak{xxx} to \mathfrak{lj} .

For a child a year old, \mathfrak{viij} to \mathfrak{viij} or \mathfrak{v} .

Incompatibles.—As above.

iodoform. C_2HI_3 .

Formed by mixing concentrated alcoholic solutions of iodine and potassa.

Actions.—Alterative; stimulant; tonic. Useful in chronic skin diseases. Has lately been used in the local treatment of cancer.

Dose.—For an adult, 1 gr. to 2 grs. in pill.

Iodo Tannin.

Formed by triturating iodine, tannin, and water.

Actions.—It combines the action of iodine and tannin. Is best given in the form of syrup, made with each 2. will contain 1 gr. of iodine.

Dose.—For an adult, \mathfrak{lj} to \mathfrak{ss} .

IODUM. Formerly Iodinium. A non-metallic element obtained chiefly from the ashes of sea-weeds. I. Eq. 127.

Action.—Iodine exerts a special absorptive action on the lymphatic glands; hence it is an alterative and resolvent.

Dose.—For an adult, ½ gr. in pill freshly prepared.

It is rarely used, on account of its irritating action on the stomach.

Incompatibles.—Metallic salts, mineral acids, the alkalis.

Acidum Iodicum.

Prepared by boiling iodine in nitric acid. IO_3 .

Action.—Alterative; resolvent.

Dose.—For an adult, 3 to 10 grs.

Acidum Hydriodicum. HI .

Action.—Alterative and resolvent.

Dose.—For an adult, \mathfrak{lj} to \mathfrak{ss} .

For a child a year old, \mathfrak{v} .

Dr. Buchanan introduced this medicine. He says it possesses all the therapeutical powers of iodine without its irritating properties.

Linimentum Iodi.

Iodine 1½ oz., iodide of potassium ½ oz., camphor ¼ oz., rectified spirit 10 fl.oz. (=1 of iodine in 9).

Action.—Stimulant, resolvent, and alterative.

Liquor Iodi.

Iodine 20 grs., iodide of potassium, 30 grs., distilled water 1 fl.oz. (=1 of iodine in 24).

Action.—Alterative; resolvent; rubefacient.

Tinctura Iodi. (Formerly Tinctura Iodini Composita.)

A solution of iodine $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., iodide of potassium $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., rectified spirit 1 pint (= 1 of iodine in 40).

Action.—Alterative; resolvent.

Dose.—For an adult, $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{v}$ to $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{x}$ or $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{x}\mathfrak{x}$, in sherry.

Incompatibles.—See above.

Unguentum Iodi.

Composed of iodine and iodide of potassium, of each 32 grs., proof spirit 1 fl.dr., lard 2 oz. (1 in 30).

Action.—Alterative; resolvent; irritant.

Vapor Iodi.

Take of tincture of iodine 1 fl.dr., water 1 fl.oz. Mix in a suitable apparatus, and, having applied a gentle heat, let the vapour that arises be inhaled.

Action.—Alterative; resolvent.

The following receipts for iodized baths are taken from Dr. Waring's admirable work on Therapeutics:—

IODURETTED BATHS.

Children.

Age.	Water Quarts.	Grains of Iodine.	Grains of Iodide of Potassium.
4 to 7	36	30 to 36	60 to 72
7 " 11	75	48 60 72	96 120 144
11 " 14	125	72 to 96	144 to 192

Age.	Water Quarts.	Grains of Iodine.	Grains of Iodide of Potassium.
1	36	2 to 3	4 to 5
2	75	3 to 4	6 to 8
3	125	4 to 6	8 to 12

IPPECACUASHA. The dried root of *Cephaelis*.
Action.—Expectorant; diaphoretic; emetic in large doses. Used in dysentery and dysentery diarrhoea.
Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 grs. for an adult, 5 to 10 grs. as an expectorant; 15 to 30 grs. as an emetic.
 For a child a year old, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. to $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. as an emetic.

IPPECACUASHA cum S. S. S.
 Composed of compound powder of ipecacuan 3 oz., each 1 oz., tr. q. s.
Action.—Expectorant; diaphoretic.
Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 grs.
 4 grains contain about $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. of opium.

IPPECACUASHA cum Opio. For Expectorant.
 Composed of compound powder of ipecacuan 3 oz., each 1 oz., tr. q. s.
Action.—Expectorant; diaphoretic.
Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 15 grs.
 4 grains contain about $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. of opium.

Tinctura Iodii. (Formerly Tinctura Iodini Composita.)

A. Iodine $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., iodide of potassium $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
 R. Spirit of Wine $\frac{1}{2}$ p. = 1 of iodine in 40.
 A. — Alternative; resolvent.
 I. — For a child, 10 to 20 or 30, in sherry.
 I. — See above.

Iodine and iodide of potassium, of each
 1 part, spirit 1 fl. dr., lard 2 oz. (1 in 30).
 A. — Alternative; resolvent; irritant.

Vapor Iodi.
 Take of iodine 1 fl. dr., water 1 fl. oz. Mix
 in a glass apparatus, and, having applied a gentle
 heat, let the vapour that arises be inhaled.
 A. — Alternative; resolvent.

The following receipts for iodized baths are
 taken from Dr. Waring's admirable work on
 Therapeutics.

IODURETTED BATHS.

Children.

Age.	Water Quarts.	Oz. of Iodine.	Grains of Iodine.
4 to 7	36	30 to 36	60 to 72
7 to 11	75	48 to 72	96 to 144
11 to 14	125	72 to 96	144 to 192

Adults.

Degree.	Quarts of Water.	Drachms of Iodine.	Drs. of Iodide of Potassium.
1	200	2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$	4 to 5
2	240	2 $2\frac{1}{2}$ 3	4 5 6
3	300	3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$	6 to 7

IPECACUANHA. The dried root of *Cephaelis ipecacuanha*. Ipecacuan.

Action. —Diaphoretic and expectorant; emetic in large doses. Useful in dysentery and dysenteric diarrhoea.

Dose. — Of the powdered root for an adult, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. to 2 grs. as an expectorant; 15 to 30 grs. as an emetic.

For a child a year old, $\frac{1}{8}$ gr. to $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. as an emetic.

Pilula Ipecacuanhæ cum Scillâ.

Composed of compound powder of ipecacuan 3 oz., squill and ammoniacum, of each 1 oz., treacle q. s.

Action. —Expectorant; diaphoretic.

Dose. —For an adult, 5 to 10 grs.

5 grains contain about $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. of opium.

Pilula Ipecacuanhæ cum Opio. Ph. Edin.

Composed of ipecacuan and opium powder 3 parts, conserve of roses 1 part.

Action. —Expectorant; narcotic.

Dose. —For an adult, 5 to 15 grs.

Half a grain of opium in about 6 grains of the pill.

Pulvis Ipecacuanhæ Compositus. Commonly known as "Dover's Powder."

Ipecacuan $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., opium $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., sulphate of potash 4 oz.
Action.—Diaphoretic; expectorant; anodyne; narcotic. 10 grains of the powder contain 1 of opium.

Dose.—For an adult, 3 to 10 or 15 grs.

For a child a year old, $\frac{1}{8}$ gr. to $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.

Syrupus Ipecacuanhæ. Ph. Edin.

Ipecacuan 1 oz., rectified spirit 5 fl.oz., proof spirit and water, of each $3\frac{1}{2}$ fl.oz., syrup 35 fl.oz. 40 minims contain about 1 grain of ipecacuan.

Action.—Expectorant; diaphoretic.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij.

For a child a year old, mʒ to mʒx.

Trochisci Ipecacuanhæ.

Composed of ipecacuan 180 grs., sugar 25 oz., gum acacia 1 oz., mucilage of gum acacia 2 fl.oz., water q. s. Divide into 720 lozenges, each of which will contain $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. of ipecacuan.

Dose.—1 to 3 lozenges.

Trochisci Morphiæ et Ipecacuanhæ.

Composed of hydrochlorate of morphia 20 grs., ipecacuan 60 grs., tincture of tolu $\frac{1}{2}$ fl.oz., sugar 24 oz., gum acacia 1 oz., mucilage of gum acacia q. s., water $\frac{1}{2}$ fl.oz. Divide into 720 lozenges.

Each lozenge contains $\frac{1}{36}$ of a gr. of hydrochlorate of morphia, and $\frac{1}{12}$ of a grain of ipecacuan.

Action.—Anodyne; sedative; expectorant.

Dose.—1 to 6 lozenges.

P. *Ipecacuanhæ Compositus*. Commonly known as "Dover's Powder."
I. 1 oz., opium $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., sulphate of potash 4 oz.
A. —Expectant; anodyne; cathartic.
D. —For an adult, 3 to 10 or 15 grs.
 For a child a year old, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. to $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.

T. *Ipecacuanhæ*. Ph. Edin.
I. 1 oz., rectified spirit 5 fl. oz., proof spirit 4 fl. oz., water, of each 3 fl. oz. syrup 35 fl. oz. 4)
A. —Expectant; diaphoretic.
D. —For an adult, fʒj to fʒij.
 For a child a year old, mʒ to mʒi.

T. *Ipecacuanhæ*.
 Composed of ipecacuan 180 grs., sugar 25 oz., gum arabic 1 oz., mucilage of gum acacia 2 fl. oz., water q. s. Divide into 72 lozenges, each of which will contain $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. of ipecacuan.
D. —1 to 3 lozenges.

T. *Morphiæ et Ipecacuanhæ*.
 Composed of hydrochlorate of morphia 20 grs., ipecacuan 20 grs., mucilage of gum acacia q. s., water q. s. Divide into 20 lozenges.
D. —1 to 6 lozenges.

Vinum Ipecacuanhæ.

Composed of ipecacuan 1 oz., sherry 1 pint.

Action.—Diaphoretic; expectorant; emetic.

Dose.—For an adult, mʒ to mxxx as an expectorant; fʒij to fʒvj as an emetic.

For a child a year old, mʒij as an expectorant; mxxx as an emetic.

IPOMÆA CÆRULEA.

Dr. O'Shaughnessy speaks very highly of the purgative action of this drug, the seeds of which are used. It occasions no pain, acts speedily, and then ceases, and has the great merit of being almost tasteless. May be given in the form of

Tinctura Ipomææ Cærulææ.

Composed of 8 oz. of the seeds, proof spirit 2 pints.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij.

The dose of the alcoholic extract is 5 to 10 grs.

IRIDIN or IRISIN. The rhizome of the Iris versicolor. Blue Flag.

Action.—Cholagogue and anthelmintic, resembling blue pill.

Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 5 grs. of the extract in pill.

JALAPA. The dried tubercles of *Exogonium purga*. Jalap.

Action.—Hydragogue cathartic. Useful in dropsy.

Dose.—Of the powdered tuber for an adult, 10 to 30 grs.

For a child a year old, 1 gr.

Extractum Jalapæ.

An aquo-spirituous extract.

Action.—Purgative, produces copious watery stools.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 15 grs.

For a child a year old, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.

Jalapæ Resina.*Action.*—Powerfully purgative.*Dose.*—For an adult, 2 to 5 grs.**Pulvis Jalapæ Compositus.** (= 1 in 3.)

Jalap 5 oz., acid tartrate of potash 9 oz., ginger 1 oz.

Action.—Hydragogue cathartic.*Dose.*—For an adult, 10 to 40 or 60 grs.

For a child a year old, 1 gr.

Tinctura Jalapæ.

Composed of jalap 2½ oz., proof spirit 1 pint.

3j of the tincture is equal to 3 grains of the extract.

Action.—Purgative.*Dose.*—For an adult, fʒss. to fʒij.

For a child a year old, m̄v to m̄x.

Jalapine.

A pure white resin, the active principle of jalap.

Action.—Purgative.*Dose.*—For an adult, 2 to 4 grs.

It is thought by some to be a purer and more certain preparation than the Resina.

JUNIPERUS. The unripe fruit of *Juniperus communis*. Common Juniper.**Oleum Juniperi.***Action.*—Diuretic principally, but also a carminative and stimulant.*Dose.*—For an adult, m̄j to m̄ij, or m̄v, in pill or emulsion.**Spiritus Juniperi.**

Oil of Juniper 1 fl.oz., rectified spirit 49 fl.oz.

Action.—Diuretic, m̄j to m̄xxx, fʒij.
 For a child a year old, m̄j to m̄ij.
 For a child a year old, m̄j to m̄ij.
 For a child a year old, m̄j to m̄ij.

KAWIA. The powder which adheres to the capsule.
Action.—Purgative.
Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 40 or 60 grs.
 For a child a year old, 1 gr.

KINO. The inspissated juice of *Pterocarpus santalinus*.
Action.—Astringent. Useful in diarrhoea or other
 mucous discharges.
Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 30 grs.

KINO Composita.
 Composed of kino 2 oz., opium ½ oz., cinnamon 1 oz.
Action.—Astringent; sedative.
Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 grs. or upwards.
 For a child a year old, 1 to 1 gr.

KINO.
 Composed of kino 2 oz., rectified spirit 1 pint.
Action.—Astringent; sedative.
Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 grs. or upwards.
 For a child a year old, 1 to 1 gr.

KUSSO, KUSSO, or CUSSO. The flowers of *Juniperus communis*.

Juniperi Resina.
Action.—Purgative.
Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 3 grs.

Pulvis Jalape Compositus. (=1 in 3.)
 Composed of jalap 9 oz., ginger 1
Action.—Purgative.
Dose.—For an adult, 1 to 10 or 63 grs.
 For a child a year old, 1 gr.

Tinctura Jalape.
 Composed of jalap 2½ oz., proof spirit 1 pint.
 The dose is equal to 3 grains of the extract.
Action.—Purgative.
Dose.—For an adult, 15ss. to ʒij.
 For a child a year old, ʒv to ʒx.

Juniperi.
 A resin to resin, the active principle of jalap.
Action.—Purgative.
Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 4 grs.
 It is thought by some to be a purer and more
 active preparation than the Resina.

JUNIPERUS. The unripe fruit of *Juniperus communis*.
Action.—Purgative.

Juniperi.
Action.—Dilative principally, but also a carminative.
Dose.—For an adult, ʒij. or ʒv. in full
 dose.

Juniperi.
 Composed of 1 fl.oz., rectified spirit 49 fl.oz.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒx to ʒxxx, or ʒʒj.

For a child a year old, ʒij to ʒv.

This preparation contains about 95 times as much oil
 of juniper as the Spiritus Juniperi, Ph. Lond.

KAMALA. The powder which adheres to the capsules
 of *Rottlera tinctoria*.

Action.—Anthelmintic, especially against the *tænia*
solium.

Dose.—For an adult, 30 to 120 grs. of the powder.

For a child a year old, 2 to 3 or 5 grs.

KINO. The inspissated juice of *Pterocarpus mar-*
supium. Kino.

Action.—Astringent. Useful in diarrhœa or other
 mucous or sanguineous discharges.

Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 30 grs.

Pulvis Kino Composita.

Composed of kino 3¼ oz., opium ¼ oz., cinnamon 1 oz.

Action.—Astringent; sedative.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 grs. or upwards.

For a child a year old, ½ to 1 gr.

This preparation contains one grain of opium in twenty.

Tinctura Kino.

Composed of kino 2 oz., rectified spirit 1 pint.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒxxx to ʒʒij.

For a child a year old, ʒv.

Incompatibles.—The preparations of kino are in-
 compatible with acids and alkalis, and with the salts
 of iron.

KOUSSO, KUSSO, or CUSSO. The flowers of *Brayera*
anthelmintica.

Infusum Kouso.

Cusso $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., water 4 fl.oz. ; boil for fifteen minutes.
Action.—Anthelmintic, principally for *tænia solium*.
Dose.—For an adult, f3ij to f3iv or f3vj.

KRAMERIÆ RADIX. The dried root of *Krameria triandra*. Rhatany.

Action.—Astringent and tonic. Useful in cases of excessive mucous or sanguineous discharge, as diarrhœa, dysentery, menorrhagia, &c.
Dose.—Of the powdered root for an adult, 10 to 30 grs.

For a child a year old, 1 to 3 grs.

Extractum Krameria.

A watery extract of rhatany.

Action.—Astringent.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 20 grs.

Infusum Krameria.

Composed of rhatany $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., water 10 fl.oz.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, f3j to f3ij.

For a child a year old, f3j.

Tinctura Krameria.

Composed of rhatany 2½ oz., proof spirit 1 pint.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, f3ss. to f3ij.

For a child a year old, m̄v.

Incompatibles.—The preparations of *Krameria* are incompatible with alkalis, mineral acids, and salts of iron.

LAC. The fresh milk of the cow, *Bos taurus*. Used in the preparation of *Mistura Scammonii*.

LACTES. Lactes. The coagulum of milk.
 The coagulum of milk, prepared by heating milk to 100° F., and adding a few drops of acetic acid.
 The coagulum of milk, prepared by heating milk to 100° F., and adding a few drops of acetic acid.

LACTUCA. The following herbs of *Lactuca* virga-
 rensis are used in Lactuca.

LACTUCARIUM. Lactuca Opium.
 The following herbs of *Lactuca* virga-
 rensis are used in Lactucarium.
 The following herbs of *Lactuca* virga-
 rensis are used in Lactucarium.

LACTUCARIUM. Lactuca Opium.
 The following herbs of *Lactuca* virga-
 rensis are used in Lactucarium.
 The following herbs of *Lactuca* virga-
 rensis are used in Lactucarium.

LAMINARIA SPIRALIS. The common sea-
 lettuce.
 The common sea-lettuce, used in the preparation of Laminaria.

LARCH. The bark of *Larix laricina*.
 The bark of *Larix laricina*, used in the preparation of Larch.
 The bark of *Larix laricina*, used in the preparation of Larch.

KRAMERIE RADIX. The dried root of *Krameria*.
 Action.—Astringent and tonic. Useful in cases of profuse or sanguineous discharge, dysentery, menorrhagia, &c.
 Dose.—The powdered root for an adult, 10 to 20 grs.
 For a child a year old, 1 to 3 grs.

Tinctura Kramerie.
 A tincture of rhatany.
 Action.—Astringent.
 Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 20 grs.

Infusum Kramerie.
 A decoction of rhatany 4 oz., water 10 fl. oz.
 Action.—As above.
 Dose.—For an adult, 15j to 15j.
 For a child a year old, 15j.

Tinctura Kramerie.
 A tincture of rhatany 2 fl. oz., proof spirit 1 pint.
 Action.—As above.
 Dose.—For an adult, 15ss. to 15j.
 For a child a year old, 15j.
 The preparations of *Krameria* are used with alkalis, mineral acids, and salts.

LAC. The fresh milk of the cow, *Bos taurus*.
 The preparation of *Mistura Scammonum*.

LACMUS. Litmus. The colouring matter of *Rocella tinctoria*.
 The tincture (1 oz. to 10 fl. oz., proof spirit) is used for the preparation of blue litmus-paper as a test for acids.

LACTUCA. The flowering herb of *Lactuca virosa*.
 The strong-scented Lettuce.

Extractum Lactucæ. The expressed juice.

Action.—Anodyne; narcotic, diaphoretic, diuretic, and slightly aperient. It resembles, but is much inferior to the following preparation.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 15 grs.

LACTUCARIUM. Lettuce Opium.

Tinctura Lactucarii.

Composed of lactucarium 4 oz., proof spirit 2 pints.

Action.—Sedative, anodyne, and narcotic.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒx or ʒxx to ʒss.

For a child a year old, ʒj to ʒij.

LAMINARIA SPIRALIS. The common Sea-Tangle.

Is used in the form of a tent for the purpose of dilating the os uteri or other excretory canal.

Laricis Cortex. The bark of *Larix Europæa*.
 Common Larch.

This drug, which possesses astringent and stimulant properties, has been recommended by Dr. Headlam Greenhow in cases of profuse expectoration from chronic bronchitis.

Tinctura Laricis.

Larch bark 2½ oz., rectified spirit 1 pint.

Action.—Stimulating and astringent tonic.*Dose.*—For an adult, ℥xx to fʒss.**LAUROCERASI FOLIA.** The fresh leaves of *Prunus**Laurocerasus*. Cherry Laurel.*Action.*—Sedative, similar to, but weaker and less certain than, hydrocyanic acid.**Aqua Laurocerasi.**

Laurel leaves 1 lb., water 2½ pints; distil a pint.

Action.—As above. To be administered with caution.*Dose.*—For an adult, ℥v to fʒss.**LAVANDULA.** The flowers of *Lavandula vera*.

Common lavender.

Action.—Stimulant; carminative; antispasmodic.**Oleum Lavandulæ.***Action.*—Antispasmodic; carminative; stimulant.*Dose.*—For an adult, ℥ij to ℥v, in emulsion.**Spiritus Lavandulæ.**

Oil of lavender 1 fl. oz., rectified spirit 49 fl. oz.

Action.—As above.*Dose.*—For an adult, ℥xx to ℥xxx or fʒj.

For a child a year old, ℥ij to ℥v.

Tinctura Lavandulæ Composita.

Composed of oil of lavender 1½ fl. dr., oil of rosemary 10 minims, cinnamon 150 grs., nutmeg 150 grs., red sandal wood 300 grs., proof spirit 2 pints.

Action.—As above.*Dose.*—For an adult, fʒss. to fʒij.

For a child a year old, ℥v.

Prunella Laurus.
 Fresh leaves 2½ oz., rectified spirit 1 pint.
 Dose.—For an adult, ix to fss.

LAUROCERASI FOLIA. The fresh leaves of *Prunella Laurus*.
 Dose.—Similar to, but weaker and less active, hydrocyanic acid.

LAUROCERASI.
 Fresh leaves 1 lb., water 2½ pints; distill a pint.
 Dose.—As above. To be administered with caution.
 For an adult, m̄v to fss.

LAVANDULA. The flowers of *Lavandula vera*.
 Dose.—Stimulant; carminative; antispasmodic.

Oleum Lavandulae.
 Dose.—Antispasmodic; carminative; stimulant.
 For an adult, m̄ij to m̄v, in emulsion.

Syrupus Lavandulae.
 Fresh leaves 1 lb., rectified spirit 49 fl. oz.
 Dose.—As above.
 For an adult, xxx to xxxv or fss.
 For a child a year old, m̄ij to m̄v.

Tinctura Lavandulae Composita.
 Fresh leaves 1 lb., rectified spirit 1 pint.
 Dose.—As above.
 For an adult, fss. to fssj.
 For a child a year old, m̄v.

LEPTANDRINE. The active principle of *Leptandra Virginica*.

Action.—A mild and agreeable aperient, having a special cholagogue action; and being a tonic to the stomach, it is useful in all cases where there is a deficiency of bile in the excretions.

Dose.—For an adult, 1 gr. to 2 grs. in pill 3 or 4 times a day.

LIMONIS CORTEX. The outer part of the rind of *Citrus Limonum*.

Action.—Aromatic tonic; and carminative.

Oleum Limonis.

Action.—As above; stimulant.

Dose.—For an adult, m̄ij to m̄v, in pill or emulsion.

Succus Limonis.

The expressed juice of the ripe fruit.

Action.—Refrigerant.

Dose.—For an adult, almost ad libitum. As much as a pint per day has been given in acute rheumatism.

Syrupus Limonis.

Lemon-peel 2 oz., lemon-juice 1 pint, sugar 2½ lbs.

Dose.—For an adult, fss. to fssj.

For a child a year old, m̄v to m̄x.

Tinctura Limonis.

Fresh lemon-peel 2½ oz., proof spirit 1 pint.

Action.—Aromatic tonic; carminative; stimulant.

Dose.—For an adult, fssj to fssij.

For a child a year old, m̄v.

Incompatibles.—The mineral acids and lime-water.

LINUM. Linseed.

Lini Farina.

Cake of linseed from which the oil has been pressed, and reduced to powder.

Cataplasma Lini.

Linseed meal 4 oz., olive oil $\frac{1}{2}$ fl.oz., boiling water 10 fl.oz.

Lini Semina. The seeds of *Linum usitatissimum*.**Infusum Lini.** (Formerly Infusum Lini Comp.)

Linseed 160 grs., liquorice 60 grs., water 10 fl. oz.

Action.—Demulcent; diluent. Useful as a drink in catarrhal affections and inflammations of the mucous surfaces.

Dose.—Ad libitum.

Oleum Lini.

Used only for external application as an emollient.

LITHIA. The oxide of Lithium, Li_2O . Eq. 15.**Lithiæ Carbonas.** $\text{Li}_2\text{O}, \text{CO}_2$.

Action.—Diuretic; antacid. The lithia salts are especially useful in cases of gouty diathesis with lithic acid deposits, because the urate of lithia is soluble.

Dose.—For an adult, 3 to 6 grs.

Lithiæ Citras. $3 \text{ Li}_2\text{O}, \text{C}_4\text{H}_5\text{O}_{11}$.

Action.—As above, but more soluble than the Carbonate.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 grs.

Lithiæ Citras Effervescens.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, 60 to 120 grs.

It contains 2 grs. of lithia in 60 grs.

Liquor Lithiæ Effervescens. *Lithia water.*
A solution of carbonate of lithia charged with carbonic acid. It contains 5 grs. of carbonate of lithia in 100 fl. oz. The preparation of it is described under the name of *Lithia Effervescens*.
Action.—Antacid. The preparation of it is described under the name of *Lithia Effervescens*.
Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 fl. oz.
A similar preparation is sold under the name of the *German Effervescing Carbonate of Lithia*.

LOBELIA. The dried herb, *Lobelia inflata*, in flower.
Indian Tobacco.

Tinctura Lobeliæ.

Composed of Lobelia 2½ oz., proof spirit 1 pint.

Action.—Antispasmodic, expectorant, diaphoretic, and emetic; in the last form it is a dangerous agent.

Useful in spasmodic asthma, croup, and other pulmonary affections attended with difficult breathing.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒj to ʒjss.

Tinctura Lobeliæ Ætherea.

Composed of Lobelia 2½ oz., spirit of ether 1 pint.

Action.—Antispasmodic; expectorant; diaphoretic.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒj to ʒjss.

LUPULUS. The dried strobiles of the female plant of *Humulus Lupulus*. The common Hop.

Extractum Lupuli.

Alcoholic spirituous extract.

Action.—Aromatic bitter tonic; slightly narcotic.

Useful as a narcotic where opiates are contraindicated.

Liquor Lithiæ Effervescens. Lithia water.

A solution of carbonate of lithia charged with carbonic acid. Ten oz. contain 5 grs. of carbonate of lithia.

Action.—Antacid. The preparations of lithia have been lately recommended for gout and rheumatism.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 fl.oz.

A similar preparation is sold under the name of the Granular Effervescing Carbonate of Lithia.

LOBELIA. The dried herb, *Lobelia inflata*, in flower.
Indian Tobacco.**Tinctura Lobeliæ.**

Composed of lobelia 2½ oz., proof spirit 1 pint.

Action.—Antispasmodic, expectorant, diaphoretic, and emetic; in the last form it is a dangerous agent. Useful in spasmodic asthma, croup, and other pulmonary affections attended with difficult breathing.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥x to fʒss.

Tinctura Lobeliæ Ætherea.

Composed of lobelia 2½ oz., spirit of ether 1 pint.

Action.—Antispasmodic; expectorant; diaphoretic.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥x to fʒss.

LUPULUS. The dried strobiles of the female plant of
Humulus Lupulus. The common Hop.**Extractum Lupuli.**

An aquo-spirituos extract.

Action.—Aromatic bitter tonic; slightly narcotic; sedative. Useful as a narcotic where opiates cannot be borne.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 or 15 grs.

Incompatibles.—The ferruginous compounds, from the presence of tannin : the mineral acids.

Infusum Lupuli.

An infusion of $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. hops in 10 fl.oz. water.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, f3j to f3ij.

For a child a year old, f3j.

Incompatibles.—As above.

Tinctura Lupuli.

Composed of hops $2\frac{1}{2}$ oz., proof spirit 1 pint.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, f5ss. to f3ij.

For a child a year old, m̄v.

Incompatibles.—As above.

Lupulina.

The grains or glands of the hop separated from the strobiles by rubbing and sifting.

Dose.—For an adult, 6 to 12 grs.

Tinctura Lupulinæ.

5 oz. of the preceding, with 2 pints rectified spirit.

Dose.—For an adult, f5ss. to f3ij.

For a child a year old, m̄v.

These two preparations have much more of the narcotic property than those of the *British Pharmacopæia*.

LITHIUM SALICARIA. The Lith. Salicaria.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 grs. fide pharmacopæia.

Dose.—For an adult, f5j to f5ij.

For a child a year old, f5j.

MAGNESIUM. Mg. Eq. 12.

Magnesia. MgO.

Prepared by calcining carbonate of magnesia.

Action.—Astringent; aperient; antilithic.

Dose.—For an adult, 16 to 60 grs.

For a child a year old, 3 to 5 grs.

Incompatibles.—Acidulous salts, metallic salts, carbonate of ammonia, lime-water, and alum.

Magnesia Leviss. MgO.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, 16 to 60 grs.

For a child a year old, 3 grs.

Magnesie Carbonas. $3\text{MgO}, \text{CO}_2, \text{MgO}, 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

Prepared from the sulphate by the action of carbonate of soda.

Action.—Aperient; antacid.

Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 40 or 60 grs.

For a child a year old, 3 grs.

Incompatibles.—Fide MAGNESIA.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 or 15 grs.
Indications.—The ferruginous compounds, from the presence of tannin; the mineral acids.

Tinctura Lupuli.
 Composed of 4 oz. hops in 10 fl. oz. water.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij.
 For a child a year old, fʒj.
Incompatibles.—As above.

Tinctura Lupuli.
 Composed of hops 24 oz., proof spirit 1 pint.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, fʒss. to fʒij.
 For a child a year old, ʒr.
Incompatibles.—As above.

Lupulina.
 The grains or glands of the hop separated from the straws by rubbing and sifting.
Dose.—For an adult, 6 to 12 grs.

Tinctura Lupulinae.
 5 of the preceding, with 2 pints rectified spirit.
Dose.—For an adult, fʒss. to fʒij.
 For a child a year old, ʒr.
 These two preparations have much more of the narcotic property than those of the British Pharmacopoeia.

LYTHRUM SALICARIA. The herb Purple Loosestrife. Ph. Dub.

Action.—Astringent bitter tonic.
Dose.—For an adult, 60 grs. of the powdered herb.
Incompatibles.—The salts and preparations of iron.
 A *Decoction* is made with 1 oz. of the root in a pint of water.
Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij.
 For a child a year old, fʒj.

MAGNESIUM. Mg. Eq. 12.

Magnesia. MgO.
 Prepared by calcining carbonate of magnesia.
Action.—Antacid; aperient; antilithic.
Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 60 grs.
 For a child a year old, 3 to 5 grs.
Incompatibles.—Acids, acidulous salts, metallic salts, muriate of ammonia, lime-water, and alum.

Magnesia Levis. MgO.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 60 grs.
 For a child a year old, 3 grs.

Magnesiae Carbonas. $3 (MgO, CO_2) MgO, 5 H_2O$.
 Prepared from the sulphate by the action of carbonate of soda.
Action.—Aperient; antacid.
Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 40 or 60 grs.
 For a child a year old, 3 grs.
Incompatibles.—*Vide* MAGNESIA.

Liquor Magnesiae Carbonatis.

Prepared by mixing solutions of the sulphate of magnesia and carbonate of soda, and passing carbonic acid gas into it. This solution contains about 13 grs. of carbonate of magnesia in a fluid ounce.

Action.—Aperient; antacid.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij.

Magnesiae Carbonas Levis. $(\text{MgO}, \text{CO}_2)_3 \text{MgO}, 5 \text{HO}.$

Action.—Aperient; antacid.

Dose.—The same as Magnesiae Carbonas.

Incompatibles.—The same as *Magnesia*, except lime-water.

Magnesiae Citras.

Prepared by mixing solutions of citric acid and carbonate of magnesia.

Action.—Gently purgative; antacid.

Dose.—For an adult, 60 to 180 grs.

Liquor Magnesiae Citratis.

Action.—Antacid; mildly laxative. An agreeable preparation.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒv to fʒx.

Magnesiae Sodio Citras.

Dose.—For an adult, 60 to 120 grs.

For a child a year old, 5 to 10 grs.

Magnesiae Sulphas. $\text{MgO}, \text{SO}_3, 7 \text{HO}.$

Action.—Purgative.

Dose.—For an adult, 60 grs. to $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

For a child a year old, 3 to 5 grs.

Incompatibles.—Alkalis, the carbonates, lime-water, chloride of calcium, and acetate of lead.

Eucrasia Magnesiae Sulphas.
Prepared by mixing solutions of sulphate of magnesia 1 oz., and carbonate of soda 15 fl. oz.
Action.—Purgative.

MALVA SYLVESTRIS. Marsh-mallow.
Made in the form of *Decoctum*, it acts as a demulcent, and much resembles *Althaea*.

MANGANESEUM. Mn. Eq. 28.

Manganesii Carbonas cum Saccharo.
Prepared by mixing solutions of sulphate of iron and manganese with carbonate of soda, and after-wards adding sugar.

Action.—The salts of manganese are said to possess properties closely allied to those of the salts of iron, as regards their action on the blood, and to be very useful in chlorosis and such-like anæmias, also in cases of gravel and gastrodynia.
Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 20 grs.

Manganesii Sulphas.

Prepared by dissolving the carbonate in sulphuric acid.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 8 grs.

MANNA. A concrete saccharine exudation from the bark of *Fraxinus excelsior*.

Action.—Mildly laxative; nutritive when first dissolved.
Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. to 1 oz.
For a child a year old, 30 to 60 grs.

Liquor Magnesiae Carbonatis.

Prepared by mixing solutions of the sulphate of magnesium and carbonate of soda, and passing carbonic acid through it. This solution contains about 13 grs. of carbonate of magnesia in a fluid ounce.

Action.—Aperient; antacid.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥j to ℥ij.

Magnesiae Carbonas Levis. $(MgO, CO_2) \cdot MgO \cdot 5H_2O$.

Action.—Aperient; antacid.

Dose.—The same as Magnesiae Carbonas.

Incompatibles.—The same as *Magnesia*, except lime water.

Magnesiae Citras.

Prepared by mixing solutions of citric acid and carbonate of magnesia.

Action.—Gently purgative; antacid.

Dose.—For an adult, 60 to 150 gra.

Liquor Magnesiae Citratis.

Action.—Antacid; mildly laxative. An agreeable preparation.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥v to ℥x.

Magnesiae Sodio Citras.

Dose.—For an adult, 60 to 120 grs.

For a child a year old, 5 to 10 grs.

Magnesiae Sulphas. $MgO, SO_4 \cdot 7H_2O$.

Action.—Purgative.

Dose.—For an adult, 60 grs. to $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.

For a child a year old, 3 to 5 grs.

Incompatibles.—Alkalis, the carbonates, lime water, chloride of calcium, and acetate of lead.

Enema Magnesiae Sulphatis.

Composed of sulphate of magnesia 1 oz., olive oil 1 fl.oz., mucilage of starch 15 fl.oz.

Action.—Purgative.

MALVA SYLVESTRIS. Marsh-mallow.

Made in the form of *Decoction*, it acts as a demulcent, and much resembles *Althæa*.

MANGANESIUM. Mn. Eq. 28.**Manganesii Carbonas cum Saccharo.**

Prepared by mixing solutions of sulphate of iron and manganese with carbonate of soda, and afterwards adding sugar.

Action.—The salts of manganese are said to possess properties closely allied to those of the salts of iron as regards their action on the blood, and to be very useful in chlorosis and such-like diseases, also in cases of pyrosis and gastrodynia.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 20 grs.

Manganesii Sulphas.

Prepared by dissolving the carbonate in sulphuric acid.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, 3 to 8 grs.

MANNA. A concrete saccharine exudation from the stem of *Fraxinus ornus*.

Action.—Mildly laxative; nutritious when fresh.

Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. to 1 oz.

For a child a year old, 30 to 60 grs.

MASTICHE.—A resinous exudation from the stem of *Pistachia Lentiscus*. Mastich.

Action.—Stimulant.

Dose.—For an adult, 30 to 60 grs.

MATICÆ FOLIA.—The dried leaves of *Artanthe elongata*. Matico.

Action.—Aromatic tonic, stimulant, and styptic, especially to the urinary organs.

Dose.—For an adult, 30 to 60 grs. of the powder.
For a child a year old, 3 grs.

Infusum Maticæ.

Composed of matico $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., water 10 fl.oz.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, f3j to f3ij.
For a child a year old, f3j.

Tinctura Maticæ.

Composed of matico 3 oz., proof spirit 20 fl.oz.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, f3j to f3ij.
For a child a year old, $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{v}$.

MEL. Honey. A saccharine secretion from *Apis Mellifica*.

Action.—Slightly laxative, but used chiefly as a vehicle for other medicines.

Dose.—For an adult, 60 grs. to $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
For a child a year old, 10 grs. or more.

Mel Boracis.

Composed of borax 64 grs., honey 1 oz.

Action.—A local detergent and stimulant. Useful as a local application to thrush.

Dose.—For an adult, 30 to 60 grs. Seldom given internally.

Mel Depuratum. Purified honey.
Action.—Gently laxative.
Dose.—As above.

Oxytel.
Honey 4 fl.oz., acetic acid 5 fl.oz., water 5 fl.oz.
Action.—Demulcent; but chiefly as a vehicle for other medicines, and as an expectorant to gargles.
Dose.—For an adult, f3j to f3ss.
For a child a year old, $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{x}$.

MENTHA PIPERITA. The whole herb. Peppermint.
Action.—Aromatic, carminative, and stimulant. Useful in flatulency.

Aqua Mentha Piperitæ.
Prepared by distilling 14 fl.ozs. of peppermint with 14 gallons of water. Distill 1 gallon.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, f3j to f3ij.
For a child a year old, f3j to f3ij.

Essentia Mentha Piperitæ.
Prepared by distilling 1 fl.oz. of peppermint with 4 fl.ozs. of rectified spirit.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, $\mathfrak{r}\mathfrak{x}$ to $\mathfrak{r}\mathfrak{x}\mathfrak{x}$.

Cleum Mentha Piperitæ. The oil distilled from fresh flowering peppermint.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, $\mathfrak{r}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ to $\mathfrak{r}\mathfrak{v}$, on sugar or in wine.

MASTICHE.—A resinous exudation from the stem of *Pinus Lentiscus*. Mastich.
Action.—Demulcent.
Dose.—For an adult, 30 to 60 grs.

MATICE FOLIA.—The dried leaves of *Artemisia Matricaria*. Matico.
Action.—Aromatic tonic, stimulant, and styptic, especially to the urinary organs.
Dose.—For an adult, 30 to 60 grs. of the powder.
 For a child a year old, 3 grs.

Infusum Matice.
 Compound of matice 4 oz., water 10 fl.oz.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij.
 For a child a year old, fʒj.

Tinctura Matice.
 Compound of matice 3 oz., proof spirit 20 fl.oz.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij.
 For a child a year old, mʒ.

MEL Honey. A saccharine secretion from *Apis mellifica*.
Action.—Slightly laxative, but used chiefly as a vehicle for other medicines.
Dose.—For an adult, 60 grs. to 4 oz.
 For a child a year old, 10 grs. or more.

Mel Boracis.
 Compound of borax 64 grs., honey 1 oz.
Action.—A local detergent and stimulant. Useful in a local application to thrush.
Dose.—For an adult, 30 to 60 grs. Seldom given internally.

Mel Depuratum. Purified honey.
Action.—Gently laxative.
Dose.—Ad libitum.

Oxymel.

Honey 40 oz., acetic acid 5 fl.oz., water 5 fl.oz.
Action.—Demulcent; but chiefly as a vehicle for other medicines, and as an adjunct to gargles.
Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒss.
 For a child a year old, mʒ.

MENTHA PIPERITA. The whole herb. Peppermint.
Action.—Aromatic, carminative, and stimulant. Useful in flatulence.

Aqua Menthæ Piperitæ.

Prepared by distilling 1½ fl.dr. oil of peppermint with 1½ gallons of water. Distil 1 gallon.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij.
 For a child a year old, fʒj to fʒij.

Essentia Menthæ Piperitæ.

English oil of peppermint 1 fl.oz., rectified spirit 4 fl.oz.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, mʒ to mxx.

Oleum Menthæ Piperitæ. The oil distilled in Britain from fresh-flowering peppermint.

Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, mʒ to mʒv, on sugar or in emulsion.

Spiritus Menthæ Piperitæ.

A solution of oil of peppermint 1 fl. oz., in rectified spirit 49 fl. oz.

Action.—Aromatic; carminative; stimulant.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥ss to fʒj or fʒij.

For a child a year old, ℥iij.

MENTHA VIRIDIS. The whole herb. Spearmint.

Action.—Similar to that of Mentha Piperita.

Aqua Menthæ Viridis.

Oil of spearmint 1½ fl. drs., water 1½ gallons; distil a gallon.

Action.—Similar to that of peppermint.

Dose.—For an adult fʒj to fʒij.

For a child a year old, fʒj to fʒij.

Infusum Menthæ Compositum.

Composed of spearmint leaves 120 grs., sugar 120 grs., oil of spearmint 3 drops, compound tincture of cardamoms ½ fl. dr., water 6 fl. oz.

Action.—Similar to, but much more powerful than, spearmint-water.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij.

For a child a year old, fʒss. to fʒj.

Oleum Menthæ Viridis.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥ij to ℥v, on sugar or in emulsion.

Spiritus Menthæ Viridis.
A solution of 1 fl. oz. of oil of spearmint in 49 fl. oz. of rectified spirit.
Dose.—For an adult, ℥ss to fʒj or fʒij.
For a child a year old, ℥iij.

MENTANTHES. The dried leaves of Mentha sylvestris, Bockbean, or Marsh Trefoil.
Action.—Astringent tonic; resists the action of acids.
Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 20 grs. of the powder.

Extractum Mentanthidis.
A very extract.
Dose.—As above.
For an adult, 10 to 15 grs.

Infusum Mentanthidis.
Composed of spearmint 1½ fl. drs., water 1½ oz.
Dose.—As above.
For an adult, fʒj to fʒij.
For a child a year old, fʒj.

MEZERIO CORTEX. The dried bark of Daphne Mezereum.
Action.—Astringent, diuretic; when applied locally, it is a powerful stimulant. Useful in chronic rheumatism and chronic cutaneous diseases.

Decoctum Mezerei.
Composed of mezereum bark 120 grs., sugar 120 grs., water 1 pint, distilled to a pint.
Dose.—As above.
For an adult, fʒij to fʒiv.
For a child a year old, fʒj to fʒij.

Spiritus Menthæ Piperitæ.
 A. — Oil of peppermint 1 fl.oz., in rectified spirit 4 fl.oz.
 A. — Aromatic; carminative; stimulant.
 D. — For an adult, ℥xxx to fʒij.
 For a child a year old, ℥iij.

MENTHA VIRIDIS. The whole herb. Spearmint.
 A. — Similar to that of Mentha Piperita.

Aqua Menthæ Viridis.
 A. — Spearmint 1½ fl.dr., water 1½ gallons; distil a gallon.
 A. — Similar to that of peppermint.
 D. — For an adult fʒj to fʒij.
 For a child a year old, fʒj to fʒij.

Infusum Menthæ Compositum.
 A. — Spearmint leaves 120 grs., sugar 120 grs., oil of spearmint 3 drops, compound tincture of carduus 1 fl.dr., water 6 fl.oz.
 A. — Similar to, but much more powerful than, spearmint-water.
 D. — For an adult, fʒj to fʒij.
 For a child a year old, fʒss. to fʒj.

Oil of Menthæ Viridis.
 A. — As above.
 D. — For an adult, ℥ij to ℥v, on sugar or in solution.

Spiritus Menthæ Viridis.

Oil of spearmint 1 fl.oz., rectified spirit 9 fl.oz.

Action.—Similar to that of peppermint.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥xxx to fʒj.

For a child a year old, ℥iij to ℥v.

MENYANTHES. The dried leaves of *Menyanthes trifoliata*. Buckbean, or Marsh Trefoil.

Action.—Astringent tonic; resembles Gentian.

Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 30 grs. of the powder.

Extractum Menyanthis.

A watery extract.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 15 grs.

Infusum Menyanthis.

Composed of marsh-trefoil ½ oz., water 16 oz.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij.

For a child a year old, fʒj.

MEZEREI CORTEX. The dried bark of *Daphne Mezereum*. Mezereon.

Action.—Alterative; diuretic; when applied locally for a long time it acts as a vesicant. Useful in cases of syphilis, chronic rheumatism, and chronic cutaneous diseases.

Decoctum Mezerei.

Composed of mezereon bark 120 grs., liquorice root ½ oz., water 2 pints, boiled to a pint.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒij to fʒiv.

For a child a year old, fʒj to fʒij.

Extractum Mezerei Æthereum.

A spirituo-æthereal extract.

Action.—Alterative; diuretic.

Used in the preparation of *Linimentum Sinapis Compositum*.

MORI SUCCUS. The juice of the ripe fruit of *Morus nigra*. Black Mulberry.

Action.—Slightly laxative.

Syrupus Mori.

Mulberry juice 1 pint, refined sugar 2 lbs., and rectified spirit 2½ fl.oz.

Action.—Is used chiefly as a colouring and flavouring ingredient.

Dose.—For an adult, f3j to f3ij.

For a child a year old, $\text{m}x$.

MORPHIA. $C_{34}H_{19}NO_6$.

Action.—Similar to opium, but less stimulating; more soporific, but less anodyne.

Dose.—Being insoluble in water, it is not used except in the form of a salt.

Incompatibles.—Solutions of all the salts of morphia are decomposed by the stronger acids, alkalis, and alkaline earths, and most earthy and metallic salts.

Morphiæ Acetas. $C_{34}H_{19}NO_6, C_4H_3O_3, HO.$

Morphine Mesate. Formed by the action of solution of ammonia on hydrochlorate of morphia, and subsequent addition of acetic acid.

Action.—Narcotic. To be used with care.

Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{8}$ gr. to $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.

Liquor Morphiæ Acetatis.

Acetate of morphia 4 grs., dilute acetic acid ℥viij,
rectified spirit 2 fl.dr.s., distilled water 6 fl.dr.s.

Mezerei Etherium.
 Aromatic etheral extract.
 Aromatic; diuretic.
 In the preparation of Linimentum Sinapi Compositum.

MORI SUCCUS. The juice of the ripe fruit of *Morus nigra*. Black Mulberry.
 Dose.—Stimulant and laxative.

MORI.
 Mulberry juice 1 pint, refined sugar 2 lbs., and rectified spirit 2 fl. oz.
 Is used chiefly as a colouring and flavouring agent.
 Dose.—For an adult, ʒj to ʒjss.
 For a child a year old, ʒx.

MORPHIA. $C_{17}H_{19}NO_4$.
 Similar to opium, but less stimulating; more anodyne, but less anodyne.
 Being insoluble in water, it is not used except in the form of a salt.
 Solutions of all the salts of morphia are decomposed by the stronger acids, alkalis, and earths, and most earthy and metallic salts.

Morphiæ Acetas. $C_{17}H_{19}NO_6 \cdot C_2H_3O_2 \cdot HO$.
 Formed by the action of solution of ammonia on hydrochlorate of morphia, and subsequent addition of acetic acid.
 Narcotic. To be used with care.
 Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. to $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.

Morphiæ Acetatis.
 Morphia 4 grs., dilute acetic acid ʒss, rectified spirit 2 fl. drs., distilled water 6 fl. drs.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒx, ʒxxx, to ʒjss.

For a child a year old, $m\frac{1}{4}$ to $m\frac{1}{2}$.

This solution contains $\frac{1}{2}$ a grain of morphia in the drachm, and is therefore half the strength of the Liq. Morph. Acetat. Ph. Lond.

Injectio Morphiæ Hypodermica.

Hydrochlorate of morphia 88 grs., solution of ammonia, acetic acid, distilled water, of each q. s. It should be a neutral solution measuring exactly 2 fl. oz.

A fluid drachm contains 5 grs. of acetate of morphia.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒj to ʒvj, subcutaneously.

The addition of atropine enhances the effect of this solution both as an anodyne and soporific, while it obviates its constipating effect. The quantity of atropine for a subcutaneous injection is about the $\frac{1}{80}$ of a grain, or less.

Morphiæ Bimeconas.

Action.—This salt is said to possess greater soporific properties, and to be less likely to disagree than any other.

Dose.—Rather less than the Acetate.

Morphiæ Hydrochloras. $C_{17}H_{19}NO_4 \cdot HCl$, 6 HO.

(Morphiæ Murias.)

Action.—Narcotic; anodyne, soporific.

Dose.—For an adult, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.

Liquor Morphiæ Hydrochloratis.

A solution of hydrochlorate of morphia 4 grs, with 8 minims of dilute hydrochloric acid, rectified spirit 2 fl. drs., water 6 fl. drs.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, $\mathfrak{m}\text{xv}$, $\mathfrak{m}\text{xxx}$, to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{3j}$.

For a child a year old, $\mathfrak{m}\text{ss}$.

Each drachm contains half a grain of morphia. It is about half the strength of the *Liquor Morphiæ Hydrochloratis*. Ph. Lond.

Morphiæ Sulphas.

Dose.—The same as the other morphine salts.

This preparation is largely used in America; it is more soluble than the other preparations.

Suppositoria Morphiæ.

Composed of hydrochlorate of morphia 6 grs., benzoated lard 64 grs., white wax 20 grs., oil of theobroma 90 grs. Divide into 12 equal parts, each of which will contain half a grain of hydrochlorate of morphia, a rather large dose for those unaccustomed to opiates.—*Vide SUPPOSITORIA.*

Trochisci Morphiæ.

Hydrochlorate of morphia 20 grs., tincture of tolu $\frac{1}{2}$ fl.oz., sugar 24 oz., gum acacia 1 oz., mucilage of gum acacia q. s., water $\frac{1}{2}$ fl.oz.

Divide into 720 lozenges, each of which contains $\frac{1}{36}$ th of a grain of morphia.

Dose.—1 to 6 lozenges.

Trochisci Morphiæ et Ipecacuanhæ.

Hydrochlorate of morphia 20 grs., ipecacuan 60 grs., tincture of tolu $\frac{1}{2}$ fl.oz., sugar 24 oz., gum acacia 1 oz., mucilage of gum acacia q. s., water $\frac{1}{2}$ fl.oz.

Divide into 720 lozenges, each of which contains $\frac{1}{36}$ th of a grain of morphia and $\frac{1}{12}$ th of a grain of ipecacuan.

Dose.—1 to 6 lozenges.

MORRHUÆ OLEUM. *Vide OLEUM MORRHUÆ.*

MORPHIÆ SULPHAS. The sulphate of morphia. It is a white, crystalline powder, soluble in water and alcohol. *Dose.*—The same as the other morphine salts. It is more soluble than the other preparations.

MORRHUÆ OLEUM. Cod-liver oil. The oil of the cod fish. It is a yellowish, translucent liquid, with a strong, disagreeable odor. *Dose.*—For an adult, 5 to 15 grs., in capsules or with sugar. For a child, 5 to 10 grs. It is largely used in America.

MYRISTICA. The kernel of the seed of *Myristica officinalis*. The Nutmeg tree. *Ar.*—Aromatic; carminative; stimulant. *Dose.*—For an adult, 5 to 20 grs. of the powder.

OLEUM MYRISTICÆ. The oil distilled in England from nutmegs. *Ar.*—Aromatic; carminative; stimulant. *Dose.*—For an adult, ʒj to ʒv in pill or emulsion.

OLEUM MYRISTICÆ EXPRESSUM. Formerly *Aromaticum*. B.P. 1874. A volatile oil obtained by means of expression from nutmegs.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥xxv, ℥xxx, to ℥l.
For a child a year old, ℥ss.

Emulsion.—Contains half a grain of morphia. It is of the strength of the *Liquor Morphinæ Hydrochlorici*. Ph. Lond.

Morphinæ Sulphas.

Dose.—The same as the other morphine salts. This preparation is largely used in America; it is more soluble than the other preparations.

Suppositoria Morphinæ.

Compound of hydrochlorate of morphia 6 grs., benzoic acid 64 grs., white wax 20 grs., oil of the-
tine 9 grs. Divide into 12 equal parts, each of
which will contain half a grain of hydrochlorate of
morphia, a rather large dose for those unaccustomed
to it. *Vide* SUPPOSITORIA.

Tinctura Morphinæ.

Hydrochlorate of morphia 20 grs., tincture of tolu-
ene 1 fl. oz., sugar 24 oz., gum acacia 1 oz., mucilage of
gum acacia q. s., water 1 fl. oz.
Divide into 720 lozenges, each of which contains $\frac{1}{36}$
of a grain of morphia.
Dose.—1 to 6 lozenges.

Tinctura Morphinæ et Ipecacuanhæ.

Hydrochlorate of morphia 20 grs., ipecacuan 60 grs.,
tincture of toluene 1 fl. oz., sugar 24 oz., gum acacia 1 oz.,
mucilage of gum acacia q. s., water 1 fl. oz.
Divide into 720 lozenges, each of which contains $\frac{1}{36}$
of a grain of morphia and $\frac{1}{12}$ th of a grain of ipecacuan.
Dose.—1 to 6 lozenges.

MORRHUÆ OLEUM. *Vide* OLEUM MORRHUÆ.

MOSCHUS. Musk. The inspissated and dried secre-
tion from the preputial follicles of the *Moschus*
moschiferus.

Action.—Antispasmodic; stimulant to the nervous
system especially.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 15 grs., in pill or emulsion.

Incompatibles, with a watery infusion.—Corrosive
sublimate, sulphate of iron, nitrates of silver and
mercury, infusion of bark, &c.

MUCUNA PRURIENS. Cowhage. The legume,
with its setæ or hairs.

Action.—Anthelmintic, the action being purely
mechanical.

The setæ, or hairs, should be added to syrup or
treacle to the consistence of honey, or an electuary,
of which the dose is ʒss. for a child a year old,
and fʒss. for an adult. This remedy was formerly
used with great success.

MYRISTICA. The kernel of the seed of *Myristica*
officinalis. The Nutmeg tree.

Action.—Aromatic; carminative; stimulant.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 20 grs. of the powder.

Oleum Myristicæ. The oil distilled in England
from nutmegs.

Action.—Aromatic; carminative; stimulant.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥j to ℥v in pill or emulsion.

Oleum Myristicæ Expressum. Formerly *Adeps*
Myristicæ. B. P. 1864.

A concrete oil obtained by means of expression and
heat from nutmegs.

Spiritus Myristicæ.

Oil of nutmeg 1 fl.oz., rectified spirit 49 fl.oz.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥xx to fʒj.

For a child a year old, ℥ij to ℥iv.

This is just $\frac{1}{2}$ th the strength of the preparation of the B.P. 1864.

MYRRHA. A gum resinous exudation from the stem of *Balsamodendron Myrrha*. Myrrh.

Action.—Stimulant; tonic; expectorant; emmenagogue.

Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 40 grs. of the powdered resin.

Pilula Aloes et Myrrhæ. *Vide ALOES.*

Tinctura Myrrhæ.

Composed of myrrh 2½ oz., rectified spirit 1 pint.

Action.—Stimulant; tonic; expectorant; emmenagogue. Useful in chronic pulmonary affections; also locally to strengthen spongy gums.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒss. to fʒj.

For a child a year old, ℥v.

Water decomposes and precipitates the resin, it should therefore be given in emulsion.

MYROXYLON PEREIRÆ. The balsam from the stem of this plant forms the

Balsamum Peruvianum. Balsam of Peru.

Action.—Demulcent; expectorant; stimulant.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥x to ℥xv.

For a child a year old, ℥j.

Balsamum Peruvianum.

Composed of 1 pint, rectified spirit.

—An extract of the bark of the tree.

—Used for the preparation of the B.P. 1864.

MYROXYLON TOLUIFERA. The balsam from the

stem of this plant forms the

Balsamum Toluianum. Balsam of Tolu.

Action.—A stimulant and expectorant.

Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 20 grs. as an emulsion.

Syrupus Toluianus.

Balsam of Tolu 1 oz., sugar 2 lbs., water 1 pint.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj.

For a child a year old, ℥v.

Tinctura Toluiana.

Balsam of Tolu 2½ oz., rectified spirit 1 pint.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥x to fʒj.

For a child a year old, ℥j to ℥v.

SECTIANRE CORTEX. The bark of *Nectandra*

Reinckii. The Bitter, or Greenheart tree.

Action.—Antiperiodic; tonic. Inferior to quinine.

Used for the preparation of *Eberine Sulphate*. *Vide*

p. 57.

NUX VOMICA. The seeds of *Strychnos Nuxvomica*.

Action.—Bitter and slightly anesthetic tonic; narcotic.

Dose.—For an adult, ½ gr. to 3 grs. of the powder.

Used as a general nervine tonic.

Myristica.

Composed of myrrh 1 fl. oz., rectified spirit 49 fl. oz.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥xx to fʒj.

For a child a year old, ℥ij to ℥iv.

This is just 1/4th the strength of the preparation of the P. 184.

MYRRHA. A gum resinous exudation from the stem of *Commersonia Myrrh.* Myrrh.

Action.—Stimulant; tonic; expectorant; emmenagogue.

Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 40 grs. of the powdered resin.

Pina Alia et Myrrha. *Vide* ALON.

Tinctura Myrrhæ.

Composed of myrrh 2 1/2 oz., rectified spirit 1 pint.

Action.—Stimulant; tonic; expectorant; emmenagogue. Useful in chronic pulmonary affections; also to strengthen spongy gums.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒss. to fʒj.

For a child a year old, ℥v.

Water does impose and precipitates the resin, it should therefore be given in emulsion.

MYROXYLON PEREIRE. The balsam from the stem of this plant forms the

Balsamum Peruvianum. Balsam of Peru.

Action.—Demulcent; expectorant; stimulant.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥x to ℥xxv.

For a child a year old, ℥j.

Unguentum Balsami Peruviani.

Composed of balsam 1 part, lard 7 parts.

Action.—An excellent application for sore nipples or cracked lips (*SQUIRE*).

MYROXYLON TOLUIFERA. The balsam from the stem of this plant forms the

Balsamum Tolutanum. Balsam of Tolu.

Action.—A stimulant and expectorant.

Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 20 grs. as an emulsion.

Syrupus Tolutanus.

Balsam of tolu 1 1/4 oz., sugar 2 lbs., water 1 pint.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj.

For a child a year old, ℥v.

Tinctura Tolutana.

Balsam of tolu 2 1/2 oz., rectified spirit 1 pint.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥xx to fʒj.

For a child a year old, ℥ij to ℥v.

NECTANDRÆ CORTEX. The bark of *Nectandra Rodiæi*. The Bebeeru, or Greenheart tree.

Action.—Antiperiodic; tonic. Inferior to quinine.

Used for the preparation of *Beberia Sulphas*. *Vide* p. 37.

NUX VOMICA. The seeds of *Strychnos Nux vomica*.

Poison-nut tree.

Action.—Bitter and slightly aromatic tonic; narcotic.

Dose.—For an adult, 1/2 gr. to 3 grs. of the powdered seed.

Useful as a general nervine tonic.

Extractum Nucis Vomicae.

A spirituous extract.

Action.—As above. To be administered with care.*Dose.*—For an adult, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 gr.**Tinctura Nucis Vomicae.**

Composed of nux vomica 2 oz., rectified spirit 1 pint.

Action.—As above.*Dose.*—For an adult, $\mathfrak{m}\nu$ to $\mathfrak{m}\times$ or $\mathfrak{m}\text{xxx}$.For preparations of Strychnine, see **STRYCHNIA**.**OLEUM MORRHUÆ.** The oil extracted from the fresh liver of the *Gadus morrhua*. Cod-liver oil.*Action.*—Alterative; nutritious.*Dose.*—For an adult, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{3}\mathfrak{j}$ to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{3}\text{ss}$.For a child a year old, $\mathfrak{m}\times$ to $\mathfrak{m}\text{xxx}$.

Various compounds of cod-liver oil with other ingredients are made, such as iodide and other salts of iron, quinine, ozone, &c. Unless, however, these are used when freshly prepared, the oil in a week or two becomes rancid. The ozonized oil is the only exception, but its value is little, if at all, enhanced by the addition of the oxygen.

OLIVÆ OLEUM. The oil expressed from the fruit of *Olea Europæa*. Olive oil.*Action.*—Slightly aperient; demulcent.*Dose.*—For an adult, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{3}\text{ss}$. to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{3}\mathfrak{j}$.For a child a year old, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{3}\text{ss}$. to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{3}\mathfrak{j}$.**OLEUM RICINI.** The oil expressed from the seeds of *Ricinus communis*. Castor oil.*Action.*—Purgative.*Dose.*—For an adult, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{3}\mathfrak{j}$ or $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{3}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{3}\mathfrak{j}$.For a child a year old, $\mathfrak{m}\times$ to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{3}\text{ss}$.

OLEUM THEOBROMÆ. Oil of Theobroma.
Theobroma is obtained by expression and is a
viscous, yellowish, translucent oil, which is
the basis of the preparation of the various
theobromine preparations.

RESINA BASSORÆ. The gum resin of Boswellia thurifera.
—Sumbul; antispasmodic. Used in yin
preparations.

RESINA CAPPÆ. The inspissated juice of the unripe capsule
of *Passiflora sumatrensis*.

Action.—Anodyne; soporific; diaphoretic.

Dose.—For an adult, \mathfrak{j} gr. to 2 grs.

For a child a year old, $\frac{1}{16}$ gr., with caution.

Preparation.—The preparation of opium, which in
some cases is incompatible with most metallic salts,
is a preparation of meconic acid. Alkalies and very
acids also decompose them, precipitating the
alkaloids. This, however, may be of minor importance.

Acetum Opil. Dub. Ph.

Composed of opium 14 oz., distilled vinegar 16 fl oz.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, $\mathfrak{m}\nu$ to $\mathfrak{m}\text{xxx}$.

For a child a year old, $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{j}$.

The preparation contains about 5 grs. of opium
in each fluid ounce. The European Pharmacopœia
is three times as strong. But, preparations of this
kind are efficacious, and the preparation of the
various symptoms, that the Theobroma.

Extractum Nucis Vomicae.

As above. To be administered with care.
Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 gr.

Tinctura Nucis Vomicae.

Composed of nux vomica 2 oz., rectified spirit 1 pint.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{v}$ to $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{x}$ or $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{x}\mathfrak{x}\mathfrak{x}$.
 For preparations of Strychnine, see STRYCHNINA.

OLEUM MORRHUÆ. The oil extracted from the fresh liver of the *Gadus morrhua*. Cod-liver oil.

Action.—Alterative; nutritious.
Dose.—For an adult, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{j}$ to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{ss}$.

For a child a year old, $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{x}$ to $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{x}\mathfrak{x}$.
 Various compounds of cod-liver oil with other ingredients are made, such as iodide and other salts of iron, phosphorus, &c. Unless, however, these are used when freshly prepared, the oil in a week or two becomes rancid. The ozonized oil is the only exception; its value is little, if at all, enhanced by the addition of the oxygen.

OLIVE OLEUM. The oil expressed from the fruit of *Olea Europæa*. Olive oil.

Action.—Slightly aperient; demulcent.
Dose.—For an adult, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{ss}$. to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{j}$.
 For a child a year old, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{ss}$. to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{j}$.

OLEUM RICINI. The oil expressed from the seeds of *Ricinus communis*. Castor oil.

Action.—Purgative.
Dose.—For an adult, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{j}$ or $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{ss}$ to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{j}$.
 For a child a year old, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{x}$ to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{ss}$.

OLEUM THEOBROMÆ. Oil of Theobroma.

A concrete oil obtained by expression and heat from the ground seeds of *Theobroma Cacao*. Cocoa butter. Used only as a basis for the preparation of the various suppositories.

OLIBANUM. The gum resin of *Boswellia thurifera*.

Action.—Stimulant; antispasmodic. Used only in fumigation.

OPIUM. The inspissated juice of the unripe capsules of *Papaver somniferum*.

Action.—Anodyne; soporific; diaphoretic.

Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. to 2 grs.

For a child a year old, $\frac{1}{30}$ gr., with caution.

Incompatibles.—The preparations of opium, when in solution, are incompatible with most metallic salts, from the presence of meconic acid. Alkalis and their carbonates also decompose them, precipitating the morphia. This, however, may be of minor importance.

Acetum Opii. Dub. Ph.

Composed of opium 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., distilled vinegar 16 fl.oz.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{v}\mathfrak{j}$ to $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{x}\mathfrak{x}\mathfrak{x}$.

For a child a year old, $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{j}$.

This preparation contains about 5 grs. of opium in a fluid drachm. The Edinburgh Acetum is nearly three times as strong. Both preparations are said to be more efficacious, and to produce less unpleasant symptoms, than the Tincture.

Confectio Opii.

Compound powder of opium 192 grs., syrup 1 fl.oz.

Action.—Anodyne, carminative, and stimulant.*Dose*.—For an adult, 5 to 20 grs.

This preparation contains about 1 gr. of opium in 40.

Emplastrum Opii.

Composed of opium 1 oz., resin plaster 9 oz.

Action.—Anodyne.

Enema Opii.

Tincture of opium fʒss., mucilage of starch 2 fl.oz.

Action.—Sedative; anodyne.

Extractum Opii.

A watery extract, evaporated to a proper consistence.

Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. to 2 grs.

This preparation is about one-third stronger than opium itself. It is less stimulating than the Tincture, and more soporific. One hundred grs. of opium yields 50 of extract.

Extractum Opii Liquidum.

Extract of opium 1 oz., water 16 fl.oz., rectified spirit 4 fl.oz.

Action.—Strongly soporific and anodyne, producing less disturbance of the nervous system than the tincture.*Dose*.—For an adult, m̄x to m̄xl.

For a child a year old, m̄ʒ.

Incompatibles.—See VINUM OPII.

A drachm of the liquid extract is equal to about 24 grs. of extract of opium; 22 minims = 25 of the tincture.

Confectio Opii.
Compound powder of opium 192 grs., syrup 1 fl.oz.
Action.—Anodyne, carminative, and stimulant.

Emplastrum Opii.
Composed of opium 1 oz., resin plaster 9 oz.
Action.—Anodyne.
Enema Opii.
Tincture of opium fʒss., mucilage of starch 2 fl.oz.
Action.—Sedative; anodyne.

Extractum Opii.
A watery extract, evaporated to a proper consistence.
Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. to 2 grs.

Extractum Opii Liquidum.
Extract of opium 1 oz., water 16 fl.oz., rectified spirit 4 fl.oz.
Action.—Strongly soporific and anodyne, producing less disturbance of the nervous system than the tincture.

Dose.—For an adult, m̄x to m̄xl.
For a child a year old, m̄ʒ.
Incompatibles.—See VINUM OPII.
A drachm of the liquid extract is equal to about 24 grs. of extract of opium; 22 minims = 25 of the tincture.

Confectio Opii.

Composed of powder of opium 192 grs., syrup 1 fl. oz.
Action.—Anodyne; carminative, and stimulant.
Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 20 grs.
 This preparation contains about 1 gr. of opium in each grain.

Plasterum Opii.

Composed of opium 1 oz., resin plaster 9 oz.
Action.—Anodyne.

Enema Opii.

Tincture of opium 15ss., mucilage of starch 2 fl. oz.
Action.—Sedative; anodyne.

Extractum Opii.

A watery extract, evaporated to a proper consistence.
Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. to 2 grs.
 This preparation is about one-third stronger than opium itself. It is less stimulating than the Tincture, and more soporific. One hundred grs. of opium yields 50 of extract.

Extractum Opii Liquidum.

Extract of opium 1 oz., water 16 fl. oz., rectified spirit 4 fl. oz.
Action.—Strongly soporific and anodyne, producing less disturbance of the nervous system than the tincture.
Dose.—For an adult, πx to πxl .
 For a child a year old, πj .
See Viscum Opii.
 A dram of the liquid extract is equal to about 30 of extract of opium; 22 minims = 25 of the tincture.

Linimentum Opii.

Tincture of opium 2 fl. oz., soap liniment 2 oz.
Action.—Anodyne; sedative.

Pilula Plumbi cum Opio.

Acetate of lead 36 grs., opium 6 grs., confection of roses 6 grs.
Action.—Anodyne; astringent; soporific.
Dose.—For an adult, 3 to 5 grs.
 Four grs. contain 3 of acetate of lead, and $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. each of opium and confection.

Pilula Saponis Composita.

Opium $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., hard soap 2 oz., water q. s.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, 3 to 5 grs.
 Six grs. contain 1 gr. of opium.
 Useful for making opium suppositories.

Pulvis Cretæ Aromaticus cum Opio. (Pulvis Cretæ Compositus cum Opio. Ph. Lond.)

Composed of aromatic chalk powder 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ oz., opium $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.
Action.—Aromatic; carminative; sedative.
Dose.—For an adult 10 to 40 grs.
 For a child a year old, 1 gr. to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ grs.
 40 grs. contain 1 gr. of opium.

Pulvis Opii Compositus.

Composed of opium 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., black pepper 2 oz., ginger 5 oz., caraway 6 oz., tragacanth $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
 This powder very much resembles the old Confectio Opii, Ph. Lond.
Action.—Aromatic and anodyne, sedative.
Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 5 grs.
 For a child a year old, $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. to $\frac{1}{3}$ gr.
 10 grs. contain 1 gr. of opium.

Pulvis Ipecacuanhæ Compositus. Dover's
Powder. *Vide* IPECACUAN.

Pulvis Kino Compositus.

Composed of kino $3\frac{3}{4}$ oz., cinnamon 1 oz., opium $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.

Action.—Astringent; sedative.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 grs. or more.

For a child a year old, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. to $\frac{3}{4}$ gr.

20 grs. contain 1 gr. of opium.

Tinctura Opii.

Composed of opium $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz., proof spirit 1 pint.

Action.—Anodyne; soporific; more stimulating than the watery preparations of opium.

Dose.—For an adult, \mathfrak{m} v to $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{x}\mathfrak{l}$.

For a child a year old, $\mathfrak{m}\frac{1}{2}$.

Incompatibles.—See VINUM OPII.

1 drachm of the tincture contains rather more than 4 grs. of opium.

Tinctura Opii Ammoniata.

Composed of benzoic acid and saffron, of each 180 grs., opium 100 grs., oil of anise 1 fl.dr., strong solution of ammonia 4 fl.oz., rectified spirit 16 fl.oz.

Action.—Stimulating narcotic; anodyne.

Dose.—For an adult, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{s}\mathfrak{s}$. to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$.

For a child a year old, $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ to $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$.

This preparation contains about 1 gr. to the $1\frac{1}{2}$ fl.dr., but the ammonia renders it more active.

Tinctura Camphoræ Composita.

Opium 40 grs., benzoic acid 40 grs., camphor 30 grs., oil of anise $\frac{1}{2}$ fl.dr., proof spirit 1 pint.

—Anodyne; antispasmodic; more active than the watery preparations of opium.
—For a child a year old, $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ to $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$.
Each drachm contains about 1 gr. of opium.

Tinctura Opii.
Composed of extract of opium 72 grs., cinnamon bark 1 lb., sugar 16 oz., gum acacia 2 oz., extract of benzoin 6 oz., water q. s. Divide the mass into 720 capsules, each of which will contain $\frac{1}{10}$ of a gr. of the extract of opium.
For an adult, 1 to 6 capsules, according to the condition.

Unguentum Gallæ cum Opi. (U. G. Comp. Ph. Lond.)
Composed of extract of galls 1 oz., opium 32 grs., 4 grs. of oil of olive in the dr.
—Anodyne; astringent.

Unguentum Opii. Ph. Lond.
Composed of opium 20 grs., lard 1 oz.
—Anodyne.

Vinum Opi.
Composed of extract of opium 1 oz., cinnamon bark 1 lb., sugar 16 oz., cherry 1 pint.
—About the same as the Tincture, but more likely to disagree.
—The same as the Tincture.
This is about one-fourth stronger than Vinum Opi. of the B. P. 1854; and as of the L. M. and L. D. it is a much stronger preparation than Vinum Opi. L. M. and L. D. are made in strong water. The Opium Liquidum, containing 67 grs. to the fl.dr.

P. I. Ipecacuanhæ Compositus. Dose.
P. I. I. Fide IPECACUAN.

P. I. Kina Compositus.

Composed of kino 3½ oz., cinnamon 1 oz., opium ½ oz.
Astringent; sedative.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 grs. or more.

For a child a year old, ½ gr. to ¾ gr.

Each gr. contain 1 gr. of opium.

Tinctura Opii.

Composed of opium 1½ oz., proof spirit 1 pint.

Action.—Anodyne; soporific; more stimulating than the watery preparations of opium.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒv to ʒxi.

For a child a year old, ʒj.

Incompatibility.—See VINUM OPII.

1 drachm of the tincture contains rather more than 1 gr. of opium.

Tinctura Opii Ammoniata.

Composed of benzoic acid and saffron, of each 18½ grs.

Opium 10 grs., oil of anise 1 fl.dr., strong solution of ammonia 4 fl.oz., rectified spirit 16 fl.oz.

Action.—Stimulating narcotic; anodyne.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒss. to ʒj.

For a child a year old, ʒij to ʒiij.

This preparation contains about 1 gr. to the 1½ fl.oz.

but the ammonia renders it more active.

Tinctura Camphoræ Composita.

Opium 40 grs., benzoic acid 40 grs., camphor 20 grs.

Oil of anise ½ fl.dr., proof spirit 1 pint.

Action.—Anodyne; stimulant; narcotic.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒxv to ʒj.

For a child a year old, ʒiii to ʒv.

Half an ounce contains about 1 gr. of opium.

Trochisci Opii.

Composed of extract of opium 72 grs., tincture of tolu ½ fl.oz., sugar 16 oz., gum acacia 2 oz., extract of liquorice 6 oz., water q. s. Divide the mass into 720 lozenges, each of which will contain ⅓ of a gr. of the extract of opium.

Dose.—For an adult, 1 to 6 lozenges, according to the result desired.

Unguentum Gallæ cum Opio. (Ung. Gallæ Comp. Ph. Lond.)

Composed of ointment of galls 1 oz., opium 32 grs. (4 grs. of opium in the dr.).

Action.—Anodyne; astringent.

Unguentum Opii. Ph. Lond.

Composed of opium 20 grs., lard 1 oz.

Action.—Anodyne.

Vinum Opii.

Composed of extract of opium 1 oz., cinnamon bark and cloves, of each 75 grs., sherry 1 pint.

Action.—About the same as the Tincture, but less likely to disagree.

Dose.—The same as the Tincture.

This is about one-fourth stronger than Vinum Opii of the B.P. 1864; and also of the Edin. and Dub. Ph.

It is about one-fifth weaker than Vinum Opii, Ph.

Lond., and corresponds in strength with Extractum

Opii Liquidum, containing 3½ grs. to the fl.dr.

NOTE.—For preparations of Morphia, see MORPHIA.

There are several other preparations of opium, of which the *Black Drop* is one of the most important, as it is the strongest, one drop of this being equal to about 4 of the Tincture; while *Sydenham's Laudanum* is of such strength, that 8 minims are equal to about 1 gr. of opium. Lastly, *Battley's Liquor Opii Sedativus* is nearly 50 per cent. stronger than the Tincture.

OPOPONAX. The gum resin of *Opopanax Chironium*.

Action.—Antispasmodic, resembling *Ammoniacum*.

Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 30 grs. of the powdered resin.

ORIGANUM. Wild Marjoram.

Action.—Aromatic; carminative; stimulant. Principally given in the form of

Oleum Origani.

Dose.—For an adult $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{v}$ to $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{x}$ on sugar or in emulsion.

OS USTUM. Bone Ash. The residue of bones which have been burned to a white ash.

OVI VITELLUS. The yolk of the egg of *Gallus Banckiva*.

OXYMEL. *Vide MEL.*

Honey 40 oz., acetic acid 5 oz., water 5 oz.

Action.—Demulcent; but chiefly as a vehicle to other medicines, and as an adjunct to gargles.

Dose.—For an adult, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{ss}$ to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{ss}$.
For a child a year old, $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{x}$.

Oxy-mel Scilla. *Vide Scilla.*

PANCREATIC EMULSION.

Dr. L. has lately introduced this remedy to the notice of the profession as valuable in the treatment of pulmonary phthisis.—*Vide Lancet*, Nov. 11th and 18th, 1886.

PAPAVERIS CAPSULE. The nearly ripe capsules of *Papaver somniferum*. Garden or Wild Poppy.
Action.—Anodyne and soporific; but very mild as compared with opium.

Decoctum Papaveris.

Composed of poppy capsules 2 oz., water 1 pint.

Action.—Anodyne, but used principally as an external application.

Extractum Papaveris.

Composed of poppy-heads without seeds 1 lb., macerated in 4 fl. oz., water q. s.; evaporated down to a thick consistency.

Action.—Anodyne, but very mild.

Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 5 grs.

Syrupus Papaveris.

Composed of poppy capsules 36 oz., water 20 pints, reduced to 16 fl. oz., sugar 4 lbs. The water is evaporated to 16 fl. oz. Sp. gr. 1.020.

Action.—Anodyne, but very mild.

Dose.—For an adult, $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{x}$ to $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{x}$.

One drachm has been fatal to a child a year old.

NOTE.—For preparations of Morphia, see MORPHIA.

There are several other preparations of opium, among which the *Black Drop* is one of the most important. It is made by dissolving one drop of this being equal to 4 of the Tincture; while Sydenham's *Liquid* is of such strength, that 8 minims are equal to 1 of opium. Lastly, Battley's *Liquor Opii Siccæ* is nearly 50 per cent. stronger than the Tincture.

OPOPONAX. The gum resin of Opoponax Chiriacum.
Action.—Antispasmodic, resembling Ammoniacum.
Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 30 grs. of the powdered resin.

ORIGANUM. Wild Marjoram.
Action.—Aromatic; carminative; stimulant. Principally given in the form of

Oleum Origani.
Dose.—For an adult $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{v}$ to $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{x}$ on sugar or in emulsion.

OS USTUM. Bone Ash. The residue of bones which have been burned to a white ash.

OVI VITELLUS. The yolk of the egg of Gallus Banckiva.

OXYMEL. Vide MEL.
Composition.—40 oz. acetic acid 5 oz., water 5 oz.
Properties.—Diluent; but chiefly as a vehicle to other medicines, and as an adjunct to gargles.
Dose.—For an adult, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{ss}$ to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{ss}$.
For a child a year old, $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{x}$.

Oxymel Scillæ. Vide SCILLA.

PANCREATIC EMULSION.

Dr. Dobell has lately introduced this remedy to the notice of the profession as valuable in the treatment of pulmonary phthisis.—Vide *Lancet*, Nov. 11th and 18th, 1866.

PAPAVERIS CAPSULÆ. The nearly ripe capsules of *Papaver somniferum*. Garden or White Poppy.
Action.—Anodyne and soporific; but very mild as compared with opium.

Decoctum Papaveris.

Composed of poppy capsules 2 oz., water 1 pint.

Action.—Anodyne, but used principally as an external application.

Extractum Papaveris.

Composed of poppy-heads without seeds 1 lb., rectified spirit 2 fl.oz., water q. s.; evaporated down to a proper consistence.

Action.—Anodyne, but very mild.

Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 5 grs.

Syrupus Papaveris.

Composed of poppy capsules 36 oz., water 20 pints, rectified spirit 16 fl.oz., sugar 4 lbs. The whole, evaporated, to weigh 6½ lbs. Sp. gr. 1.320.

Dose.—For an adult, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{ss}$.

For a child a year old, $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{v}$ to $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{x}$.

One drachm has been fatal to a child a year old.

PAPAVÉR RHŒAS. The dried petals of the Red Poppy.

Action.—A very mild anodyne and soporific, principally used as a colouring ingredient.

Syrupus Rhœados.

Composed of red poppy petals 13 oz., sugar 2½ lbs., water 1 pint, rectified spirit 2½ fl.oz.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj.

For a child a year old, mʒ.

Its chief use is as a colouring ingredient, though it probably possesses in a very slight degree narcotic properties.

PAREIRÆ RADIX. The dried root of Cissampelos Pareira. Wild Vine.

Action.—Very slightly laxative, diuretic, and tonic.

Dose.—For an adult, 30 to 60 grs.

Decoctum Pareiræ.

Composed of pareira 1½ oz., water 1 pint.

Action.—As above.

Useful in chronic catarrhal affections of the bladder.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij.

For a child a year old, fʒj.

Extractum Pareiræ.

A watery extract.

Action.—Diuretic; tonic.

Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 20 grs.

Extractum Pareiræ Liquidum.

An aquo-spirituos extract.

Action.—Diuretic; tonic.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒss. to fʒij.

PENGHAWAR DJAMBEL. The dried fruit of the lower part of the stem of the tree, which is a large tree in the East Indies. The fruit is a large, green, fleshy, and very bitter, and is used as a purgative. It is applied directly to the bowels, and is used in the treatment of dysentery and other diseases of the bowels. It is also used in the treatment of the skin, and is applied to the affected part.

PEPSINÆ. Pepsine.

The active principle of the gastric juice of several animals, the calf, the pig, and the sheep. The dose is 5 to 10 grs.

Action.—An artificial digestive in cases where the gastric juice is defective.

Vinum Pepsinæ.

A solution of the powdered pepsine in sherry wine.

Action.—An artificial digestive.

Dose.—One or two teaspoonfuls, or more.

It should be taken immediately after food.

The *Pepsinæ Pareiræ*, originally suggested by Dr. Baer, is said to be five times stronger than the ordinary pepsine of the calf.

Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 4 grs. in pill with glycerine.

PESSARIES.

Various kinds of pessaries for use in the vagina, some of which are of the following nature, arranged according to their position in the vagina. They need not be used as a rule, but may be used in the treatment of the vagina. The material for the pessary may be glycerine in the proportion of one part to four or five of the latter. This is preferred.

PAPAYER RHÆAS. The dried petals of the Red Poppy.
Act.—A very mild anodyne and soporific, primarily a coloring ingredient.

Prep.—Rosesades.

Comp.—of red poppy petals 13 oz., sugar 2½ lb., water 1 pint, rectified spirit 2½ fl. oz.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥ss.

For a child a year old, mx.

Chief use is as a coloring ingredient, though it probably possesses in a very slight degree narcotic properties.

PEREIRÆ RADIX. The dried root of *Cissampelos* *Pereira*. Wild Vine.

Act.—Very slightly laxative, diuretic, and tonic.

Dose.—For an adult, 30 to 60 grs.

Decoctum Pereiræ.

Comp.—of pereira 1½ oz., water 1 pint.

Act.—As above.

Useful in chronic catarrhal affections of the bladder.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥ss. to ℥ij.

For a child a year old, ℥ss.

Extractum Pereiræ.

A watery extract.

Act.—Diuretic; tonic.

Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 20 grs.

Extractum Pereiræ Liquidum.

A watery extract.

Act.—Diuretic; tonic.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥ss. to ℥ij.

PENGHAWAR DJAMBI. The Malayan designation of the lower part of the stipes of a large fern indigenous in Sumatra. (WARING.)

This drug has lately obtained great celebrity in India for its astringent and styptic properties. It should be applied directly to the bleeding surface; about 5 or 10 grains will generally suffice to stop the bleeding from any vessels of not larger diameter than a line and a half.

PEPSINA. Pepsine.

The active principle of the gastric juice of several animals, the calf, the pig, and the sheep. The dose is 5 to 10 or 15 grs.

Action.—An artificial digestive in cases where the gastric juice is defective.

Vinum Pepsinæ.

A solution of the powdered pepsine in sherry wine.

Action.—An artificial digestive.

Dose.—One or two teaspoonfuls, or more.

It should be taken immediately after food.

The *Pepsina Porci*, originally suggested by Dr. Beale, is said to be five times stronger than that obtained from the stomach of the calf.

Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 4 grs. in pill with glycerine.

PESSARIES.

Various kinds of pessaries for use in the vagina are made, of which the following are samples, arranged according to their therapeutical or physiological action. They need not as a rule be larger than 20 grs. The best mass for the pessary is gelatine and glycerine in the proportion of one part of the former to four of the latter. This is prefer-

able to the greasy substance, cocoa-butter. Admirable specimens of all the following are kept by Bell and Co., 338, Oxford Street. They are cast in little conical moulds, and are most convenient for use. Of course the ingredients may be variously modified:—

Action.	Ingredient.	Strength.
Sedative...	Atropine(Belladonna)	1-20 grain.
do. ...	Belladonna	3 do.
do. ...	Conium	10 do.
do. ...	Coneia	1 do.
do. ...	Opium	2 do.
do. ...	Morphia	$\frac{1}{2}$ do.
Cicatrizing & Emollient	Bismuth, Oxide	15 do.
do. ...	Borax	15 do.
do. ...	Zinc, Oxide	15 do.
Astringent...	Tannin	10 do.
do. ...	Alum	15 do.
do. ...	Alum and Catechu	15 { do. of each.
do. ...	Do. Iron	10 do.
do. ...	Acetate of Lead	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ do.
do. ...	{ Do. do. and Opium	5 { do. 2 grs. Opium.
do. ...	Matico	10 do.
do. ...	{ Sulphate of Iron (dried)	10 do.
do. ...	Gallic Acid	10 do.
do. ...	Perchloride of Iron	do.
do. ...	Persulphate of Iron	5 do.
Caustic ...	{ Sulphate of Zinc (dried)	10 do.
Antacid	Carbonate of Soda	15 do.
Deodorant ...	Carbonate of Lime	5 do.

able to the greasy substance, cocoa-butter. Admirable specimens of all the following are kept by Bell and Co., 338, Oxford Street. They are cast in little conical moulds, and are most convenient for use. Of course the ingredients may be variously modified:—

PHLOEIDIN. A neutral bitter principle, found in the bark and root of the apple tree, cherry, and plum trees.
Do.—Tonic and antiperiodic; said to be very efficacious in intermittent fevers.
Do.—For an adult, 5 to 10 or 15 grs., in pil., or in solution with aromatic spirits of ammonia.

PHOSPHORUS. A non-metallic element obtained from bones. P. Eq. 32.
Do.—Stimulant; aphrodisiac, with special action on the brain and nervous system.

Cleum Phosphoratum.
 Composed of phosphorus and almond oil.
Do.—Stimulant, aphrodisiac.
Do.—For an adult, 10 to 15 grs., in emulsion.

Phosphorus.
 For an adult, 2 grs., balsam of tolu 120 grs., y.
Do.—Stimulant, aphrodisiac.
 named by Dr. C. B. Radcliffe as a new remedy for nervous system.

to the greasy substance, see a-better. An-
B... of a the following are kept by
C., 504, Oxford Street. They are cast
... and are most convenient
... Of course the ingredients may be vari-
y modified:—

	Ingredient.	Strength.
ve	Atropine (Belladonna) 1-20 grain.	
do.	Belladonna	3 do.
do.	Conium	10 do.
do.	Conia	1 do.
do.	Opium	2 do.
do.	Morpha	1 do.
Coatizing & Emollient	Bismuth, Oxide	15 do.
do.	Borax	15 do.
do.	Zinc, Oxide	15 do.
Agent	Tannin	10 do.
do.	Alum	15 do.
do.	Alum and Catechu	15 do. of each.
do.	Do. Iron	10 do.
do.	Acetate of Lead	7½ do.
do.	Do. do. and Opium	5 do. 2 grs.
do.	Matteo	10 do.
do.	Sulphate of Iron (dried)	10 do.
do.	Gale Acid	10 do.
do.	Perchloride of Iron	5 do.
do.	Perchloride of Iron	5 do.
do.	Sulphate of Zinc (dried)	10 do.
do.	Carbonate of Soda	15 do.
do.	Carbonate of Lime	5 do.

Ingredient.	Action.	Strength.
Alterative & Resolvent	Iodide of Lead.	10 grains.
do.	do. do. and Atropine	5 { do. 1-20 Atropine.
do.	Iodide of Potassium	10 do.
do.	Bromide of Potassium	10 do.
do.	Mercurial	10 { do. (Ung. Hydrarg.)

PHLORIDZINA. A neutral bitter principle, found in the bark and root of the apple, pear, cherry, and plum trees.

Action.—Tonic and antiperiodic; said to be very efficacious in intermittent fevers.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 or 15 grs., in pill, or in solution with aromatic spirits of ammonia.

PHOSPHORUS. A non-metallic element obtained from bones. P. Eq. 32.

Action.—Stimulant; aphrodisiac, with special action on the brain and nervous system.

Oleum Phosphoratum.

Composed of phosphorus and almond oil.

Action.—Stimulant; aphrodisiac.

Dose.—For an adult, $\mathfrak{m}\nu$ to $\mathfrak{m}\chi$, in emulsion.

Pilula Phosphori.

Phosphorus 2 grs., balsam of tolu 120 grs., yellow wax, 60 grs.

Action.—Nervous stimulant; aphrodisiac. Recommended by Dr. C. B. Radcliffe as a nourisher of the nervous system.

Dose.—For an adult, 3 to 6 grs.

The hypophosphites of soda are used also in the administration of phosphorus.

Syrupus Phosphori.

This, which has been prepared by M. Fauconnet, of Paris, is highly extolled in the treatment of phthisis. Thirty drops represent $\frac{1}{10}$ of a grain of Phosphorus. It is said to be agreeable to taste, very assimilable, constant and uniform in strength, and stable in any climate.

Dose.—For an adult, $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{v}$, gradually increased to $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{x}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{v}$.

Said to be useful also in chronic rheumatism, gout, chronic bronchitis, asthma. Sold by Roberts, 76, New Bond Street, and other chemists.

Tinctura Phosphori Ætherea.

Composed of phosphorus 4 parts, sulphuric ether 200 parts by weight; macerate for a month, with occasional shaking.

The quantity dissolved is about 4 grs. in the ounce.

Dose.—For an adult, $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{v}$ to $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{x}$ or $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{x}\mathfrak{v}$, suspended in mucilage.

PHYSOSTIGMATIS FABÆ. The seed of *Physostigma venenosum*—Calabar Bean.

Action.—Sedative. Has the power of inducing paralysis of lower extremities, and in a marked manner contraction of the iris. Is said to be useful in tetanus and chorea.

Dose.—For an adult, 1 to 4 grs. of the powder.

Phosphorus. $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{x}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{v}$ to 4 parts of rectified spirit.
—As above.
—For an adult, $\frac{1}{10}$ to 1 of a grain.

PIMENTA. The dried unripe berries of *Urena*.

Pharmac. Astringent.
—*Action.* Carminative; stimulant.
—For an adult, 10 to 30 grs.

Pharmac. Pimento.
Powder by distilling 14 oz. of pimento with 1 gallon of water. Distill 1 gallon.
—*Action.* Carminative.
—For an adult, 15j to 15j.
For a child a year old, 15j.

Pharmac. Pimento.
—*Action.* Carminative.
—For an adult, 15j to 15j.

Spiritus Pimentæ. Ph. Lond.
Powder 3 drs., proof spirits 1 gallon.
—*Action.* Carminative; stimulant.
—For an adult, 5ss. to 15j.
For a child a year old, 15j to 15j.

PIPER NIGRUM. The dried unripe berries of *Piper*.
—*Action.* Carminative; stimulant.
—For an adult, 1 to 2 grs.

Confectio Piperis.
Black pepper 2 oz., caraway 3 oz., honey 15 oz.
—*Action.* Carminative; stimulant.
—For an adult, 6j to 15j.

Dose.—For an adult, 3 to 6 grs.
The hypophosphites of soda are used also in the treatment of the phthirus.

Tinctura Phosphori.

This, which has been prepared by M. Fauconnet of Paris, is highly extolled in the treatment of phthirus. Thirty drops represent $\frac{1}{8}$ of a grain of phosphorus. It is said to be agreeable to taste, very assimilable, constant and uniform in strength, and to be in any climate.
Dose.—For an adult, $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{v}$, gradually increased to $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{ss}$.
Said to be useful also in chronic rheumatism, gonorrhoea, chronic bronchitis, asthma. Sold by Roberts, 70, New Bond Street, and other chemists.

Tinctura Phosphori Ætherea.

Composed of phosphorus 4 parts, sulphuric ether 200 parts by weight; macerate for a month, with occasional shaking.
The quantity dissolved is about 4 grs. in the ounce.
Dose.—For an adult, $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{v}$ to $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{x}$ or $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{x}\mathfrak{v}$, suspended in water.

PHYSOSTIGMATIC FABA. The seed of *Physostigma venenosum*—Calabar Bean.
Action.—Sedative. Has the power of inducing paralysis of the lower extremities, and in a marked manner of the iris. Is said to be useful in tetanus and strabismus.
Dose.—For an adult, 1 to 4 grs. of the powder.

Extractum Physostigmatis.

1 lb. of Calabar bean to 4 pints of rectified spirit.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ of a grain.

PIMENTA. The dried unripe berries of *Ugenia Pimenta*. Allspice.

Action.—Aromatic; carminative; stimulant.

Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 30 grs.

Aqua Pimentæ.

Prepared by distilling 14 oz. of pimento with 2 gallons of water. Distil 1 gallon.

Action.—Aromatic; carminative.

Dose.—For an adult, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{3}\mathfrak{j}$ to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{3}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$.

For a child a year old, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{3}\mathfrak{j}$.

Oleum Pimentæ.

Action.—Aromatic; carminative.

Dose.—For an adult, $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{j}$ to $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{v}$.

Spiritus Pimentæ. Ph. Lond.

Oil of pimento 3 fl. drs., proof spirits 1 gallon.

Action.—Aromatic; carminative; stimulant.

Dose.—For an adult, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{3}\mathfrak{ss}$. to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{3}\mathfrak{j}$.

For a child a year old, $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{j}$ to $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{v}$.

PIPER NIGRUM. The dried unripe berries of Black Pepper.

Action.—Carminative; stimulant.

Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 20 grs.

Confectio Piperis.

Black pepper 2 oz., caraway 3 oz., honey 15 oz.

Action.—Carminative; stimulant.

Dose.—For an adult, 60 to 120 grs.

Unguentum Piperis Nigra. Ph. Dub.
Composed of lard 1 lb., black pepper 4 oz.
Action.—Stimulant.

PIX BURGUNDICA. A resinous exudation from the stem of *Abies excelsa*.

Action.—Expectorant; stimulant; but used internally only in the form of *Pix Liquida*. Externally it is used as a stimulant to the skin.

Emplastrum Picis.

Burgundy pitch 26 oz., common frankincense 13 oz., resin and yellow wax of each 4½ oz., expressed oil of nutmeg 1 oz., olive oil 2 fl.oz., water 2 fl.oz.

Action.—Stimulant.

Pix Liquida. A bituminous liquid obtained from the wood of *Pinus sylvestris*.

Action.—Diuretic; expectorant; stimulant. Useful in some chronic skin diseases, and in certain cases of urinary diseases.

Dose.—For an adult, m̄v to m̄x or m̄xx.

The best form of administration is the "*Capsules de Goudron*." These are very extensively used on the Continent in cases of inflammation of the bladder, in hæmorrhoids, &c.

Unguentum Picis Liquidæ.

Composed of tar 5 oz., yellow wax 2 oz.

Action.—Resolvent; stimulant. Useful in some chronic scaly skin diseases.

FLUORÆ HELMINTHOCORTON C. M. V.
—Antihelminthic. Is said to be very effective against the worms of the human system.
—For an adult, 60 to 120 grs.

Drosum Phosfori.
—Antiphlogistic. Is said to be very effective against the inflammation of the lungs.
—For an adult, 5jss. ter in die.

FLUXUM Ph. Eq. 184.
—All the salts of lead are poisonous. They are, however, the sulphates, phosphates, and carbonates. The acetate, which is the most common, is also very poisonous. It is a powerful irritant, and is used in the treatment of hæmorrhoids, and in the treatment of the skin diseases of the face and neck.

Phosphorus. $\text{PbO}, \text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{O}_2, 3 \text{H}_2\text{O}$.
—Prepared by the action of acetic acid on oxide of lead.
—*Action.*—Antiseptic; sedative. Useful in arresting hæmorrhage, hæmorrhoids, &c.
—*Dose.*—For an adult, 1 gr. to 2 or 3 grs.
—*Preparation.*—See *Phosphorus*.

Unguentum Phos. Acetatis.
—Antiphlogistic. Is said to be very effective against the inflammation of the lungs.
—For an adult, 5jss. ter in die.

Liquor Potassii Subcarbonatis.
—Antiseptic; sedative. Is said to be very effective against the inflammation of the lungs.
—For an adult, 5jss. ter in die.

Unguentum Piperis Nigra. Ph. Dub.
 of lard 1 lb., black pepper 4 oz.
 A—Stimulant.

Pix Burgundica. A resinous exudation from the
 of *As. excelsa*.
 Expectorant; stimulant; but used internally
 in the form of *Pix Liquida*. Externally it is
 as a stimulant to the skin.

Emplastrum Picis.
 Resinous pitch 26 oz., common frankincense 13 oz.,
 red and yellow wax of each 4½ oz., expressed oil of
 1 oz., olive oil 2 fl.oz., water 2 fl.oz.
 A—Stimulant.

Pix Liquida. A bituminous liquid obtained from
 the wood of *Pinus sylvestris*.

A—Diuretic expectorant; stimulant. Useful
 in chronic skin diseases, and in certain cases of
 urinary diseases.

Dose.—For an adult, m̄ to m̄x or m̄xx.

The best form of administration is the "*Opus*"
 "These are very extensively used in
 in cases of inflammation of the bladder,
 &c.

Unguentum Picis Liquida.
 of tar 5 oz., yellow wax 2 oz.
 A—Solvent, stimulant. Useful in some cases
 of skin diseases.

PLOCARIA HELMINTHOCORTON. Corsican Moss.

Action.—Anthelmintic. Is said to be very efficacious
 in expelling the *ascaris lumbricoides*.

Dose.—For an adult, 60 to 120 grs.

Decoctum Plocariæ.

Composed of the powder ½ oz. to 1 oz., water 1 pint.

Action.—Anthelmintic.

Dose.—For an adult, 3jss. ter in die.

PLUMBUM. Pb. Eq. 104.

Incompatibles.—All the salts of lead are decomposed
 by sulphuric acid, the sulphates, phosphates, and car-
 bonates; liquor ammoniæ acetatis, and opium in solu-
 tion; vegetable acids, alkalis, iodide of potassium,
 all astringents and albuminous liquids.

Plumbi Acetas. $\text{PbO}, \text{C}_4\text{H}_8\text{O}_8, 3 \text{HO}$.

Prepared by the action of acetic acid on oxide of lead.

Action.—Astringent; sedative. Useful in arresting
 excessive secretion, hæmorrhage, &c.

Dose.—For an adult, 1 gr. to 2 or 3 grs.

Incompatibles.—See PLUMBUM.

Unguentum Plumbi Acetatis.

Acetate of lead 12 grs., benzoated lard 1 oz.

Action.—Astringent; sedative.

Liquor Plumbi Subacetatis.

A solution of subacetate of lead: prepared by boiling
 acetate and oxide of lead.

Action.—Astringent; sedative.

Liquor Plumbi Subacetatis Dilutus.

Composed of solution of subacetate of lead 2 fl.dr.,
rectified spirit 2 fl.dr., water 19½ fl.oz.

Action.—Astringent; sedative.

Unguentum Plumbi Subacetatis Compositum.

Composed of solution of subacetate of lead 6 fl.oz.,
camphor 60 grs., white wax 8 oz., almond oil 1 pint.

Action.—Astringent; sedative.

Pilula Plumbi cum Opio.

Composed of acetate of lead 36 grs., opium and con-
fection of roses of each 6 grs.

Action.—Astringent; anodyne; soporific.

Dose.—For an adult, 3 to 5 grs.

Four grains contain 3 of acetate of lead and ½ gr. of
opium.

Suppositoria Plumbi Composita.

Take of acetate of lead 36 grs., opium 12 grs., ben-
zoated lard 42 grs., white wax 10 grs., oil of theo-
broma 80 grs. Divide into 12 equal parts, each of
which will contain 3 grs. of the acetate of lead, and
1 gr. of opium.

Action.—Astringent; sedative.

Plumbi Carbonas. 2 (PbO, CO₂), PbO, HO.

Action.—Sedative; astringent. Not used internally.

Unguentum Plumbi Carbonatis.

Carbonate of lead 62 grs., simple ointment 1 oz.

Action.—Sedative.

Plumbi Iodidum. PbI.

Prepared by the action of iodide of potassium on
lead.

Action.—Astringent; resolvent.

Emplastrum Plumbi Iodidi.

Prepared of iodide of lead 1 oz., soap plaster and
oil of rose of each 4 oz.

Action.—Resolvent; sedative.

Emplastrum Plumbi Iodidi.

Take of lead 62 grs., simple ointment 1 oz.

Action.—Resolvent; sedative.

Plumbi Nitras. PbO NO₃.

Action.—A solution of this salt in water, 60 grs. to the
ounce, is "Lewy's Disinfecting Fluid."

Plumbi Oxidum. (Lithargyrum. B.P. 1864.) PbO.

Action.—Protective. Not used internally.

Emplastrum Plumbi.

One of lead 4 lbs., olive oil 1 gallon, water 3½ pints.

Action.—Protective.

Plumbi Saccharas.

Prepared by saturating an aqueous solution of
lead with freshly precipitated carbonic acid.

Action.—This preparation is said to possess some
analgesic power as a phosphate, and has
been reported into the bladder for that purpose.

Plumbi Iodidum. PhI.

Prepared by the action of iodide of potassium on nitrate of lead.

Action.—Alterative; resolvent.

Emplastrum Plumbi Iodidi.

Composed of iodide of lead 1 oz., soap plaster and resin plaster of each 4 oz.

Action.—Resolvent; sedative.

Unguentum Plumbi Iodidi.

Iodide of lead 62 grs., simple ointment 1 oz.

Action.—Resolvent; sedative.

Plumbi Nitras. PbO, NO_5 .

Action.—A solution of this salt in water, 60 grs. to the oz., forms "Ledoyen's Disinfecting Fluid."

Plumbi Oxidum. (Lithargyrum. B.P. 1864.) PbO .

Action.—Protective. Not used internally.

Emplastrum Plumbi.

Oxide of lead 4 lbs., olive oil 1 gallon, water $3\frac{1}{2}$ pints.

Action.—Protective.

Plumbi Saccharas.

Prepared by saturating an aqueous solution of saccharic acid with freshly precipitated carbonate of lead.

Action.—This preparation is said to possess active decomposing powers on phosphatic calculi, and has been injected into the bladder for that purpose

M

with very good effect. A *Nitro-saccharate* is also prepared by dissolving the saccharate in cold dilute nitric acid: it is said to possess the same properties.

Plumbi Tannas.

Prepared by adding tannic acid to acetate of lead.

Action.—Has been found of great value both in preventing and healing bed sores, in the form of

Unguentum Plumbi Tannas.

Tannate of lead 120 grs., simple ointment 1 oz.

PODOPHYLLI RADIX. The dried rhizome of *Podophyllum peltatum*. American May Apple.

Action.—Cathartic, cholagogue, and alterative.

Dose.—For an adult, 10 grs. to 20 grs. of the powder.

Podophylli Resina.

Action.—A cholagogue purgative, and alterative.

Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. to 1 gr. in pill. Should be given with henbane to prevent griping.

POLYGONUM BISTORTA. *Officinal Bistort.*

Action.—Astringent; useful in passive hæmorrhages and mucous discharges.

Dose.—For an adult, 20 to 30 grs. of the powdered root.

Decoctum Bistortæ.

Composed of bistort root 2 oz., water 1 pint.

Dose.—For an adult, f3j to f3ij.

POEPHYEA LACCINAT

1. The above is a true and correct copy of the original as shown to me by the person who presented it to me.

POTASSIUM K. Eq. 59.

Caustic. KO,

Pl. Lond.
Prepared by the evaporator.

Pinus Acers.

Formed by the action of acetic acid on potassium of
 formula $K(C_2H_3O_2)_2$.

—Fr an adult, 15 t.

1. The—Mineral ac-

and soda, corrosive sublimate, and nitrate of

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PORPHYRA LACCINIATA. Purple Laver, one of the Algæ.
Action.—Alterative. Valuable in scorbutic and scrofulous affections.

POTASSIUM. K. Eq. 39.

Potassa Caustica. KO,HO. (Potassa Hydras. Ph. Lond.)
 Prepared by the evaporation of solution of potash.
Action.—Caustic. Not used internally.

Potassæ Acetas.
 Prepared by the action of acetic acid on carbonate of potash. $\text{KO}, \text{C}_4\text{H}_3\text{O}_3$.
Action.—Diuretic; antacid; slightly purgative.
Dose.—For an adult, 15 to 60 grs.
 For a child a year old, 2 to 3 grs.
Incompatibles.—Mineral acids, the sulphates of soda and magnesia, muriate of ammonia, the tartrates of potash and soda, corrosive sublimate, and nitrate of silver.

Potassæ Bicarbonas.
 Prepared from the carbonate by the addition of carbonic acid gas to a solution of the salt. $\text{KO}, \text{HO}, 2\text{CO}_2$.
Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 30 grs.
 For a child a year old, 2 or 3 grs.
Incompatibles.—Acids and acidulous salts, tartar emetic, calomel, corrosive sublimate, the sulphates of quinine, iron, zinc, and magnesia, and the salts of lead and silver.

very good effect. A *Nitro-saccharum* is also prepared by dissolving the saccharate in cold dilute acid: it is said to possess the same properties.

Plumbi Tannas.

Prepared by adding tannic acid to acetate of lead. Has been found of great value both in treating and healing bed sores, in the form of ointment.

Unguentum Plumbi Tannas.

Tannate of lead 120 grs., simple ointment 1 oz.

PODOPHYLLI RADIX. The dried rhizome of *Podophyllum peltatum*. American May Apple.
Action.—Cathartic, cholagogue, and alterative.
Dose.—For an adult, 10 grs. to 20 grs. of the powder.

Podophylli Resina.

Action.—A cholagogue purgative, and alterative.
Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. to 1 gr. in pill. Should be given with honey to prevent griping.

POLYGONUM BISTORTA. Official Bistort.
Action.—Astringent: useful in passive hæmorrhages and menorrhæias.
Dose.—For an adult, 20 to 30 grs. of the powder.

Infusum Bistortæ.
 Coarsely cut bistort root 2 oz., water 1 pint.
 For an adult, 15j to 15ij.

Liquor Potassæ Effervescens.

A solution of bicarbonate of potash, 30 grs. to the pint, into which a stream of carbonic acid is passed under strong pressure.

Action.—Antacid; diuretic; refrigerant.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒij to fʒiv or more.

Potassæ Bichromas. $\text{K}_2\text{O}, 2\text{CrO}_3$.

Action.—Has been recommended as an alterative and antisyphilitic in small doses.

Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{10}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. in pill.

Potassæ Carbonas.

Prepared by washing pearlashes.

Action.—Antacid; diuretic. Is rather more irritating than the bicarbonate.

Action, Dose, and Incompatibles.—The same as the bicarbonate.

Liquor Potassæ.

Prepared from a solution of the carbonate by the addition of slaked lime and water. One fluid oz. contains 27 grs. of the alkali. Sp. gr. 1.058.

Action.—Antacid; antilithic; diuretic.

Dose.—For an adult, mxx to mxxx or fʒj, very freely diluted.

For a child a year old, mʒ.

Incompatibles.—Acids and acidulous salts, calomel, and corrosive sublimate; also henbane, belladonna, and stramonium.

Liquor Potassæ Brachylyti.

A solution of American pearlashes 6 1/2 oz. in distilled water 6 1/2 pints.

Action.—Antacid; diuretic; refrigerant.

Dose.—For an adult, mxx to fʒj.

For a child a year old, mʒ.

Potassæ Chloras.

Prepared by passing a stream of chlorine gas through a solution of carbonate of potash and lime.

Action.—Diuretic; detergent; stimulant. Very useful in cases of uric acid, catarrhs and erythema.

Dose.—For an adult, 1 to 2 grs. in water 1 to 2.

For an adult, 10 to 30 grs.

For a child a year old, 2 grs.

Trichloride Potassæ Chloratis.

Prepared by adding a solution of citric acid to a solution of carbonate of potash 3000 grs., sugar 50 grs., and water 1 oz., in a vessel of gum arabic 2 drs.

Action.—Antacid; diuretic; refrigerant. Very useful in cases of uric acid, catarrhs and erythema.

Dose.—For an adult, 1 to 6 lozenges.

Potassæ Citras.

Prepared by adding a solution of citric acid to a solution of carbonate of potash.

Action.—Diuretic; diuretic; refrigerant.

Dose.—For an adult, 1 to 2 or 40 grs.

For a child a year old, 2 grs.

Potassa cum Calce.

Formerly in the Ph. Lond.

A mixture of caustic potash and lime. It is a powerful caustic, and is more convenient for use than the other caustics because it is firmer and more adhesive.

Action.—Caustic.

Liquor Potassæ Effervescens.

A solution of bicarbonate of potash, 30 grs. to the fluid ounce, into which a stream of carbonic acid is passed under pressure.

Action.—Antacid; diuretic; refrigerant.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒij to fʒiv or more.

Potassæ Bichromas. $\text{K}_2\text{O}, 2\text{CrO}_3$.

Has been recommended as an alterative and cathartic in small doses.

Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. in pill.

Potassæ Carbonas.

Prepared by washing pearlashes.

Action.—Antacid; diuretic. Is rather more irritating than the bicarbonate.

Dose, and Incompatibles.—The same as the bicarbonate.

Liquor Potassæ.

Prepared from a solution of the carbonate by the addition of slaked lime and water. One fluid oz. contains ʒʒ of the alkali. Sp. gr. 1.058.

Action.—Antacid; antilitic; diuretic.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒx to ʒxxx or fʒj, very freely diluted.

For a child a year old, ʒj.

Incompatibles.—Acids and aculeous salts, calomel, corrosive sublimate; also henbane, belladonna, and stramonium.

Liquor Potassæ Brandishii.

Composed of American pearlashes 6 lbs., ash-wood ashes 2 lbs., quicklime 2 lbs., boiling water 6 gallons.

Action.—Antacid.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒxx to fʒj.

For a child a year old, ʒij.

Potassæ Chloras.

Prepared by passing a stream of chlorine gas through a solution of carbonate of potash and lime. KO, ClO_2 .

Action.—Diuretic; detergent; stimulant. Very useful in cases of ulcerative stomatitis and cynanche. Soluble in cold water 1 in 12, in hot water 1 in 2.

Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 30 grs.

For a child a year old, 2 grs.

Trochisci Potassæ Chloratis.

Composed of chlorate of potash 3600 grs., sugar 25 oz., gum acacia 1 oz., mucilage of gum acacia 2 fl. oz., water q. s. Divide into 720 lozenges, each of which will contain 5 grs. of chlorate of potash.

Dose.—For an adult, 1 to 6 lozenges.

Potassæ Citras.

Prepared by adding a solution of citric acid to one of carbonate of potash. $3\text{KO}, \text{C}_{12}\text{H}_5\text{O}_{11}$.

Action.—Diaphoretic; diuretic; refrigerant.

Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 20 or 40 grs.

For a child a year old, 2 grs.

Potassa cum Calce. Formerly in the Ph. Lond.

A mixture of caustic potash and lime. It is made in sticks, and is more convenient for use than the caustic potash because it is firmer and much less deliquescent.

Action.—Caustic.

Potassæ Nitras.

Prepared by washing the commercial salt. KO, NO_3 .
Action.—Diaphoretic; diuretic; refrigerant. Brown paper soaked in a solution (1 part in 4 of water) then dried, and burnt slowly, is very useful in cases of spasmodic asthma.

Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 30 grs.

For a child a year old, 2 grs.

Incompatibles.—Sulphuric acid, the sulphates, alum, baryta, calomel, corrosive sublimate, &c.

Potassæ Nitras Effervescens.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, 60 to 120 grs.

For a child a year old, 5 to 10 grs.

It contains 5 grs. of nitre in 60 grs.

Potassæ Permanganas. $\text{KO}, \text{Mn}_2\text{O}_7$.

Used for making yellow prussiate of potash.

Action.—Alterative and oxidizer. Useful also as a deodorizer and as an application to foul or unhealthy surfaces.

Dose.—For an adult, 1 to 4 grs., but best given in the form of

Liquor Potassæ Permanganatis.

A solution of this salt constitutes "Condy's Disinfecting Fluid." That in the B.P. contains 4 grs. to the fl. oz.

Action.—Disinfectant.

Dose.—For an adult, $\text{f}\text{ʒj}$ to $\text{f}\text{ʒij}$ or $\text{f}\text{ʒss.}$, but chiefly for external use, or as a gargle diluted with 40 parts of water.

Potassæ Prussæ Flavæ.
 Prepared by taking the Acidum Hydrocyanicum. $\text{K}_4\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

Potassæ Sulphas. KO, SO_4 .
 —Purgative. Useful in some affections of the

—For an adult, 15 to 60 grs.
 For a child a year old, 2 to 3 grs.
Incompatibles.—Tartaric acid, acetate of lead, the oxides of barium and calcium.

Potassæ Sulphurata. KS_2 . (Formerly Potassæ Sulphuretum.)

Prepared by the action of sublimed sulphur on carbonate of potash.

Action.—Antiseptic; irritant; diaphoretic; stimulant; expectorant. Useful in destroying fungi and parasites.

—For an adult, 4 to 10 grs. For a bath 4 to 10 grs. in 10 grs. of water.

Incompatibles.—Mineral and vegetable acids, and the oxides of most metals.

Unguentum Potassæ Sulphuratæ.

Prepared of sulphurated potash 30 grs., lard 1 oz.
Action.—Irritant; alterative; stimulant.

Potassæ Tartaris.

Prepared by the action of carbonate of potash on acid tartaric acid. $2\text{KO}, \text{C}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_6$.

Action.—Mildly purgative; refrigerant; diuretic and expectorant.

Nitras.

Prepared by washing the commercial salt. K.O.NO_3 .
 Action.—Purgative; diuretic; refrigerant. Brown
 in a solution (1 part in 4 of water) than
 when dry, is very useful in cases of
 hemorrhoids.

Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 30 grs.

For a child a year old, 2 grs.

Incompatibles.—Sulphuric acid, the sulphates, alum,
 ferric chloride, corrosive sublimate, &c.

Nitras Effervescens.

Prepared.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, 60 to 120 grs.

For a child a year old, 5 to 10 grs.

It contains 5 grs. of nitre in 60 grs.

Potassæ Permanganas. $\text{K.O.Mn}_2\text{O}_7$.

Used for making yellow prussiate of potash.

Action.—Alterative and oxidizer. Useful also as a
 disinfectant and as an application to foul or unhealthy
 surfaces.

Dose.—For an adult, 1 to 4 grs., but best given in the
 form of a solution.

Liquor Potassæ Permanganatis.

A solution of this salt constitutes "Condy's Disinfectant."
 That in the B.P. contains 4 grs. to the fl. oz.

Action.—Disinfectant.

Dose.—For an adult, 15j to ʒj or ʒss., but chiefly
 for local use, or as a gargle diluted with 40 parts
 of water.

Potassæ Prussias Flavæ.

Used only for making the Acidum Hydrocyanicum
 Dilutum. $\text{K}_2\text{FeC}_6\text{N}_3, 3\text{HO}$.

Potassæ Sulphas. K.O.SO_3 .

Action.—Purgative. Useful in some affections of the
 liver.

Dose.—For an adult, 15 to 60 grs.

For a child a year old, 2 to 3 grs.

Incompatibles.—Tartaric acid, acetate of lead, the
 chlorides of barium and calcium.

Potassa Sulphurata. KS_8 . (Formerly Potassii
 Tersulphuretum.)

Prepared by the action of sublimed sulphur on carbo-
 nate of potash.

Action.—Antiseptic; irritant; diaphoretic; stimulant
 expectorant. Useful in destroying fungi and parasites.

Dose.—For an adult, 4 to 10 grs. For a bath 4 oz.
 to 30 gallons of water.

Incompatibles.—Mineral and vegetable acids, and the
 salts of most metals.

Unguentum Potassæ Sulphuratæ.

Composed of sulphurated potash 30 grs., lard 1 oz.

Action.—Insecticide; alterative; stimulant.

Potassæ Tartras.

Prepared by the action of carbonate of potash on acid
 tartrate of potash. $2\text{K.O.C}_8\text{H}_4\text{O}_{10}$.

Action.—Mildly purgative; refrigerant; diuretic and
 alterative.

Dose.—For an adult, 20 to 60 grs. as a diuretic, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. as a purgative.
For a child a year old, 2 to 4 grs.
Incompatibility.—Acids, acidulous salts, lime-water, carbonate of calcium, magnesia, nitrate of silver, acetate of lead.

Potassii Tartras Acida. (Formerly Potassæ Tartras.)
Preparation.—Diuretic; purgative; refrigerant.
Dose.—For an adult, 20 to 60 grs. as a diuretic, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. as a purgative.
For a child a year old, 5 grs.
Incompatibility.—Acids, acidulous salts, alkalis and their carbonates, the salts of lead, silver, and copper.

Potassii Bromidum.
Preparation.—Prepared by the action of bromine on solution of potash. KBr.
Action.—Alterative; resolvent in cases of glandular enlargement. Useful also in cases of epilepsy, in certain ovarian diseases of an inflammatory or neuralgic character.
Dose.—For an adult, 3 to 10 or 20 grs.
For a child a year old, $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.
Incompatibility.—Acids, and the salts of most metals and earths.

Potassii Iodidum.
Preparation.—Prepared by adding iodine to a solution of potash. KI.
Action.—Alterative; resolvent.
Dose.—For an adult, 3 to 10 grs.
For a child a year old, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 gr.
Incompatibility.—Acids, and the salts of most metals and earths.

Emplastrum Potassii Iodidi.

Composed of iodide of potassium 1 oz., frankincense 6 oz., wax 6 oz., olive oil 2 fl.oz.

Action.—Alterative; resolvent.

Linimentum Potassii Iodidi cum Sapone.

Hard soap and iodide of potassium, of each $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz., glycerine 1 fl.oz., oil of lemon 1 fl.dr., water 10 fl.oz.

Action.—Alterative; resolvent.

Unguentum Potassii Iodidi.

Composed of iodide of potassium 64 grs., carbonate of potash 4 grs., water 1 fl.dr., lard 1 oz.

Action.—Resolvent; alterative; irritant.

The following will be found useful, and may be made very agreeable refrigerant draughts:—

Potassæ Bicarbonas	} Acidum Citricum 14 grs. Acidum Tartaricum 15 grs. Succus Limonis f3ijss.
20 grs. in effervescence with.	

Potassæ Carbonas	} Acidum Citricum 17 grs. Acidum Tartaricum 18 grs. Succus Limonis f3ss.
20 grs. in effervescence with.	

Sodæ Bicarbonas	} Acidum Citricum 17 grs. Acidum Tartaricum 18 grs. Succus Limonis f3ss.
20 grs. in effervescence with.	

Ammoniæ Carbonas	} Acidum Citricum 24 grs. Acidum Tartaricum 25 grs. Succus Limonis f3vj.
20 grs. in effervescence with.	

The respective quantities here indicated are just sufficient to render the reaction neutral.

PROPYLAMINE. A colourless, transparent, volatile alkali, obtained from herring brine.

Action.—It has been strongly recommended by Dr. Awenarius, of St. Petersburg, for the treatment of acute and chronic rheumatism.

Dose.—For an adult, a teaspoonful of the solution prepared in the following way: 20 drops of propylamine mixed in 6 fl.oz. of water, with 2 fl.drs. of oleo-saccharum of peppermint.

PRUNUM. Prune. The dried fruit of *Prunus domestica*.

Action.—Gently laxative; refrigerant.

Dose.—Ad libitum.

PRUNUS VIRGINIANA. The American Wild Cherry.

Infusum Pruni Virginianæ.

Composed of the powdered bark $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., water 1 pint.

Action.—Sedative, allied to digitalis, but said not to have any of the unpleasant depressing effects of that drug. Has been strongly recommended in cases of palpitation and cardiac hypertrophy.

Dose.—For an adult, f5jss. to f3ij.

Tinctura Pruni Virginianæ.

20 fl.oz. of proof spirit, and 2 oz. of the powdered bark.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒx to ʒxl.

PRUNUS VIRGINIANA LIGNUM. The wood of *Prunus virginiana*. Social-wood tree. A coloring ingredient: as in the case of *Prunella*. The essential oil of this wood, which has been recommended in the treatment of gonorrhoea.

PRUNUS VIRGINIANA RADIX. The root of *Anacyclus Pyrethri*. A stimulant. Causes free secretion of mucus.

Pyrethri. The root of *Pyrethrum*. A stimulant. Causes free secretion of mucus. A coloring ingredient: as in the case of *Prunella*. The essential oil of this wood, which has been recommended in the treatment of gonorrhoea.

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PROPYLAMINE. A colourless, transparent, a
kali, obtained from herring brine.
—It has been strongly recommended by Dr.
A. J. J. of St. Petersburg, for the treatment
of chronic rheumatism.
Dose.—For an adult, a teaspoonful of the solution
in the following way: 20 drops of propylamine
mixed in 6 fl.oz. of water, with 2 fl.oz. of
essence of peppermint.

PRUNUM. Prune. The dried fruit of *Prunus domestica*.
—Gently laxative; refrigerant.
Dose.—Ad libitum.

PRUNUS VIRGINIANA. The American Wild
Cherry.

Infusum Pruni Virginianæ.
Composed of the powdered bark $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., water
1 pint.
—Sedative, allied to digitalis, but said not
to have any of the unpleasant depressing effects
of that drug. Has been strongly recommended in
cases of palpitation and cardiac hypertrophy.
—For an adult, 15jss. to 15ij.

Tinctura Pruni Virginianæ.
—fl.oz. of proof spirit, and 2 oz. of the powder.
—As above.
—For an adult, πx to πxl .

PTEROCARPI LIGNUM. The wood of *Pterocarpus santalinus*. Sandal-wood tree.
Used only as a colouring ingredient; as in the *Tinctura Lavandulæ Composita*.
There is an essential oil of this wood, which has been much recommended in the treatment of gonorrhœa and leucorrhœa.

PYRETHRI RADIX. The root of *Anacyclus Pyrethrum*. Pellitory.
Action.—Acrid irritant. Causes free secretion of saliva.

Tinctura Pyrethri.
Composed of pellitory root 4 oz., rectified spirit 1 pint.
Action.—Irritant and sialogogue, rarely used internally, but is said to be very useful as a local application to toothache.

PYROXYLIN. Gun cotton.
A solution of cotton 1 oz., in nitric and sulphuric acids, 5 fl.oz. of each. Used in the preparation of collodium.

QUASSIÆ LIGNUM. The wood of *Picræna excelsa*. Quassia.
Action.—Simple bitter, without astringency or aroma. Is compatible with the salts of iron.

Extractum Quassiae.
A watery extract; 48 oz. of wood yield 1 oz. of extract.
Action.—A simple bitter tonic, having no astringency or aroma.
Dose.—For an adult, 3 to 5 or 8 grs.

Infusum Quassiae.

Composed of quassia 60 grs., water 10 fl.oz.

Action.—Simple bitter tonic.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒiij.

For a child a year old, fʒj to fʒij.

Incompatibles.—*Vide* TINCTURA QUASSIAE COMPOSITA.

Tinctura Quassiae.

Composed of quassia $\frac{3}{4}$ oz., proof spirit 1 pint.

Action.—Simple bitter tonic.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒss. to fʒij.

For a child a year old, mʒv to mʒviij.

Tinctura Quassiae Composita. Ph. Edin.

Composed of cardamoms and cochineal, of each $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., cinnamon and quassia, of each $\frac{3}{4}$ oz., raisins 7 oz., proof spirit 2 pints.

Action.—Aromatic bitter tonic.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij.

For a child a year old, mʒv.

The preparations of quassia, except the compound tincture, are not decomposed by the salts of iron, but are incompatible with those of lead and silver.

QUERCUS CORTEX. The dried bark of *Quercus pedunculata*. The common Oak.

Action.—An astringent bitter tonic.

Dose.—For an adult, 30 to 120 grs. of the powder.

For a child a year old, 2 to 3 grs.

Decoctum Quercus.

Composed of oak bark $1\frac{1}{4}$ oz., water 1 pint.

Action.—A valuable astringent, whether internally or externally applied.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒiij.

For a child a year old, fʒj to fʒij.

Incompatibles.—Metallic salts, mineral acids, alkalis, gelatine.

Extractum Quercus.
Prepared by evaporating the decoction.
—As above.
—For an adult, 10 to 30 grs.

QUINA

Quina Citras.
—Simple bitter tonic.
—The same as the sulphate.

Quina Citras Effervescent.
This is a compound of the grand ar. efferv. of the latter is 60.
—Refrigerant bitter tonic.
—For an adult, 60 to 120 grs.

Syrupus Quinae Dikinot.
Composed of dilute of quina and syrup. One ounce of the latter contains two grs. of the former. It is to ʒij of the decoction of bark. (Syrupus)
—The same as the sulphate, but more agreeable.
—For an adult, ʒss. to fʒj.

Tinctura Quinae.
Composed of sulphate of quina 60 grs., orange peel ʒss., water 1 pint.
—For an adult, 2 to 10 grs.

Infusum Quassiae.
Composed of quassia 60 grs., water 10 fl. oz.
Action.—Simple bitter tonic.
Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij.
For a child a year old, fʒj to fʒij.
Interactions.—*Vide* TINCTURA QUASSIAE COMPOSITA.

Tinctura Quassiae.
Composed of quassia $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., proof spirit 1 pint.
Action.—Simple bitter tonic.
Dose.—For an adult, fʒss. to fʒij.
For a child a year old, mʒ to mʒij.

Tinctura Quassiae Composita. Ph. Edin.
Composed of cardamoms and cochineal, of each $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., cinnamon and quassia, of each $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., raisins $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., proof spirit 2 pints.
Action.—Aromatic bitter tonic.
Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij.
For a child a year old, mʒ.
The preparations of quassia, except the compound tincture, are not decomposed by the salts of iron, but are incompatible with those of lead and silver.

QUERCUS CORTEX. The dried bark of *Quercus pedunculata*. The common Oak.
Action.—An astringent bitter tonic.
Dose.—For an adult, 30 to 120 grs. of the powder.
For a child a year old, 2 to 3 grs.

Decoctum Quercus.
Composed of oak bark $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz., water 1 pint.
Action.—A valuable astringent, whether internally or externally applied.
Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij.
For a child a year old, fʒj to fʒij.
Interactions.—Metallic salts, mineral acids, alkalis, gelatine.

Extractum Quercus.
Obtained by evaporating the decoction.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 30 grs.

QUINIA.

Quinia Citras.
Action.—Simple bitter tonic.
Dose.—The same as the Sulphate.

Quinia Citras Effervescens.
This is a compound of the granular effervescing citrotartrate of soda with citrate of quinine: 1 gr. of the latter in 60.
Action.—Refrigerant bitter tonic.
Dose.—For an adult, 60 to 120 grs.

Syrupus Quinia Dikinat.
Composed of dikinate of quinia and syrup. One drachm of the latter contains two grs. of the former, which is equal to $3\frac{3}{4}$ oz. of the decoction of bark, or 96 grs. of powdered bark. (SQUIRE.)
Action.—The same as the sulphate, but more delicate.
Dose.—For an adult, fʒss. to fʒj.

Pilula Quinia.
Composed of sulphate of quinia 60 grs., confection of hips 20 grs.
Action.—Simple bitter tonic; antiperiodic.
Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 10 grs.

Quiniæ Sulphas. $C_{40}H_{24}N_2O_4, HO, SO_3, 7HO$.
(Formerly Quinæ Disulphas.)

Prepared from yellow cinchona bark. 12 grs. of the alkaloid are equal to about 1 oz. of the bark.

Action.—Pure bitter tonic and antiperiodic. A few drops of mineral acid should always be added to it when given in solution.

Dose.—For an adult, 1 to 5 or 10 grs.

For a child a year old, $\frac{1}{8}$ gr. to $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.

Incompatibles.—Alkalis and their carbonates, vegetable astringent infusions.

Tinctura Quiniæ.

Composed of sulphate of quinia 160 grs., tincture of orange-peel 1 pint (= 1 gr. of quinine to the fl.dr.).

Action.—Aromatic bitter tonic.

Dose.—For an adult, f3ss. to f3ij.

For a child a year old, ℥v.

Tinctura Quiniæ Ammoniata.

Sulphate of quinia 160 grs., solution of ammonia 2½ fl.oz., proof spirit 17½ fl.oz.

Action.—This is a very convenient mode of administering quinine free from any acid. In this form it is not a simple, but an *aromatic* bitter and stimulating tonic.

Dose.—For an adult, f3ss. to f3j.

For a child a year old, ℥iij.

Vinum Quiniæ.

Composed of sulphate of quinia 20 grs., citric acid 30 grs., orange-wine a pint.

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—An aromatic bitter tonic and antiperiodic.
—For an adult, f3ss. to f3j.
—For a child a year old, f3ss. to f3j.

Quinine Valerianæ.
Prepared by the action of valerian on quinine.
—Bitter tonic and antiperiodic. Useful in hysteria with debility.
—For an adult, 1 gr. to 3 grs. in pill or in mixture.

QUINIDINA. One of the alkaloids of cinchona bark.

Quinidine Sulphas.
—Similar, but inferior to the sulphate of quinine.
—For an adult, 1 gr. to 5 grs.

RESINA. The residue of the distillation of turpentine from various species of Pinus. Resin.
—Used in the following compounds.

Eucalypti Resina.
From 1 lb. of fresh leaves, hard soap 2 oz.
—Aromatic balsamic resin, etc.

Urticæ Resina.
From 5 lb. of wax 4 oz. of oil of turpentine 1 lb.
—Stimulating to the system, etc.

Quinidina Sulphas. $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_6 \cdot H_2O, SO_3, 7H_2O$.
(Formerly Quinae Dinulphas.)
Prepared from yellow cinchona bark. 12 grs. of the bark are equal to about 1 oz. of the bark.
Pure bitter tonic and antiperiodic. A few drops of mineral acid should always be added to it when given in solution.
Dose.—For an adult, 1 to 5 or 10 grs.
For a child a year old, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. to $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.
Impurities.—Alkalis and their carbonates, vegetable astringent infusions.

Tinctura Quiniae.

Composed of sulphate of quinia 100 grs., tincture of orange-peel 1 pint (= 1 gr. of quinine to the fl. oz.).
Aromatic bitter tonic.
Dose.—For an adult, fʒss. to fʒj.
For a child a year old, mʒ.

Tinctura Quiniae Ammoniatæ.

Sulphate of quinia 100 grs., solution of ammonia 2 fl. oz., proof spirit 17½ fl. oz.
This is a very convenient mode of administering quinine free from any acid. In this form it is not so bitter, but an aromatic bitter and stimulating tonic.
Dose.—For an adult, fʒss. to fʒj.
For a child a year old, mʒ.

Vinum Quinæ.

Composed of sulphate of quinia 20 grs., citric acid 5 grs., orange-wine a pint.

Action.—Aromatic bitter tonic; antiperiodic.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒss. to fʒj.

For a child a year old, fʒss. to fʒj.

Quiniae Valerianas.

Prepared by the action of valerianate of soda on muriate of quinine.

Action.—Bitter tonic and antispasmodic. Useful in hysteria with debility.

Dose.—For an adult, 1 gr. to 3 grs., in pill or mucilaginous mixture.

QUINIDINA. One of the alkaloids of cinchona bark.

Quinidinæ Sulphas.

Action.—Similar, but inferior to the sulphate of quinine.

Dose.—For an adult, 1 gr. to 5 grs.

RESINA. The residue of the distillation of the turpentine from various species of Pinus. Resin.

Action.—Used in the following compounds.

Emplastrum Resinæ.

Resin 4 oz., lead plaster 2 lbs., hard soap 2 oz.

Use.—Adhesive; to dress wounds, &c.

Unguentum Resinæ.

Resin 8 oz., yellow wax 4 oz., simple ointment 16 oz.

Action.—Stimulating to sluggish wounds and indolent ulcers.

RHAMNI SUCCUS.

The recently expressed juice of the ripe berries of common Buckthorn, *Rhamnus catharticus*.
Used only in the preparation of

Syrupus Rhamni.

Composed of juice of buckthorn berries 4 pints, sliced ginger and allspice, of each $\frac{3}{4}$ oz., sugar 5 lbs., rectified spirit 6 fl.oz. Sp. gr. 1.32.

Action.—Drastic purgative. Produces free watery evacuations; useful in some forms of dropsy, but is very depressing.

Dose.—For an adult, f3j to f3ij.

For a child a year old, m̄v to m̄x.

RHEI RADIX. The root of one or more undetermined species of *Rheum* deprived of the bark and dried. Rhubarb.

Action.—An astringent and slightly bitter purgative. Stomachic.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 20 grs. of the powdered root.
For a child a year old, 2 grs.

Extractum Rhei.

An aquo-spirituos extract.

Action.—Purgative.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 15 grs. This is the dose given in the *Br. Ph.*, but it is certainly rather strong.

Infusum Rhei.

Composed of rhubarb $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., water 10 fl.oz.

Action.—Purgative.

Dose.—For an adult, f3j to f3ij.
For a child a year old, f3j.

Electua Rhei Composita.

Composed of rhubarb 3 oz., socotrine aloes 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., hard soap 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., oil of pepper 1 oz.

Action.—Purgative.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 grs.

Pulvis Rhei et Ferri. Ph. Edin.

Composed of dried sulphate of iron 4 parts, extract of rhubarb 10 parts, conserve of red roses 5 parts.

Action.—Aperient and tonic.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 20 grs.

Pulvis Rhei Compositus. (Gregory's Powder.)

Rhubarb 2 oz., light magnesia 6 oz., ginger 1 oz.

Action.—Antacid and aperient.

Dose.—For an adult, 20 to 60 grs.

For a child a year old, 3 to 5 grs., in solution or as an electuary with honey.

Syrupus Rhei.

Rhubarb and cowslip fruit of each 2 oz., sugar 5 lbs., spirit 5 fl.oz., water 24 fl.oz. Make 13 fl.oz.

Action.—Aperient; stomachic.

Dose.—For an adult, f3j to f3ss.

For a child a year old, m̄x to xx.

Tinctura Rhei.

Composed of rhubarb 2 oz., cardamoms, coriander, each of each $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., proof spirit 1 pint.

Action.—Aperient and stomachic.

Dose.—For an adult, f3j to f3ij as a stomachic; f3j to f3ij as a purgative.

For a child a year old, f3ss. as a purgative.

RHAMNI SUCCUS.

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The recently expressed juice of the ripe berries of buckthorn, *Rhamnus cathartica*.
Used only in the preparation of

Syrupus Rhamni.
Composed of juice of buckthorn berries 4 pints, sliced
in 1 allspice, of each $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., sugar 5 lbs., rectified
spirit 5 fl. oz. Sp. gr. 1.32.
Action.—Drastic purgative. Produces free watery
stools; useful in some forms of dropsy, but is
very depressing.
Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij.
For a child a year old, ʒv to ʒxx.

RHEI RADIX. The root of one or more undeter-
mined species of *Rheum* deprived of the bark and
dried. Rhubarb.
Action.—An astringent and slightly bitter purgative.
Stomachic.
Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 20 grs. of the powdered root.
For a child a year old, 2 grs.

Extractum Rhei.

An astringent extract.
Action.—Purgative.
Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 15 grs. This is the dose
given in the Br. Ph., but it is certainly rather strong.

Infusum Rhei.

Composed of rhubarb $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., water 10 fl. oz.
Action.—Purgative.
Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij.
For a child a year old, fʒj.

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Pilula Rhei Composita.

Composed of rhubarb 3 oz., socotrine aloes $2\frac{1}{4}$ oz.,
myrrh $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz., hard soap $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz., oil of peppermint $1\frac{1}{2}$
fl. drs., treacle 4 oz.
Action.—Purgative.
Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 grs.

Pilula Rhei et Ferri. Ph. Edin.

Composed of dried sulphate of iron 4 parts, extract
of rhubarb 10 parts, conserve of red roses 5 parts.
Action.—Aperient and tonic.
Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 20 grs.

Pulvis Rhei Compositus. (Gregory's Powder.)

Rhubarb 2 oz., light magnesia 6 oz., ginger 1 oz.
Action.—Antacid and aperient.
Dose.—For an adult, 20 to 60 grs.
For a child a year old, 3 to 5 grs., in solution,
or as an electuary with honey.

Syrupus Rhei.

Rhubarb and coriander fruit of each 2 oz., sugar 24
oz., spirit 8 fl. oz., water 24 fl. oz. Make 13 fl. oz.
Action.—Aperient; stomachic.
Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒss.
For a child a year old, ʒx to ʒxx.

Tinctura Rhei.

Composed of rhubarb 2 oz., cardamoms, coriander, and
saffron, of each $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., proof spirit 1 pint.
Action.—Aperient and stomachic.
Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij as a stomachic; fʒss
to fʒj as a purgative.
For a child a year old, fʒss. as a purgative.

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Vinum Rhei.

Rhubarb $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz., canella 60 grs., sherry 1 pint.

Action.—Mildly aperient.

Dose.—For an adult, f3j to f3ij.

For a child a year old, m̄v to m̄x.

RHODODENDRON CHRYSANTHEMUM. Oleander or Rosebay.

Action.—Stimulant at first, afterwards depressant. It enjoys, according to Dr. Waring, a great repute among the inhabitants of Siberia for rheumatism, gout, &c.

The *Dose* is a decoction of $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of the leaves in 10 fl.oz. of water, to be taken every morning.

RHÆADOS PETALA. The dried petals of the Papaver rhœas. Red Poppy.

Action.—Very gently sedative and anodyne.

Syrupus Rhæados.

Composed of red poppy petals 13 oz., refined sugar $2\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., distilled water 1 pint, rectified spirit $2\frac{1}{2}$ fl.oz.

Action.—Anodyne and sedative; but principally used as a colouring and flavouring ingredient.

Dose.—For an adult, f3j to f3ij.

For a child a year old, m̄x.

RHUS TOXICODENDRON. Sumach.

Action.—Stimulant. In some respects it resembles strychnia in its action.

Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. to 1 gr. of the powdered leaves.

RHINUS COMMUNIS. Castor-oil plant.

Castor Rhini.
The oil expressed from the seeds.
Action.—Purgative.
Dose.—For an adult, f3j to f3ss.
For a child a year old, m̄x to f̄ss.

A convenient and elegant mode of administering castor oil is the following:—

Mistura Rhini.
Composed of castor oil 4 fl.oz., solution of potash 2 fl.oz., cinnamon-water 5 fl.oz.
Dose.—For an adult, f3j to f3ij.
For a child a year old, f̄ss. to f3j.

Rhini Communis Folia.
Action.—A decoction of the leaves is highly recommended by Dr. Routh as an application to the breasts; he states that he has hardly known it fail to produce an abundant supply of milk. This, however, has not been the case in my experience.

ROSE CANINE FRUCTUS. The dried petals of Rosa canina. Dog Rose.

Confectio Rose Canine.
Composed of hips 1 lb., sugar 2 lbs.
Action.—Feet y anodyne and refrigerant. Used as a vehicle for other remedies.
Dose.—For an adult, f3j to f3ij.

Vinum Rhei.
 Recipe. — Rb 1½ oz., canella 60 grs., sherry 1 pint.
Action.—Mildly aperient.
Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij.
 For a child a year old, mʒ to mʒx.

RHODODENDRON CHRYSANTHEMUM. Oleander
 or Rosebay.
Action.—Stimulant at first, afterwards depressant.
 It enjoys, according to Dr. Waring, a great repute
 among the inhabitants of Siberia for rheumatism,
 gout, &c.
The Dose is a decoction of ½ oz. of the leaves in 10
 fl.oz. of water, to be taken every morning.

RHŒADOS PETALA. The dried petals of the
 Papaver rhœas. Red Poppy.
Action.—Very gently sedative and anodyne.

Syrupus Rhœados.

Composed of red poppy petals 13 oz., refined sugar
 2 lbs., distilled water 1 pint, rectified spirit 2½ fl.oz.
Action.—Anodyne and sedative; but principally
 used as a coloring and flavouring ingredient.
Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij.
 For a child a year old, mʒ.

RHUS TOXICODENDRON. Sumach.
Action.—Stimulant. In some respects it resembles
 sassafras in its action.
Dose.—For an adult, ½ gr. to 1 gr. of the powdered
 leaves.

RICINUS COMMUNIS. Castor-oil plant.

Oleum Ricini.

The oil expressed from the seeds.

Action.—Purgative.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒss.

For a child a year old, mʒxx to fʒss.

A convenient and elegant mode of administering
 castor oil is the following :—

Mistura Ricini.

Composed of castor oil 4 fl.oz., solution of potash 2
 fl.dr., cinnamon-water 8 fl.oz.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij.

For a child a year old, fʒss. to fʒj.

Ricini Communis Folia.

Action.—A decoction of the leaves is highly recom-
 mended by Dr. Routh as an application to the
 breasts; he states that he has hardly known it fail
 to produce an abundant supply of milk. This, how-
 ever, has not been the case in my experience.

ROSÆ CANINÆ FRUCTUS. The dried petals of
 Rosa canina. Dog Rose.

Confectio Rosæ Caninæ.

Composed of hips 1 lb., sugar 2 lbs.

Action.—Feebly astringent and refrigerant. Chiefly
 used as a vehicle for other remedies.

Dose.—For an adult, 30 to 120 grs.

ROSÆ GALLICÆ PETALA. The fresh and dried unexpanded petals of *Rosa Gallica*. French Rose.

Confectio Rosæ Gallicæ.

Composed of red-rose petals 1 lb., sugar 3 lbs.

Dose.—For an adult, 30 to 120 grs.

Action.—Feebly astringent; refrigerant. Chiefly used as a vehicle for other remedies.

Infusum Rosæ Acidum. (*Infus. Rosæ. Comp. Ph. Lond.*)

Composed of red-rose petals $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., dilute sulphuric acid 1 fl. drm., water 10 fl. oz.

Action.—As above, but more powerfully astringent.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij.

For a child a year old, fʒj.

Incompatibles.—See **AQUA ROSÆ**.

Syrupus Rosæ Gallicæ.

Red-rose petals 2 oz., sugar 30 oz., water 1 pint.

Action.—Astringent; chiefly used for its colour.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij.

For a child a year old, mxx.

ROSÆ CENTIFOLIÆ PETALA. The fresh petals, fully expanded, of *Rosa centifolia*. Cabbage Rose.

Aqua Rosæ.

Composed of fresh petals of the hundred-leaved rose 10 lbs., water 2 gallons. Distil 1 gallon.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij.

Incompatibles.—All the foregoing preparations depend for their astringency upon the presence of tannic or gallic acid. They are therefore incompatible with the salts and preparations of iron, most of them also with the stronger acids, alkalis, and lime-water.

ROSMARINUS. The flower and leaf of *Rosmarinus officinalis*. Common Rosemary.

Oilum Rosmarini. The oil distilled from the flowering tops.

Action.—Antispasmodic; stimulant; externally, an irritant.

Dose.—For an adult, viij to xvj in oil, on sugar, or in wine.

Spiritus Rosmarini.

Oil of rosemary 1 fl. oz., rectified spirit 40 fl. oz.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒss. to fʒj.

For a child a year old, viij to xvj.

This is one-fifth the strength of the preparation of the same name in the *British Pharmacopœia* of 1864.

RUBIA TINCTORIUM. Madder; the root.

Action.—Tonic and emmenagogue; useful in atonic dysmenorrhœa.

Dose.—For an adult, 3i to 1ʒj of the powder of root.

A decoction is made by gently boiling 1 oz. of the root in a pint of water. *Dose* for an adult, fʒj.

RUTA. The fresh leaves of *Ruta graveolens*. Common Rue.

Confectio Rutæ. *Ph. Lond.*

Fresh rue, caraway, bay berries, of each 1 lb., sugar 3 lbs., black pepper 120 grs.

Action.—Antispasmodic, stimulant; emmenagogue.

Dose.—For an adult, 20 to 60 grs.

ROSE GALICE PETALA. The fresh and dried petals of *Rosa Gallica*. French Rose.

Confectio Rosæ Gallicæ.

Composed of red-rose petals 1 lb., sugar 3 lbs.

Dose.—For an adult, 30 to 120 grs.

Action.—Faintly astringent; refrigerant. Chiefly used as a vehicle for other remedies.

Infusum Rosæ Acidum. (Infus. Rosæ Comp. P. I. 44.)

Composed of red-rose petals 1 oz., dilute sulphuric acid 1 fl. oz., water 10 fl. oz.

Action.—As above, but more powerfully astringent.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij.

For a child a year old, fʒj.

Infusum.—See Aqua Rosæ.

Syrupus Rosæ Gallicæ.

Prepared with petals 2 oz., sugar 30 oz., water 1 pint.

Action.—Astringent; chiefly used for its colour.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij.

For a child a year old, ʒss.

ROSE CENTIFOLIE PETALA. The fresh petals, fully expanded, of *Rosa centifolia*. Cabbage Rose.

Aqua Rosæ.

Composed of fresh petals of the hundred-leaved rose 1 lb., water 2 gallons. Distil 1 gallon.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij.

Preparation.—All the foregoing preparations depend for their astringency upon the presence of tannic or gallic acid. They are therefore incompatible with the salts and preparations of iron, most of them also with the stronger acids, alkalis, and lime-water.

ROSMARINUS. The flowering tops of *Rosmarinus officinalis*. Common Rosemary.

Oleum Rosmarini. The oil distilled from the flowering tops.

Action.—Antispasmodic; stimulant; externally, an irritant.

Dose.—For an adult, mʒ to ʒ in pill, on sugar, or in emulsion.

Spiritus Rosmarini.

Oil of rosemary 1 fl. oz., rectified spirit 49 fl. oz.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒss. to fʒj.

For a child a year old, mʒ to ʒ.

This is one-fifth the strength of the preparation of the same name in the *British Pharmacopœia* of 1864.

RUBIA TINCTORIUM. Madder; the root.

Action.—Tonic and emmenagogue; useful in atonic amenorrhœa.

Dose.—For an adult, 30 to 120 grs. of the powdered root.

A *Decoction* is made by gently boiling 1 oz. of the root in a pint of water. **Dose** for an adult, fʒjss.

RUTA. The fresh leaves of *Ruta graveolens*. Common Rue.

Confectio Rutæ. Ph. Lond.

Fresh rue, caraway, bay berries, of each 1½ oz., sagapenum ½ oz., black pepper 120 grs., honey 16 oz.

Action.—Antispasmodic; stimulant; emmenagogue.

Dose.—For an adult, 20 to 60 grs.

Enema Rutæ.

Confection of rue 60 grs., decoctum hordei 6 oz.

Action.—Stimulant; antispasmodic. Useful in flatulent colic.

Oleum Rutæ.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{j}$ to $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{v}$ in emulsion.

Syrupus Rutæ.

Composed of oil of rue 20 drops, syrup 1 pint.

Dose.—For children, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{ss}$. to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{ij}$, for flatulence.

SABADILLA. The dried fruit of *Asagrea officinalis*.
Cevadilla.

Action.—Anthelmintic; cathartic; emetic. Has very irritant properties.

Dose.—For an adult, 4 to 6 grs. in powder.

Used in the manufacture of *Veratria*.

SABINÆ CACUMINA. The fresh and dried tops of
Juniperus Sabina. Common Savin.

Action.—Anthelmintic; diaphoretic; emmenagogue; externally, an irritant.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 grs. in powder.

Oleum Sabinæ.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{j}$ to $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{v}$, on sugar or in emulsion.

Tinctura Sabinæ.

Composed of Savin $2\frac{1}{2}$ oz., proof spirit 1 pint.

Action.—Anthelmintic; diaphoretic; emmenagogue.

Dose.—For an adult, $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{x}$ to $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{xxx}$ or $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{ij}$.

Unguentum Sabinæ.
Fresh savin 2 oz., yellow wax 3 oz., lard 16 oz.
Action.—Irritant. Used to keep blisters open.

SACCHARUM LACTIS. Crystallized sugar obtained from the whey of cow's milk by evaporation.
 $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{22}\text{O}_{11}$
Action.—Laxative; nutritive.
Dose.—For an adult, 60 to 120 grs.

SACCHARUM PURIFICATUM. The crystallized refined juice of the stem of *Saccharum officinarum*.
 $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{22}\text{O}_{11}$
Action.—Demulcent, perhaps slightly laxative.
Dose.—Ad libitum.

Syrupus.

Composed of refined sugar 5 lbs., water 2 pints.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—As above. Used chiefly as a vehicle or as a pleasant adjunct to other medicines.

SALICIS CORTEX. The bark of several varieties of *Salix*. Willow Bark.

Action.—Antiperiodic and tonic; somewhat resembles quinine.

Dose.—For an adult, 30 to 60 grs. of the powdered bark.

Infusum Salicis.

Composed of willow bark 1 oz., water 1 pint.

Action.—Tonic; resembles quinine.

Dose.—For an adult, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{ij}$ to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{ij}$.

For a child a year old, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{ij}$.

Emulsion of Rue.

Emulsion of rue 4 grs., *decoctum hordei* 8 oz.
Action.—Stimulant; antispasmodic. Useful in fluxus
Dose.—For an adult, ℥ij to ℥vj in emulsion.

Oil of Rue.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥ij to ℥vj in emulsion.

Syrup of Rue.

Composition.—Oil of rue 20 drops, syrup 1 pint.
Dose.—For children, ℥ss. to ℥j, for flatulence.

SABADILLA. The dried fruit of *Asagraea officinalis*.
Cera Willa.

Action.—An helminthic; cathartic; emetic. Has very
 irritant properties.

Dose.—For an adult, 4 to 6 grs. in powder.

Use.—In the manufacture of Veratria.

SABINÆ CACUMINA. The fresh and dried tops of

Juniperus Sabina. Common Savin.

Action.—Antihelminthic; diaphoretic; emmenagogue;
 externally, an irritant.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 grs. in powder.

Infusum Sabinæ.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥ij to ℥v, on sugar or in emulsion.

Infusum Sabinæ.

Composition.—Savin 24 oz., proof spirit 1 pint.

Action.—Antihelminthic; diaphoretic; emmenagogue.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥x to ℥xxx or ℥j.

Unguentum Sabinæ.

Fresh savin 8 oz., yellow wax 3 oz., lard 16 oz.

Action.—Irritant. Used to keep blisters open.

SACCHARUM LACTIS. Crystallized sugar, obtained
 from the whey of cow's milk by evaporation.

$C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$

Action.—Laxative; nutritive.

Dose.—For an adult, 60 to 120 grs.

SACCHARUM PURIFICATUM. The crystallized re-
 fined juice of the stem of *Saccharum officinarum*.

$C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$

Action.—Demulcent, perhaps slightly laxative.

Dose.—Ad libitum.

Syrupus.

Composed of refined sugar 5lbs., water 2 pints.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—As above. Used chiefly as a vehicle or as a
 pleasant adjunct to other medicines.

SALICIS CORTEX. The bark of several varieties
 of *Salix*. Willow Bark.

Action.—Antiperiodic and tonic; somewhat resem-
 bles quinine.

Dose.—For an adult, 30 to 60 grs. of the powdered
 bark.

Infusum Salicis.

Composed of willow bark 1 oz., water 1 pint.

Action.—Tonic; resembles quinine.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij.

For a child a year old, fʒj.

Salicine. The alkaloid of willow bark.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 grs.

SAMBUCCI FLORES. The fresh flowers of *Sambucus niger*. Common Elder.

Aqua Sambuci.

Elder-flowers 10 lbs., water 2 gallons; distil a gallon.

Action.—Carminative; but is used more as a cosmetic to the skin, as a vehicle to other medicines, or externally as a discutient.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij.

For a child a year old, fʒj to fʒij.

Unguentum Sambuci. Ph. Lond.

Composed of elder-flowers and lard, of each 1 lb.

Action.—Soothing and healing.

SANGUINARIA CANADENSIS. Blood-root.

Action.—Stimulant at first, and after awhile depressant, emetic, expectorant. Has been recommended as a stimulant in croup.

Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 20 grs.

SANTONICA. The unexpanded flower-heads of an undetermined species of *Artemisia*.

Action.—Anthelmintic.

Dose.—For an adult, 30 to 60 grs.

For a child a year old, 2 to 5 grs.

Is best given in the form of

Salicinum. $C_6H_7O_6$
Action.—Antidysenteric. Expectorant.
Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 6 or 1 gr.
 For a child a year old, 4 gr.
 This drug with frequency affects the eyes, and causes
 redness, making all objects appear red. It
 sometimes causes incontinence of urine.

SAPON DURETS. Soap made with olive-oil and soda.
Action.—Antacid and slightly aperient.
Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 15 grs.

Emplastrum Saponis.
 Hard soap 6 oz., lead plaster 2½ lbs., resin 1 oz.
Action.—Adhesive.

Emplastrum Cerat Saponis.
 Composed of hard soap 10 oz., yellow wax 12 oz.,
 olive-oil 1 pt., oxide of lead 15 oz., vinegar 1 g.
Action.—Adhesive.

Linimentum Saponis Camphoratum. Ph.
 Boruss.
 Composed of medicated soap 1½ oz., camphor 1½ oz.,
 rectified spirit 2 fl. oz. Dissolve the former in
 the oil of thyme ½ fl. oz., oil of rosemary 1 fl. oz.,
 essence of clove 1 fl. oz., oil of lemon 1 fl. oz.
Action.—Rufefacient; stimulant.

Linimentum Potassii Iodidi cum Saponi.
 Hard soap, made of potassium, of each 1½
 glycerine 1 fl. oz., oil of lemon 1 fl. oz., oil of
 16 fl. oz.
Action.—Resolvent; alterative.

Sambucus. The alkaloid of willow bark.
A.—As a rove.
D.—For an adult, 5 grs.

SAMBUCI FLORES. The fresh flowers of *Sambucus*
gr. Common Elder.

Unguentum Sambuci.
 Elder-flowers 10 fl. oz., water 2 gallons; distil a gallon.
Action.—Carminative; but is used more as a cosmetic
 to the skin, as a vehicle to other medicines, or ex-
 ternally as a discutient.
Dose.—For an adult, ʒj to ʒij.
 For a child a year old, ʒj to ʒij.

Unguentum Sambuci. Ph. Lond.
 Composed of elder-flowers and lard, of each 1 lb.
A.—Soothing and healing.

SANGUINARIA CANADENSIS. Blood-root.
A.—Stimulant at first, and after awhile de-
 pressant, emetic, expectorant. Has been recom-
 mended as a stimulant in croup.
Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 20 grs.

SANTONICA. The unexpanded flower-heads of an
 etc named species of *Artemisia*.

A.—Anthelmintic.
 For an adult, 30 to 60 grs.
 For a child a year old, 2 to 5 grs.
 Is given in the form of

Santoninum. $C_{30}H_{48}O_6$.

Action.—Anthelmintic. Especially for lumbrici.

Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 6 or 10 grs.

For a child a year old, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.

This drug not infrequently affects the eyesight, causing
 dimness, and making all objects appear green. It also
 sometimes causes incontinence of urine.

SAPO DURUS. Soap made with olive-oil and soda.

Action.—Antacid and slightly aperient.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 15 grs.

Emplastrum Saponis.

Hard soap 6 oz., lead plaster $2\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., resin 1 oz.

Action.—Adhesive.

Emplastrum Cerati Saponis.

Composed of hard soap 10 oz., yellow wax $12\frac{1}{2}$ oz.,
 olive-oil 1 pint, oxide of lead 15 oz., vinegar 1 gallon.

Action.—Adhesive.

Linimentum Saponis Camphoratum. Ph.
 Boruss.

Composed of medicated soap $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz., camphor $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz.,
 rectified spirit 20 fl. oz. Dissolve the former, and
 add oil of thyme $\frac{1}{2}$ fl. dr., oil of rosemary 1 fl. dr.,
 solution of caustic ammonia 1 fl. dr.

Action.—Rubefacient; stimulant.

Linimentum Potassii Iodidi cum Sapone.

Hard soap, iodide of potassium, of each $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz.,
 glycerine 1 fl. oz., oil of lemon 1 fl. dr., distilled water
 10 fl. oz.

Action.—Resolvent; alterative.

Linimentum Saponis.

Hard soap $2\frac{1}{2}$ oz., camphor $1\frac{1}{4}$ oz., oil of rosemary 3 fl.dr., rectified spirit 18 fl.oz., distilled water 2 fl.oz.

Action.—Stimulating; emollient.

Pilula Saponis Composita.

Composed of opium $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., hard soap 2 oz., water q. s.

Action.—Anodyne; sedative.

Dose.—For an adult, 3 to 5 or 10 grs.

Five grains contain 1 gr. of opium.

SAP0 MOLLIS. Soap made with olive-oil and potash.

SAPONARIA VACCARIA. Cow Basil or Vaccaria.

Action.—Dr. Routh speaks favourably of a strong infusion as a galactagogue.

SARRACENIA PURPUREA. Purple pitcher-plant.

This drug has been lately recommended as a remedy of some power in small-pox. It has also been suggested as a prophylactic. Probably inert.

SARSÆ RADIX. The dried root of Smilax officinalis. Sarsaparilla.

Action.—Alterative; tonic.

Dose.—For an adult, 30 to 120 grs. of the powder.

Decoctum Sarsæ.

Prepared by boiling $2\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of sarsaparilla with 1 pint of water; boil to a pint.

Action.—Alterative; tonic. Useful in secondary syphilis, chronic rheumatism, and other debilitating diseases.

Dose.—For an adult, f̄ij to f̄jv, or more.

For a child a year old, f̄ij.

Dose.—For an adult, f̄ij to f̄jv, or more.
For a child a year old, f̄ij.
These two preparations are incompatible with mercury. Alkali also tend to decompose them.

Extractum Sarsæ Liquidum.
An aquo-spiritous extract. One fl.oz. is equivalent to 10 fl.oz. of decoction.
Dose.—For an adult, f̄ij to f̄jss.
For a child a year old, ʒi.

Extractum Sarsæ Liquidum Compositum.
Sarsaparilla 1 lb., saffraas 2 oz., guaiacum 2 oz., guaiac-resin 2 oz., mezereum 1 oz., rectified spirit 1 p. water 6 pints; evaporated to a proper consistence.
Action.—Alterative; tonic.
Dose.—For an adult, f̄ij to f̄jss.
For a child a year old, ʒv to ʒxx.

Infusum Sarsaparillæ Compositum. Ph. D.
Composed of sarsaparilla 1 oz., lime-water 1 pint.
Action.—Alterative; tonic.
Dose.—For an adult, f̄ij to f̄jv.
For a child a year old, f̄ij.

Syrupus Sarsæ. Ph. Lond.
Sarsaparilla 1 lb., water 1 pint, sugar 1 lb.
Dose.—For an adult, f̄ij to f̄jss.
For a child a year old, ʒi to ʒxx.

SAPONARIA Saponaria.
 Prepared by boiling 2½ oz. of sarsaparilla with 1 pint of water, boil to a pint.
 Action.—Alterative; tonic. Useful in secondary syphilis, chronic rheumatism, and other debilitating diseases.
 Dose.—For an adult, fʒij to fʒvj, or more.
 For a child a year old, fʒij.

SAPONARIA Saponaria.
 Prepared by boiling 2½ oz. of sarsaparilla with 1 pint of water, boil to a pint.
 Action.—Alterative; tonic. Useful in secondary syphilis, chronic rheumatism, and other debilitating diseases.
 Dose.—For an adult, 3 to 5 or 10 grs.
 For a child a year old, 1 gr. of opium.

SAPO MOLLIS. Soap made with olive-oil and potash.

SAPONARIA VACCARIA. Cow Basil or Vaccaria.
 Action.—Dr. Routh speaks favourably of a strong infusion as a galactagogue.

SARRACENIA PURPUREA. Purple pitcher-plant.
 This drug has been lately recommended as a remedy of great power in small-pox. It has also been suggested as a prophylactic. Probably inert.

SARSÆ RADIX. The dried root of Smilax officinalis.

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 Action.—Alterative; tonic.
 Dose.—For an adult, 30 to 120 grs. of the powder.

Decoctum Sarsæ.
 Prepared by boiling 2½ oz. of sarsaparilla with 1 pint of water, boil to a pint.
 Action.—Alterative; tonic. Useful in secondary syphilis, chronic rheumatism, and other debilitating diseases.
 Dose.—For an adult, fʒij to fʒvj, or more.
 For a child a year old, fʒij.

Decoctum Sarsæ Compositum.

Composed of sarsaparilla 2½ oz., sassafras ¼ oz., guaiac wood ¼ oz., liquorice ¼ oz., mezereon 60 grs., water 1½ pints. Make a pint.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒij to fʒvj, or more.

For a child a year old, fʒij.

These two preparations are incompatible with acetate of lead and solutions of mercury. Alkalis, also, tend to decompose them.

Extractum Sarsæ Liquidum.

An aquo-spirituos extract. One fl.oz. is equal to 16 fl.oz. of decoction.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒss.

For a child a year old, ʒxx.

Extractum Sarsæ Liquidum Compositum.

Sarsaparilla 1 lb., sassafras 2 oz., guaiacum 2 oz., liquorice-root 2 oz., mezereon 1 oz., rectified spirit 1 oz., water 6 pints; evaporated to a proper consistence.

Action.—Alterative; tonic.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒss.

For a child a year old, ʒxx to ʒxxx.

Infusum Sarsaparillæ Compositum. Ph. Dub.

Composed of sarsaparilla 1 oz., lime-water 1 pint.

Action.—Alterative; tonic.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒij to fʒvj.

For a child a year old, fʒij.

Syrupus Sarsæ. Ph. Lond.

Sarsaparilla 15 oz., water 1 pint, sugar 15 oz.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒss.

For a child a year old, ʒxx to ʒxxx.

Catfish - 1 lb.
Sardines - 1 lb.
Canned corn - 1 lb.
Canned tomatoes - 1 lb.
Canned beans - 1 lb.
Canned peas - 1 lb.
Canned carrots - 1 lb.
Canned mushrooms - 1 lb.
Canned onions - 1 lb.
Canned garlic - 1 lb.
Canned herbs - 1 lb.
Canned spices - 1 lb.
Canned fruit - 1 lb.
Canned vegetables - 1 lb.
Canned soups - 1 lb.
Canned broths - 1 lb.
Canned stocks - 1 lb.
Canned juices - 1 lb.
Canned wines - 1 lb.
Canned liquors - 1 lb.
Canned oils - 1 lb.
Canned vinegars - 1 lb.
Canned dressings - 1 lb.
Canned sauces - 1 lb.
Canned pastes - 1 lb.
Canned powders - 1 lb.
Canned grains - 1 lb.
Canned cereals - 1 lb.
Canned flours - 1 lb.
Canned starches - 1 lb.
Canned sugars - 1 lb.
Canned salts - 1 lb.
Canned acids - 1 lb.
Canned bases - 1 lb.
Canned gases - 1 lb.
Canned liquids - 1 lb.
Canned solids - 1 lb.

For a year old, 1 to 2 grs.

Pila S. monii Composita.
Haud est ny, res. d. f. l. e. r. d. s. p. l. e.
l. z. er. g. ixture d. ger. l. d. u. r. e. n. t.
g. d. l.
A. — Drastic paralytica
T. — For an adit, 3 t 15 gr.

For an adult, 5 to 15 grs.

Pulvis Scammonii Compositus.
A mixture of scammony 4 oz., sap 3 oz., ginger 1 lb.
Action.—Drastic purgative.
Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 20 grs.
For a child a year old, 1 or 2 grs.

For a child a year old, 1 or 2 grs.

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There is a pure white powder, the active principle of the above; it is more or less certain, because a preparation than the Resin of the B.P.

Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 4 grs.

D. — For an ad. in 2 to 4 grs.

SCILLA. The bulb of *Urginea Scilla*. Sq.
A.—Diuretic, stimulant, expectorant; em-
bryonic.
D.—For an adult, 1 to 3 grs.; as an em-
bolus of the powder.

—Fr an ad t, 1 to 3 grs.; as an ex-
of the powder.

100

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SASSAFRAS RADIX. The dried root of *Sassafras*.
Used in the preparations of sassa.

Sassafras, Ph. Dub.
—Alterative, stimulant, and tonic.
For an adult, mij to rj in emulsion.

SCAMMONIE RADIX. The dried root of *Convolvulus Scammonia*, from which is obtained

Scammonie Resina.

The resin extracted from the root by spirit and water.
—Drastic purgative; acts principally on the mucous coat of the bowel, and is thus useful in expelling worms.

Dose. For an adult, 3 to 8 grs.
For a child a year old, $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. to 1 gr.

Mistura Scammonii.

A mixture in which each draught for an adult contains 4 grs. of the resin and 2 fl.oz. of milk.

—Purgative.
For an adult, fij to fij or more.
For a child a year old, fij to fij .

SCAMMONIUM. A gum resin, obtained by incision of the living root. Scammony.

As a resin.
For an adult, 5 to 10 grs.
For a child a year old, 1 gr.

Confectio Scammonii.

Scammony 3 oz., ginger $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz., oil of carui 1 fl.dr., oil of cloves 30 minims, syrup 3 fl.oz., honey $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

Action.—Purgative.

Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 30 grs.

For a child a year old, 1 to 2 grs.

Pilula Scammonii Composita.

Resin of scammony, resin of jalap, curd soap, of each 1 oz., strong mixture of ginger, 1 fl.oz., rectified spirit 2 fl.oz.

Action.—Drastic purgative.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 15 grs.

Pulvis Scammonii Compositus.

A mixture of scammony 4 oz., jalap 3 oz., ginger 1 oz.

Action.—Drastic purgative.

Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 20 grs.

For a child a year old, 1 or 2 grs.

Scammonine.

This is a pure white powder, the active principle of the above; it is a much more certain, because a purer, preparation than the Resina of the B.P.

Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 4 grs.

SCILLA. The bulb of *Urginea Scilla*. Squill.

Action.—Diuretic, stimulating expectorant; emetic in larger doses.

Dose.—For an adult, 1 to 3 grs.; as an emetic, 8 grs. of the powder.

Acetum Scillæ.

Squills $2\frac{1}{2}$ oz., dilute acetic acid 1 pint, proof spirit $1\frac{1}{2}$ fl. oz.

Action.—Diuretic; stimulating expectorant.

Dose.—For an adult, $\mathfrak{m}\text{xv}$ to $\mathfrak{m}\text{xl}$.

For a child a year old, $\mathfrak{m}\text{ij}$.

Oxymel Scillæ.

Composed of honey 2 lbs., vinegar of squills 1 pint.

Action.—Diuretic; stimulating expectorant.

Dose.—For an adult, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{3}\text{j}$ to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{3}\text{ij}$.

For a child a year old, $\mathfrak{m}\text{v}$ to $\mathfrak{m}\text{x}$.

Pilula Scillæ Composita.

Composed of squills $1\frac{1}{4}$ oz., ginger 1 oz., ammoniacum 1 oz., hard soap 1 oz., treacle 2 oz.

Action.—Diuretic; stimulating expectorant.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 grs.

Syrupus Scillæ.

Composed of vinegar of squills 1 pint, sugar $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

Dose.—For an adult, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{3}\text{ss}$. to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{3}\text{ij}$.

For a child a year old, $\mathfrak{m}\text{x}$.

This preparation resembles very closely the Oxymel Scillæ.

Tinctura Scillæ.

Composed of squills $2\frac{1}{4}$ oz., proof spirit 1 pint.

Action.—Diuretic; stimulating expectorant.

Dose.—For an adult, $\mathfrak{m}\text{x}$ to $\mathfrak{m}\text{xxx}$.

For a child a year old, $\mathfrak{m}\text{j}$ to $\mathfrak{m}\text{ij}$.

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SCOPARIUM CACUMINA. The fresh roots of the
Scoparia. Boiled in water.
Action.—Diuretic; expectorant.
Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 15 grs. of the
powder. Used in various forms of dropsy.

Decoctum Scoparii.
Composed of roots 1 oz., water 1 pint.
Action.—Diuretic.
Dose.—For an adult, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{3}\text{j}$ to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{3}\text{ij}$.
For a child a year old, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{3}\text{j}$ to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{3}\text{ij}$.

Emulsi Scoparii.
Composed of 3 measures of the expressed juice of br
tops with 1 measure of rectified spirit.
Action.—Diuretic.
Dose.—For an adult, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{3}\text{ss}$. to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{3}\text{j}$ or $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{3}\text{ij}$.
For a child a year old, $\mathfrak{m}\text{v}$.

STROPHULARIA NODOSA. Knotty-rooted F.
wort. An ointment, composed of 2 lbs. of the
roots and 3 lbs. of simple ointment, has been
recommended in some chronic cutaneous eruptions,
especially in pemphigus and rupia. tinea capitis,
and psoriasis.

SENTEGE RADIX. The dried root of Polygala senega.
Snake-root.

Decoctum Senegæ. Ph. Lond.
Senega $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz., water 2 pints: boil to 1 pint.
Action.—Diuretic; emetic; expectorant. Used
in chronic catarrhs.
Dose.—For an adult, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{3}\text{j}$ to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{3}\text{ij}$.
For a child a year old, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{3}\text{j}$.

Ammonia Scilla.
 1 oz., dilute acetic acid 1 pint, proof spirit 1 pint.
Action.—Diuretic; stimulating expectorant.
Dose.—For an adult, xv to xxx.
 For a child a year old, viij.

Oxyel Scilla.
 Compound of honey 2 lbs., vinegar of squills 1 pint.
Action.—Diuretic; stimulating expectorant.
Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij.
 For a child a year old, ʒv to ʒx.

Polia Scilla Composita.
 Compound of squills 1½ oz., ginger 1 oz., ammoniacum 1 oz., hard soap 1 oz., treacle 2 oz.
Action.—Diuretic; stimulating expectorant.
Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 grs.

Serena Scilla.
 Compound of vinegar of squills 1 pint, sugar 2½ lbs.
Dose.—For an adult, fʒss. to fʒij.
 For a child a year old, ʒx.
 This preparation resembles very closely the *Oxyel Scilla*.

Tinctura Scilla.
 Compound of squills 24 oz., proof spirit 1 pint.
Action.—Diuretic; stimulating expectorant.
Dose.—For an adult, ʒx to ʒxxx.
 For a child a year old, ʒij to ʒij.

SCOPARII CACUMINA. The fresh dried tops of *Sarothamnus scoparius*. Broom-tops.
Action.—Diuretic; purgative.
Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 15 grs. of the powdered seeds. Useful in various forms of dropsy.

Decoctum Scoparii.

Composed of broom-tops 1 oz., water 1 pint.

Action.—Diuretic.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij.

For a child a year old, fʒj to fʒij.

Succus Scoparii.

Composed of 3 measures of the expressed juice of broom-tops with 1 measure of rectified spirit.

Action.—Diuretic.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒss. to fʒj or fʒij.

For a child a year old, ʒv.

SCROPHULARIA NODOSA. Knotty-rooted Figwort. An ointment, composed of 2 lbs. of the leaves and 3 lbs. of simple ointment, has been recommended in some chronic cutaneous eruptions, especially in pemphigus and rupia, tinea capitis, and impetigo.

SENEGÆ RADIX. The dried root of *Polygala Senega*. Snake-root.

Decoctum Senegæ. Ph. Lond.

Senega 1½ oz., water 2 pints; boil to 1 pint.

Action.—Diuretic; emetic; expectorant. Useful in chronic bronchitis.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij.

For a child a year old, fʒj.

Infusum Senegæ.

Composed of senega $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., water 10 fl. oz.

Action.—Diuretic; emetic; expectorant.

Dose.—For an adult, f3j to f3ij.

For a child a year old, f3ss. to f5j.

Tinctura Senegæ.

Composed of senega $2\frac{1}{2}$ oz., proof spirit 1 pint.

Action.—Diuretic; emetic; expectorant.

Dose.—For an adult, f3ss. to f5ij.

For a child a year old, ℥v.

SENNA. The leaflets of *Cassia lanceolata*, *Cassia elongata*, and *Cassia obovata*.

Action.—Purgative. Is apt to cause griping if given in full doses. Useful in cases of habitual constipation.

Dose.—For an adult, 60 to 120 grs. of the powdered leaves. Rarely used.

Confectio Sennæ.

Composed of senna 7 oz., coriander 3 oz., figs 12 oz., tamarinds 9 oz., cassia pulp 9 oz., prunes 6 oz., extract of liquorice $\frac{3}{4}$ oz., sugar 30 oz., water q. s. to make the weight of the resulting confection 75 oz.

Action.—Purgative.

Dose.—For an adult, 30 to 60 or 120 grs.

For a child a year old, 2 to 5 gr.

Infusum Sennæ.

Composed of Senna 1 oz., ginger 30 grs., water 10 fl. oz.

Action.—Purgative.

Dose.—For an adult, f3j to f5ij.

For a child a year old, f5j to f5ij.

A grain of nitrate of potash to each oz. will preserve this infusion.

Miscella Sennæ. Composed of senna 1 lb., extract of liquorice 4 oz., water 10 fl. oz., proof spirit 2 fl. oz., compound tincture of senna 1 fl. oz., infusion of senna q. s. to make 1 pint.

Action.—Purgative.

Dose.—For an adult, f3j to f5jss.

For a child a year old, f5j to f5jss.

This is a convenient and agreeable form of Senna.

Senna Sennæ.

Composed of senna 1 lb., oil of coriander 3 fl. oz.,

proof spirit 2 fl. oz., water 5 pints.

Action.—Purgative. Useful as an aperient to children.

Dose.—For an adult, f3j to f5ij or f5jss.

For a child a year old, ℥ss. to f5ss.

This preparation is much cheaper than the old London and Edinburgh formula.

Tinctura Sennæ.

Composed of senna 2½ oz., raisins 2 oz., caraway 1

oz., proof spirit 1 pint.

Action.—Purgative.

Dose.—For an adult, f3j to f5jss.

For a child a year old, ℥ss. to ℥xv.

SERPENTARIE RADIX. The root of *Aristolochia*

serpentaria. Virginia-snakeroot.

Action.—Purgative; stimulant; tonic.

This is a very useful tonic in low

states.

Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 15 grs. of the powder.

Infusum Sennæ.

Composed of senna $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., water 10 fl.oz.
 Action.—Diuretic; emetic; expectorant.
 Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij.
 For a child a year old, fʒss. to fʒj.

Tinctura Sennæ.

Composed of senna 2½ oz., proof spirit 1 pint.
 Action.—Diuretic; emetic; expectorant.
 Dose.—For an adult, fʒss. to fʒij.
 For a child a year old, mʒ.

SENNÆ. The leaflets of *Cassia lanceolata*, *Cassia*

torquata, and *Cassia obovata*.
 Action.—Purgative. Is apt to cause griping if given
 in full doses. Useful in cases of habitual constipation.
 Dose.—For an adult, 60 to 120 grs. of the powdered
 leaves. Rarely used.

Confectio Sennæ.

Composed of senna 7 oz., coriander 3 oz., figs 12 oz.,
 tamarinds 9 oz., cassia pulp 9 oz., prunes 6 oz., extract
 of liquorice ½ oz., sugar 30 oz., water q. s. to make
 the weight of the resulting confection 75 oz.
 Action.—Purgative.
 Dose.—For an adult, 30 to 60 or 120 grs.
 For a child a year old, 2 to 5 grs.

Infusum Sennæ.

Composed of Senna 1 oz., ginger 30 grs., water 10 fl.oz.
 Action.—Purgative.
 Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij.
 For a child a year old, fʒj to fʒij.
 A grain of nitrate of potash to each oz. will preserve
 the infusion.

Mistura Sennæ Composita.

Sulphate of magnesia 4 oz., extract of liquorice $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.,
 tincture of senna 2½ fl.oz., compound tincture of car-
 damoms 10 fl.drs., infusion of senna q. s. to make a
 pint.

Action.—Purgative.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒjss.

For a child a year old, fʒj to fʒjss.

This is a convenient and agreeable form of “Black
 Draught.”

Syrupus Sennæ.

Composed of senna 16 oz., oil of coriander 3 minims,
 sugar 24 oz., rectified spirit, 2 fl.oz., water 5 pints.

Action.—Purgative. Useful as an aperient to children.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij or fʒss.

For a child a year old, mxx to fʒss.

This preparation is much cheaper than the old London
 and Edinburgh formula.

Tinctura Sennæ.

Composed of senna 2½ oz., raisins 2 oz., caraway $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.,
 coriander $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., proof spirit 1 pint.

Action.—Purgative.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒss.

For a child a year old, mxx to mxxv.

SERPENTARIÆ RADIX. The root of *Aristolochia*

Serpentaria. Virginian snakeroot.

Action.—Diaphoretic; stimulant; tonic. Combined
 with ammonia this is a very useful tonic in low febrile
 conditions.

Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 15 grs. of the powder.

Infusum Serpentariæ.

Composed of serpentary $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., water 10 fl.oz.

Action.—Tonic; stimulant; diaphoretic.

Dose.—For an adult, f3j to f3ij.

For a child a year old, f3j.

Tinctura Serpentariæ.

Composed of serpentary $2\frac{1}{2}$ oz., proof spirit 1 pint.

Action.—Tonic; stimulant; diaphoretic.

Dose.—For an adult, f3ss. to f3ij.

For a child a year old, m̄v to m̄x.

SEVUM PRÆPARATUM. Prepared suet. The internal fat of the abdomen of *Ovis aries*, purified by melting and straining.

SIMARUBA. The bark of *Simaruba amara*. Mountain damson.

Action.—Astringent and bitter tonic. Useful in diarrhœa and dysentery.

Infusum Simarubæ.

Composed of *Simaruba* bark 180 grs., water 1 pint.

Action.—Astringent and bitter tonic.

Dose.—For an adult, f3j to f3ij.

For a child a year old, f3j.

Incompatibles.—The carbonates of alkalis, lime water, and the salts of lead, silver and mercury.

SINAPIS. The powdered seeds of *Sinapis alba* and *S. nigra*. Mustard.

Action.—Externally, rubefacient. Internally, in small doses stimulant; in larger doses emetic.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 or 60 grs. to $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. as an emetic.

For a child a year old, 1 or 2 to 10 grs.

Infusum Serpentariae.
 Compositum of serpentaria 2½ oz., water 10 fl.oz.
 A. Tonic; stimulant; diaphoretic.
 Dose.—For an adult, ℥j to ℥jij.
 For a child a year old, ℥j.

Tinctura Serpentariae.
 Compositum of serpentaria 2½ oz., proof spirit 1 pint.
 A. Tonic; stimulant; diaphoretic.
 Dose.—For an adult, ℥ss. to ℥jij.
 For a child a year old, ℥v to ℥x.

SEVUM PRÆPARATUM. Prepared suct. The internal fat of the abdomen of *Ovis aries*, purified by melting and straining.

SIMARUBA. The bark of *Simarula amara*. M. tonic.
 A. Astringent and bitter tonic. Useful in diarrhoea and dysentery.

Infusum Simarubæ.
 Compositum of Simaruba bark 150 grs., water 1 pint.
 A. Astringent and bitter tonic.
 Dose.—For an adult, ℥j to ℥jij.
 For a child a year old, ℥j.
 I. The carbonates of alkalis, lime water, and the salts of lead, silver and mercury.

SINAPIS. The powdered seeds of *Sinapis alba* and *S. n. ca.* Mustard.
 A. Externally, rubefacient. Internally, in small doses, stimulant; in larger doses emetic.
 Dose.—For an adult, ʒ to ʒi or 6 grs. to ʒss.
 For a child a year old, ʒr to ʒss.

Cataplasma Sinapis.

Mustard 2½ oz., linseed meal 2½ oz., water 10 fl.oz.
 Action.—Rubefacient; stimulant.

Linimentum Sinapis Compositum.

Oil of mustard 1 fl.dr., ethereal extract of mezereon 40 grs., camphor 120 grs., castor oil 5 fl.dr., rectified spirit 4 fl.oz.
 Action.—Stimulant; irritant.

Oleum Sinapis.

The oil distilled with water from the seeds of black mustard, *Sinapis nigra*, used only in the preparation of the foregoing.

Charta Sinapis.

Prepared by moistening one side of cartridge paper with a mixture of black mustard seeds 1oz., solution of gutta percha 2 fl.oz.
 This is a very convenient, ready, and effective mode of applying a mustard plaster. It resembles very much the mustard leaves of Rigollot. The *sinapine* tissue of Cooper is also a very useful form of application.

SODIUM. Na. Eq. 23.

Soda Caustica. NaO, HO.

Action.—Antacid; caustic. Only used internally in the form of

Liquor Sodæ.

Prepared by acting on solution of carbonate of soda with slaked lime.

Action.—Antacid.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥x to ℥xxx.

For a child a year old, ℥j.

Sodæ Acetas. $\text{NaO}, \text{C}_4\text{H}_5\text{O}_5, 6 \text{HO}$.

Action.—Antacid; diuretic.

Dose.—For an adult, 15 to 120 grs.

For a child a year old, 2 to 3 grs.

Sodæ Arsenias. *Vide Preparations of Arsenicum.*

Liquor Sodæ Arseniatis. *Vide Preparations of Arsenicum.*

Sodæ Biboras. $\text{NaO}, 2 \text{BO}_3, 10 \text{HO}$.

Action.—Emmenagogue; diuretic; refrigerant.

Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 40 grs.

For a child a year old, 2 grs.

Incompatibles.—Most acids, potash, ammonia, the sulphates, muriates, and phosphates of earths.

Glycerinum Boracis.

Composed of borax 1 oz., glycerine 4 fl.oz.

Action.—Emmenagogue; diuretic; locally detergent.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒss. to fʒij.

Sodæ Bicarbonas.

Prepared by passing carbonic acid gas through a solution of the carbonate. $\text{NaO}, \text{HO}, 2 \text{CO}_2$.

Action.—Antacid; diuretic; resolvent.

Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 40 grs.

For a child a year old, 2 to 3 grs.

Incompatibles.—Acids and acidulous salts, earthy and metallic salts, muriate of ammonia.

Trochisci Sodæ Bicarbonatis.

Composed of bicarbonate of soda, 3600 grs., refined sugar 25 oz., gum acacia 1 oz., water 1 fl.oz., mucilage of gum acacia 2 fl.oz. Divide into 720 lozenges. Each lozenge contains 5 grs. of bicarbonate of soda.

Dose.—2 to 6 lozenges.

Sodæ Carbonas. $\text{NaO}, \text{CO}_2, 10 \text{HO}$.
Prepared by washing the pure carbonate of soda with water, and drying it.
Action.—Antacid; resolvent; diuretic.
Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 40 grs.
For a child a year old, 2 to 3 grs.
1 grs. of this salt are saturated by 10 grs. of tartaric acid, and 2½ drs. of lemon juice.

Sodæ Carbonas Exsiccata.
Prepared by heating the carbonate. NaO, CO_2 .
4 grs. of this preparation are equal to 144 grs. of the crystallized.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 grs. in pill, with acidulated water. (Syllabus.)

Sodæ Hypochloris. Chlorinated soda.
Action.—Stimulant; tonic; antiseptic.
Administered internally in the form of Liquor Sodæ Hypochloritis.

Compositio Sodæ Chloratæ.
Comp. and of solution of chlorinated soda 2 fl.oz., lemon juice 4 oz., water 8 fl.oz.
Action.—Antiseptic.

Liquor Sodæ Chloratæ. (Formerly Liquor Sodæ Chloratæ.)
Prepared by the action of the black oxide of manganese on hydrochloric acid on carbonate of soda. This composition is called "Liquor Sodæ Chloratæ Bismuthing Fluid."

Sodæ Arsenias. $\text{Na}_2\text{O}, \text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2, 6 \text{HO}$.
Action.—Antacid; diuretic.
Dose.—For an adult, 15 to 120 grs.
 For a child a year old, 2 to 3 grs.

Sodæ Arsenias. *Vide Preparations of Arsenicum.*

Liquor Sodæ Arsenialis. *Vide Preparations of Arsenicum.*

Sodæ Boras. $\text{Na}_2\text{O}, 2 \text{BO}_3, 10 \text{HO}$.
Action.—Emmenagogue; diuretic; refrigerant.
Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 40 grs.
 For a child a year old, 2 grs.

Liquor Sodæ Boracis.—Most acids, potash, ammonia, the
 chlorides, nitrates, and phosphates of earths.

Glycerinum Boracis.

Compositum.—1 of borax 1 oz., glycerine 4 fl.oz.

Action.—Emmenagogue; diuretic; locally detergent.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒss. to ʒij.

Sodæ Bicarbonas.

Prepared by passing carbonic acid gas through a solution
 of the carbonate. $\text{Na}_2\text{O}, \text{HO}, 2 \text{CO}_2$.

Action.—Antacid; diuretic; resolvent.

Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 40 grs.

For a child a year old, 2 to 3 grs.

Liquor Sodæ Bicarbonatis.—Acids and acidulous salts, earthy and
 metallic salts, muriate of ammonia.

Tinctura Sodæ Bicarbonatis.

Composed of bicarbonate of soda, 300 grs., refined
 sugar 20 oz., water 1 fl.oz., water 1 fl.oz., mucilage
 of gum arabic 2 fl.oz. Divide into ʒij.

Action.—Antacid; diuretic; resolvent.

Dose.—2 to 4 fl.ozes.

Sodæ Carbonas. $\text{Na}_2\text{O}, \text{CO}_2, 10 \text{HO}$.

Prepared by washing the impure carbonate.

Action.—Antacid; resolvent; diuretic.

Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 30 or 40 grs.

For a child a year old, 2 to 3 grs.

20 grs. of this salt are saturated by 10 grs. of citric
 acid, 10 of tartaric acid, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ drs. of lemon-juice.

Sodæ Carbonas Exsiccata.

Prepared by heating the carbonate. $\text{Na}_2\text{O}, \text{CO}_2$.

54 grs. of this preparation are equal to 144 grs. of the
 crystallized.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 grs. in pill, with soap
 and aromatics. (SQUIRE.)

Sodæ Hypochloris. Chlorinated soda.

Action.—Stimulant; tonic; antiseptic.

Administered internally in the form of *Liquor Sodæ*
Chloratæ.

Cataplasma Sodæ Chloratæ.

Composed of solution of chlorinated soda 2 fl.oz., lin-
 seed meal 4 oz., water 8 fl.oz.

Action.—Antiseptic.

Liquor Sodæ Chloratæ. (Formerly *Liquor Sodæ*
Chlorinata).

Prepared by the action of the black oxide of manga-
 nese and hydrochloric acid on carbonate of soda.

This constitutes what is called "Labarraque's Soda
 Disinfecting Fluid."

Action.—Antiseptic; resolvent; stimulant. Useful in low, febrile conditions, where a blood purifier is required; also as a local application to fœtid conditions.
Dose.—For an adult, $\text{m}\times$ to mxx .

Sodæ Hypophosphis.

Obtained by adding carbonate of soda to solution of hypophosphite of lime.

Action.—Stimulant; tonic; alterative.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 or 15 grs.

This is the principal of the alkaline hypophosphites introduced by Dr. Churchill, and recommended as a nervine stimulant. It is best given with some bitter tonic.

Sodæ Hyposulphis. $\text{NaO}, \text{S}_2\text{O}_5, 5 \text{HO}$.

Action.—Alterative; resolvent. Useful in cases of sarcinæ ventriculi, and where an alterative is required. Also as a local application in various parasitic diseases.

Dose.—For an adult, 20 to 60 grains.

For a child a year old, 2 grs.

Sodæ Nitras.

A native salt purified by crystallization. NaO, NO_3 .

Action.—Diuretic.

Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 30 grs.

Sodæ Phosphas.

Prepared by the action of sulphuric acid and bone ash upon carbonate of soda. $2 \text{NaO}, \text{HO}, \text{PO}_5, 24 \text{HO}$.

Action.—Alterative; purgative. An agreeable aperient, as it is quite tasteless.

Dose.—For an adult, 60 to 120 grs. or $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

For a child a year old, 5 grs.

Sodæ Sulph. $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3, 5 \text{H}_2\text{O}$. Formerly Sodæ Sulph. $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3, 5 \text{H}_2\text{O}$.
Action.—Alterative. Is used in cases of scrophulous diseases.
Dose.—For an adult, 20 to 40 grs.
 For a child a year old, 3 to 5 grs.

Sodæ Sulph. Carbonat. $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3, 10 \text{H}_2\text{O}$.
Action.—Alterative. Is used in cases of scrophulous diseases.
Dose.—For an adult, 20 to 40 grs.
 For a child a year old, 3 to 5 grs.

Sodæ Tartarata. Rochelle salt. Formerly Sodæ Tartarata. $\text{Na}_2\text{C}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_6, 2 \text{H}_2\text{O}$.
 Prepared by the action of carbonate of soda on a solution of tartaric acid. $\text{NaO}, \text{KOC}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_6, \text{SHO}$.
Action.—Diuretic; purgative in the larger dose.
 This is the basis of the ordinary Seidlitz powder.
Dose.—For an adult, 60 to 120 grs. or $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
 For a child a year old, 3 to 5 grs.

Liquor Sodæ Effervescens. Soda water.
 A solution of bicarbonate of soda charged with carbonic acid gas.
Action.—An acid; refrigerant.
Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 4 oz. A half-pint contains 15 grs. of the alkali.

Sodæ Citro-Tartarata Effervescens.
 Prepared by the action of tartaric and citric acids upon carbonate of soda.
Action.—An acid; diuretic; refrigerant.
Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 4 oz. A half-pint contains 15 grs. of the alkali.

Sodæ Sulphas. (Glauber's Salts.) $\text{NaO}, \text{SO}_3, 10 \text{ HO}$.
Action.—Diuretic; purgative.
Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 oz.
 For a child a year old, 3 to 5 grs.

Sodæ Sulpho Carbolas. *Vide* Preparations of Carbolic Acid.
Sodæ Sulphis.
Action.—Alterative. Is useful in cases of Sarcinæ ventriculi.
Dose.—For an adult, 20 to 40 grs.

Sodæ Tartarata. Rochelle salt. Formerly Sodæ et Potassæ Tartras.
 Prepared by the action of carbonate of soda on acid tartrate of potash. $\text{NaO}, \text{KO}, \text{C}_8\text{H}_4\text{O}_{10}, 8 \text{ HO}$.
Action.—Diuretic; purgative in the larger doses. This is the basis of the ordinary Seidlitz powder.
Dose.—For an adult, 60 to 120 grs. or $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
 For a child a year old, 3 to 5 grs.

Liquor Sodæ Effervescens. Soda water.
 A solution of bicarbonate of soda charged with carbonic acid gas.
Action.—Antacid; refrigerant.
Dose.—For an adult, ad libitum. A half-pint bottle contains 15 grs. of the alkali.

Sodæ Citro Tartras Effervescens.
 Prepared by the action of tartaric and citric acids on bicarbonate of soda.
Action.—Antacid; diuretic; refrigerant.
Dose.—For an adult, 60 to 120 grs.

Sodæ Sulphas. (Glauber's Salts.) $\text{NaO}, \text{SO}_3, 10 \text{ HO}$.
Action.—Diuretic; purgative.
Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 oz.
 For a child a year old, 3 to 5 grs.

Sodæ Sulpho Carbolas. *Vide* Preparations of Carbolic Acid.

Sodæ Sulphis.
Action.—Alterative. Is useful in cases of Sarcinæ ventriculi.
Dose.—For an adult, 20 to 40 grs.

Soda Tartarata. Rochelle salt. Formerly Sodæ et Potassæ Tartras.
 Prepared by the action of carbonate of soda on acid tartrate of potash. $\text{NaO}, \text{KO}, \text{C}_8\text{H}_4\text{O}_{10}, 8 \text{ HO}$.
Action.—Diuretic; purgative in the larger doses. This is the basis of the ordinary Seidlitz powder.
Dose.—For an adult, 60 to 120 grs. or $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
 For a child a year old, 3 to 5 grs.

Liquor Sodæ Effervescens. Soda water.
 A solution of bicarbonate of soda charged with carbonic acid gas.
Action.—Antacid; refrigerant.
Dose.—For an adult, ad libitum. A half-pint bottle contains 15 grs. of the alkali.

Sodæ Citro Tartras Effervescens.
 Prepared by the action of tartaric and citric acids on bicarbonate of soda.
Action.—Antacid; diuretic; refrigerant.
Dose.—For an adult, 60 to 120 grs.

Sodæ Valerianas.

Prepared by the action of valerianic acid on solution of soda. $\text{NaO}, \text{C}_{10}\text{H}_9\text{O}_3$.

Action.—Antispasmodic.

Dose.—For an adult, 1 to 5 grs.

Sodii Chloridum. NaCl.

Action.—In small doses anthelmintic, stimulant, tonic. In large doses emetic, purgative.

Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 30 grs.; 120 to 240 grs. as an emetic.

For a child a year old, 1 to 2 grs.; 10 to 20 grs. as an emetic.

Sodii Iodidum. NaI.

Prepared by the action of iodine on solution of soda.

Action.—Alterative; resolvent. The same as iodide of potassium.

Dose.—For an adult, 3 to 10 or 15 grs.

Sodii Iodidi Effervescens.

Action.—Alterative; resolvent.

Dose.—For an adult, 60 to 120 grs.

60 grs. contain 2 grs. of iodide of sodium.

SPIGELIA. The root of *Spigelia Marilandica* and *S. anthelmintica*. Worm seed or Indian pink.

Action.—A powerful and successful anthelmintic. It also acts as a purgative.

Dose.—For an adult, 60 to 180 grs. of the powder. For a child a year old, 4 grs.

Ictusum Spigeliae. Ph. U. S.
Composed of the root of *Spigelia Marilandica*, washed with water, and dried in the sun.
Action.—This preparation is used in the treatment of the heart as a vermicifuge.
Dose.—For an adult, 15 grs. to 15j.
For a child a year old, 15j to 15ss.

SPIRITUS ETHERIS. Sp. gr. 0.89. Composed of 1 pt. of ether, rectified spirit 1 qt.
Action.—Stimulant; antispasmodic. Dose 10 to 15j.
Dose.—For an adult, 15ss. to 15j or 15j.

Spiritus Etheris Nitrosi. Spiritus Etheris Nitrosi Ph. L. d. $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{O}, \text{NO}$, Sp. gr. 0.84.
Action.—Dilute.
Dose.—For an adult, 15ss. to 15j or 15j.

SPIRITUS PYROXYLICUS RECTIFICATUS. II
distilled oxide of methyl. Wood spirit. $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{O}, \text{HO}$.
Action.—Stimulant; narcotic. Useful in allaying the effects of obstinate vomiting.
Dose.—For an adult, ʒj to ʒxxx.

SPIRITUS RECTIFICATUS. Sp. gr. 0.85. A solution of 15 per cent. of water. $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{O}_2$.
Action.—Diffusible stimulant; narcotic. Diluted with water, it forms an agreeable and effective erap.
Dose.—For an adult, ʒj to 15j.

SPIRITUS TENUIOR. Proof spirit. Sp. gr. 0.92.
Composed of rectified spirit 5 parts, water 1 part.
Action.—Stimulant; narcotic.
Dose.—For an adult, 15ss. to 15j.

S. Valerianæ.
Prepared by the action of valerianic acid on a mixture of NaO , $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{O}$, and H_2O .
—Antispasmodic.
Dose.—For an adult, 1 to 5 grs.

S. Chloridum. NaCl.
A.—In small doses anthelmintic, stimulant, tonic.
I.—In larger doses emetic, purgative.
Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 30 grs.; 120 to 240 grs. as an emetic.
For a child a year old, 1 to 2 grs.; 10 to 20 grs. as an emetic.

S. Iodidum. NaI.
Prepared by the action of iodine on solution of soda.
A.—Alternative; solvent. The same as iodide of potassium.
Dose.—For an adult, 3 to 10 or 15 grs.

S. Iodidi Effervescens.
A.—Alternative; solvent.
Dose.—For an adult, 60 to 120 grs.
Each grain contains 2 grs. of iodide of sodium.

SPIGELIA. The root of *Spigelia Marilandica* and *S. angustifolia*. Worm seed or Indian pink.
A.—A powerful and successful anthelmintic.
I.—Acts as a purgative.
Dose.—For an adult, 60 to 120 grs. of the powder.
For a child a year old, 4 grs.

Infusum Spigeliæ. Ph. U.S.

Composed of spigelia root $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., water 16 oz.

Action.—This preparation is held in much repute in America as a vermifuge.

Dose.—For an adult, $\text{f}\overline{\text{ss}}$ iv to $\text{f}\overline{\text{ss}}$ vij.

For a child a year old, $\text{f}\overline{\text{ss}}$ ij to $\text{f}\overline{\text{ss}}$ ss.

SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS. Sp. gr. 0.809. Composed of æther 10 fl. oz., rectified spirit 1 pint.

Action.—Stimulant; antispasmodic. Diuretic.

Dose.—For an adult, $\text{f}\overline{\text{ss}}$ ss. to $\text{f}\overline{\text{ss}}$ j or $\text{f}\overline{\text{ss}}$ jss.

Spiritus Ætheris Nitrosi. (Spiritus Ætheris Nitrici. Ph. Lond.) $\text{C}_4\text{H}_5\text{O}, \text{NO}_3$. Sp. gr. 0.845.

Action.—Diuretic.

Dose.—For an adult, $\text{f}\overline{\text{ss}}$ ss. to $\text{f}\overline{\text{ss}}$ j or $\text{f}\overline{\text{ss}}$ jss.

SPIRITUS PYROXYLICUS RECTIFICATUS. Hy-

drated oxide of methyl. Wood spirit. $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{O}, \text{HO}$.

Action.—Stimulant; narcotic. Useful in allaying some forms of obstinate vomiting.

Dose.—For an adult, mx to mxxx .

SPIRITUS RECTIFICATUS. Sp. gr. .838. Alcohol with 16 per cent. of water. $\text{C}_4\text{H}_6\text{O}_2$.

Action.—Diffusible stimulant; narcotic. Diluted with water, it forms an agreeable and effective evaporating lotion.

Dose.—For an adult, mxv to $\text{f}\overline{\text{ss}}$ j.

SPIRITUS TENUIOR. Proof spirit. Sp. gr. .920.

Composed of rectified spirit 5 pints, water 3 pints.

Action.—Stimulant; narcotic.

Dose.—For an adult, $\text{f}\overline{\text{ss}}$ ss. to $\text{f}\overline{\text{ss}}$ ij.

SPIRITUS VINI GALlici. Brandy.

Spirit distilled from French Wine.

Action.—Diffusible stimulant; narcotic.*Dose.*—For an adult, f3ij to f3j.

For a child a year old, mx.

Mistura Spiritus Vini Gallici.Composed of brandy 4 fl.oz., cinnamon water 4 fl.oz., yolks of 2 eggs, sugar $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.*Action.*—An agreeable form of stimulant. Very useful in low febrile and debilitated conditions.*Dose.*—For an adult, f3j to f3ij.

For a child a year old, f5ss. to f3j.

STANNUM. Sn.

Tin filings have been used as a vermifuge in doses of 10 to 30 grs. for an adult.

Stanni Chloridum. SnCl.*Action.*—Tonic and antispasmodic in chorea, and epilepsy.*Dose.*—For an adult, $\frac{1}{12}$ gr. to $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. in pill.**STRAMONII FOLIA.** The dried leaves of *Datura Stramonium*.*Action.*—Antispasmodic; anodyne; expectorant; sedative; narcotic. Very useful in spasmodic affections of the pulmonary organs.*Dose.*—For an adult, 1 to 2 grs. of the powdered leaves. This is rarely used except for smoking.**STRAMONII SEMINA.** The ripe seeds of *Datura Stramonium*.*Action.*—As above.*Dose.*—For an adult, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 gr

A better form is the Extract.

Extractum Stramonii.
 An ethereal and spirituous extract of the leaves of *Datura Stramonium*; anodyne; sedative; narcotic.
Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ gr., or more.

Mistura Stramonii.
 Stramonium seeds 2j, proof spirit 1 pint.
Action.—Antispasmodic; expectorant; anodyne; narcotic.
Dose.—For an adult, 7x to xxx.
 For a child a year old, 7i to 7j.
Uses.—Causic alkalis, mineral acids, mercuric chloride.

STRECHNIA. The alk. salt of Nux vomica. $C_{12}H_{15}N_3O_4$.
 Nux Vomica. $C_{12}H_{15}N_3O_4$.
Action.—Narcotic, bitter tonic. A powerful poison.
Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ gr., in pill or in solution with alcohol or acetic acid.

Liquor Starchiniae.
 Composed of strychnia 4 grs., dilute hydrochloric acid 6 fl.ozs., rectified spirit 1 fl.oz., water 6 fl.ozs.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, 7x to 7xx = $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. of strychnia.
 Two grains contain one grain of strychnia.

STREX PREPARATUS. A balsam of the bark of *Liquidambar orientale*. St. m.
Action.—Antispasmodic; expectorant; stimulant.
Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 20 grs. in pill.

SPIRITUS VINI GALICI. Brandy.
 Prepared from French Wine.
Action.—Stimulant; narcotic.
Dose.—For an adult, ℥j to ℥ss.
 For a child a year old, ℥i, ℞.

MISTURA SPIRITUS VINI GALICI.
 Composed of brandy 4 fl. oz., cinnamon water 4 fl. oz.,
 sugar 1 oz.
Action.—An agreeable form of stimulant. Very useful
 in low febrile and debilitated conditions.
Dose.—For an adult, ℥ss to ℥ssj.
 For a child a year old, ℥ss to ℥ssj.

STANNUM. Sn.
 This has been used as a vermifuge in doses of
 5 to 10 grs. for an adult.

SODII CHLORIDUM. NaCl.
Action.—Tonic and antispasmodic in chorea, and
 in convulsions.
Dose.—For an adult, ʒj gr. to ʒj gr. in pill.

STRAMONII FOLIA. The dried leaves of *Datura stramonium*.
Action.—Antispasmodic; anodyne; expectorant; sedative.
 Very useful in spasmodic affections of the respiratory organs.
Dose.—For an adult, ʒj to 2 grs. of the powdered leaves.
 This is rarely used except for smoking.

STRAMONII SEMINA. The ripe seeds of *Datura stramonium*.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, ʒj to 1 gr.
 For a child the Extract.

Extractum Stramonii.

An æthereal and spirituous extract of the seeds.

Action.—Antispasmodic; anodyne; sedative; narcotic.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒj to ʒj gr., or more.

Tinctura Stramonii.

Stramonium seeds 2½ oz., proof spirit 1 pint.

Action.—Antispasmodic; expectorant; anodyne; narcotic.

Dose.—For an adult, ℞ to ℞xxx.

For a child a year old, ℞j to ℞ij.

Incompatibles.—Caustic alkalis, mineral acids, and metallic salts.

STRYCHNIA. The alkaloid of *Nux vomica*. See also

NUX VOMICA. $C_{42}H_{22}N_2O_4$.

Action.—Narcotic, bitter tonic. A powerful poison.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒj to ʒj gr., in pill or in solution with alcohol or acetic acid.

Liquor Strychniæ.

Composed of strychnia 4 grs., dilute hydrochloric acid 6 minims, rectified spirit 2 fl. drs., water 6 fl. drs.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, ℞v to ℞x (= ʒj to ʒj gr.)
 Two drachms contain one grain of strychnia.

STYRAX PRÆPARATUS. A balsam obtained from the bark of *Liquidambar orientale*. Storax.

Action.—Antispasmodic; expectorant; stimulant.

Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 20 grs. in pill.

Pilula Styracis Composita.

Strained storax 360 grs., opium 120 grs., saffron 120 grs.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 5 or 10 grs.

SULPHUR PRÆCIPITATUM. S. Eq. 16.

Action.—Alterative; diaphoretic; purgative; resolvent. The precipitated is more active than the sublimed form.

Dose.—For an adult, 20 to 40 grs.

For a child a year old, 2 grs.

SULPHUR SUBLIMATUM. S. Eq. 16.

Action.—Alterative; diaphoretic; purgative.

Dose.—For an adult, 30 to 60 grs., or more.

For a child a year old, 2 grs.

Confectio Sulphuris.

Composed of sublimed sulphur 4 oz., acid tartrate of potash 1 oz., syrup of orange-peel 4 fl.oz.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, 60 to 120 grs.

For a child a year old, 5 grs.

Unguentum Sulphuris.

Sublimed sulphur 1 oz., benzoated lard 4 oz.

Action.—Alterative; parasiticide. Useful in scabies.

Sulphuris Iodidum.

Prepared by subliming iodine with sulphur. S_2I_2 .

Action.—Alterative; resolvent. Used externally in the form of

Unguentum Sulphuris Iodidum.
Composed of sulphur 2 grs., iodine 1 gr., lard 4 oz.
Action.—Alterative; resolvent; parasiticide.

STEMUL RADIX. The root of an unknown Asclepiadaceae.
Action.—Sum of the root 2 oz., proof spirit 1 pint.
Dose.—An infusion, equivalent. Useful in the treatment of the catarrhs; also in the exhaustion of the system and dyspepsia.
Dose.—Of the powder for an adult, 10 to 20 grs.

Tinctura Sumbuli.
Composed of the root 2 oz., proof spirit 1 pint.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, $\mathfrak{r}\mathfrak{x}$ to \mathfrak{xxx} .
For a child a year old, \mathfrak{ij} .

SUPPOSITORIES.

Suppositoria Acidi Carbonici cum Saponibus.
Cord soap 12 grs., curd soap 180 grs., starch 6 grs., and divide into 12 parts.
Action.—Disinfectant. Very useful per vaginam in case of cancer uteri.

Suppositoria Morphine cum Saponibus.
Hydromorphan of m. 6 grs., glycerine of starch 6 grs., curd soap 180 grs., starch 6 grs., and divide into 12 parts. Each suppository contains 1 gr. of morphine.
Action.—Analgesic.

Syraxis Composita.
 30 grs., opium 120 grs., sulphur
 —As above.
 For an adult, 2 to 5 or 10 grs.

SULPHUR PRÆCIPITATUM. S. Eq. 10.
 Alterative; diaphoretic; purgative; res-
 olvent. The precipitated is more active than the sub-
 limed.
 For an adult, 20 to 40 grs.
 For a child a year old, 2 grs.

SULPHUR SUBLIMATUM. S. Eq. 16.
 Alterative; diaphoretic; purgative.
 For an adult, 30 to 60 grs., or more.
 For a child a year old, 2 grs.

Unguentum Sulphuris.
 Composed of sublimed sulphur 4 oz., acid tartrate of
 potash 1 oz., syrup of orange-peel 4 fl. oz.
 —As above.
 For an adult, 60 to 120 grs.
 For a child a year old, 5 grs.

Unguentum Sulphuris.
 Sulphur 1 oz., benzoated lard 4 oz.
 —Alterative; parasiticide. Useful in scabies.

Sulphuris Iodidum.
 Composed of sulphur 1 oz., iodine with sulphur. S. I.
 —Alterative; resolvable. Used externally in
 the form of

Unguentum Sulphuris Iodidi.

Composed of iodide of sulphur 30 grs., lard 1 oz.
Action.—Alterative; resolvent; parasiticide.

SUMBUL RADIX. The root of an unknown Asiatic
 plant. Sumbul root.

Action.—Antispasmodic; stimulant. Useful in low
 febrile conditions; also in the exhaustion of diarrhoea
 and dysentery.

Dose.—Of the powder for an adult, 10 to 20 grs.

Tinctura Sumbuli.

Composed of the root 2½ oz., proof spirit a pint.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥x to ℥xxx.

For a child a year old, ℥ij.

SUPPOSITORIES.

Suppositoria Acidi Carbolici cum Sapone.

Carbolic acid 12 grs., curd soap 180 grs., starch q. s.
 Make a mass, and divide into 12 parts.

Action.—Disinfectant. Very useful per vaginam in
 cases of cancer uteri.

Suppositoria Morphiae cum Sapone.

Hydrochlorate of morphia 6 grs., glycerine of starch
 50 grs., curd soap 100 grs., starch q. s. Make a
 mass, and divide into 12 parts. Each suppository con-
 tains ½ gr. of morphia.

Action.—Anodyne.

Suppositoria Acidi Tannici cum Sapone.
Tannic acid 36 grs., glycerine of starch 50 grs.,
curd soap, 100 grs., starch q. s. Make a mass, and
divide into 12 parts.

The above are the only suppositories in the New Pharmacopœia, but the following have been introduced of late as valuable in cases where medicines cannot for various reasons be retained in the stomach, or when it is desirable to apply any given remedy locally; the strength and composition may of course be varied. They may be made up with cocoa butter, or, better still, with gelatine and glycerine, in the way described under the head of Pessaries, at page 153. The only difference between the suppositories and pessaries is in regard to size and strength, the former being usually the smaller of the two, and containing less of the particular drug, because it is used per rectum, where it is far more effective than when used per vaginam. I am, however, in the habit of using the smaller size *only*, because it is quite sufficient for the purpose in question, and will carry all that is required, while there is less to come away in the shape of discharge. The only difference, then, that is necessary between the vaginal and rectal suppository, is in regard to the amount of drug employed, and, as a rule, the rectal suppository should not be more than one quarter or one third the strength of the vaginal.

Action.	Ingredient.	Strength.
Purgative ...	Aloine (with Soap)	{ 1 gr. with 5 grs. of soap.
Anodyne	Belladonna	{ ½, 1, to 2 grs.
Cicatrizing & Emollient }	Bismuth, Oxide ...	10 grs.
Do.	Borax	15 grs.
Astringent ...	Copper, Acetate of	3 grs.

Suppository	Esterlin	1 gr.
Suppository	Ergot	1 gr.
Suppository	Gall and Opium	1 gr.
Suppository	Gamboge	1 gr.
Suppository	Helio	1 gr.
Suppository	Iodine	1 gr.
Suppository	Iron Al.	1 gr.
Suppository	Podoph.	1 gr.
Suppository	Sassafras	1 gr.

STREPTUS

Compound of sugar 5 lb., water 2 pints.
Action.—Laxative, but used chiefly for the purpose of inducing sleep.

TABACI FOLIA. The dried leaves of *Nicotiana glauca*.
Tabacum. Tobacco leaves.
Used in this form only for inhalation.
Action.—Emetic; expectorant; narcotic; &c.

Esencia Tabaci.
Compound of tobacco 50 grs., boiling water 8 fl. oz.
Action.—Narcotic; narcotic.

Vinum Tabaci. Ph. Ed'n.
Compound of tobacco 5 lb., cherry 2 pints.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, ʒi to ʒjss.

TIMARINDUS. The preserved pulp of the fruit of *Timarindus indica*.
Action.—Laxative; refrigerant.
Dose.—For an adult, ʒi to ʒjss.
For a child, ʒi to ʒjss.

Syrupus Acidi Tannici cum Sapon.
Tannin 100 grs., glycerine of starch 50 grs.,
sugar 100 grs., starch q. s. Make a mass, and
roll into 12 pills.

These are the only suppositories in the New
Pharmacopoeia, but the following have been in-
cluded as valuable in cases where medi-
cines for various reasons be retained in the
rectum, or when it is desirable to apply any given
drug locally, the strength and composition may
be varied. They may be made up with
water, or, better still, with gelatine and
olive oil, in the way described under the head of
Purgatives, at page 153. The only difference between
the suppositories and pessaries is in regard to size
and strength, the former being usually the smaller of
two, and containing less of the particular drug,
because it is used per rectum, where it is far more
effective than when used per vaginam. I am, how-
ever, in the habit of using the smaller size only,
because it is quite sufficient for the purpose in
question, and will carry all that is required, while
there is less to come away in the shape of discharge.
The difference, then, that is necessary between
vaginal and rectal suppositories, is in regard to
the amount of drug employed, and, as a rule, the
rectal suppository should not be more than one-
fourth or one-third the strength of the vaginal.

	Ingredient.	Strength.
Purgative	Alb. (with Soap) 1 gr. with 5 grs. of soap.	1 gr. with 5 grs.
Anodyne	Belladonna 10 grs.	10 grs.
Antispasmodic & Bismuth, Oxide	15 grs.	15 grs.
Emmenagogue	Borax 3 grs.	3 grs.
Anthelminthic	Copier, Acetate of	

Action.	Ingredient.	Strength.
Purgative ...	Elaterium	$\frac{1}{2}$ gr.
Emmenagogue	Ergot	mij oil.
Astringent and Anodyne }	Gall and Opium...	5 grs., & 1 gr.
Purgative ...	Gamboge	5 grs.
Anodyne	Henbane,	10 grs.
Alterative ...	Iodoform.....	1 gr.
Astringent ...	Iron Alum	3 grs.
Cholagogue...	Podophyllin.....	1 gr.
Anthelmintic	Santonine	5 grs.

SYRUPUS.

Composed of sugar 5 lbs., water 2 pints.

Action.—Laxative, but used chiefly to sweeten nau-
seous medicines.

TABACI FOLIA. The dried leaves of *Nicotiana*
Tabacum. Tobacco leaves.

Used in this form only for inhalation.

Action.—Emetic; expectorant; narcotic; sedative.

Enema Tabaci.

Composed of tobacco 20 grs., boiling water 8 fl.oz.

Action.—Sedative; narcotic.

Vinum Tabaci. Ph. Edin.

Composed of tobacco 2½ oz., sherry 2 pints.

Action.—As above.

Dosc.—For an adult, m̄x to f̄ss.

TAMARINDUS. The preserved pulp of the fruit of
Tamarindus Indica. Tamarind tree.

Action.—Laxative; refrigerant.

Dosc.—For an adult, f̄ij to f̄ss.

For a child a year old, ʒss.

Tamar Indien.

A French preparation made in the form of a lozenge, which is extremely valuable in cases of habitual constipation. It is sold in boxes, and directions for use are furnished with each.

TANACETUM VULGARE. Common tansy.

This is used in making tansy tea by infusing 2 oz. of the herb in a pint of boiling water. The dose for an adult is f̄ij to f̄iij; for a child, f̄ij to f̄iij. It is by many regarded as very efficacious as a tonic and anthelmintic.

Action.—Aromatic bitter tonic.

Incompatible with the salts and preparations of iron.

TARAXACI RADIX. The fresh and dried root of *Taraxacum Dens Leonis*. Dandelion.

Action.—Alterative; diuretic; laxative. Having a special action upon the liver.

Decoctum Taraxaci.

Composed of 1 oz. of the root with 1 pint of water.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, f̄ij to f̄iiv.

For a child a year old, f̄ij to f̄iij.

Incompatibles.—Nitrate of silver, acetate of lead, calomel, corrosive sublimate, sulphate of iron, and astringent infusions.

Extractum Taraxaci.

The juice expressed from the root and evaporated.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 or 20 grs.

Taraxacum
The fresh root of the dandelion is used in the preparation of the decoction.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, f̄ij to f̄iij.
For a child a year old, f̄ij to f̄iij.

TEREBINTHINA CANADENSIS. The turpentine from the tree of *Abies balsamea*.
Used chiefly in the preparation of the ointment.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 grs.

TEREBINTHINA. Turpentine. Obtained from *Pinus* spp.
Action.—Antiseptic, diaphoretic, diuretic, stimulant.
Externally, rubefacient.

Olum Terebinthinae. The oil distilled from the turpentine.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, ʒi to f̄ss. or f̄ss. in emulsion.
The latter doses as an anthelmintic.
One dram of mixture of 30 grs. of a decoction, with emulsion half a dram of turpentine in 1 oz. of water.

Confectio Terebinthinae.
Oil of turpentine 1 fl. oz., hyposulphite 1 oz., honey 2 oz.
Action.—Antiseptic, stimulant, diuretic.
Dose.—For an adult, ʒi to f̄ss.

Emulsi Terebinthinae.
Oil of turpentine 1 fl. oz., mucilage of acacia 15 grs.
Action.—Antiseptic, stimulant.

TARAXACUM VULGARE. Common tansy.
The fresh and dried root of
Taraxacum officinale is made in the form of a tincture,
which is very valuable in cases of biliousness.
It is sold in boxes, and directions
are furnished with each.

TARAXACUM VULGARE. Common tansy.
The fresh and dried root of
Taraxacum officinale is made in the form of a tincture,
which is very valuable in cases of biliousness.
It is sold in boxes, and directions
are furnished with each.

TARAXACI RADIX. The fresh and dried root of
Taraxacum officinale. Dandelion.
Action.—Alterative; diuretic; laxative. Having a
powerful action upon the liver.

Preparation Taraxaci.
Take 1 oz. of the root with 1 pint of water.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, ℥j to ℥ij.
For a child a year old, ℥ij to ℥ij.
Note.—Nitrate of silver, acetate of lead,
mercuric sublimite, sulphate of iron, and
other preparations.

Preparation Taraxaci.
Take 1 oz. of the root and evaporate
to 1/2 oz.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, ʒi to ʒij.

Succus Taraxaci.

Composed of 3 parts of the expressed juice of taraxacum with 1 of rectified spirit.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij.

For a child a year old, ℥v to ℥viij.

TEREBINTHINA CANADENSIS. The turpentine
obtained from the stem of *Abies balsamea*.

Used chiefly in the preparation of the *Charta Epispastica* and *Collodium Flexile*.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 grs.

TEREBINTHINA. Turpentine. Obtained from *Pinus palustris*.

Action.—Anthelmintic; diaphoretic; diuretic; stimulant. Externally, rubefacient.

Oleum Terebinthinæ. The oil distilled from the
oleo-resin.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥x to fʒss. or fʒss. in emulsion.

The latter doses as an anthelmintic.

One drachm of mucilage, or 30 grs. of acacia, will
emulsify half a drachm of turpentine in 1 oz. of water.

Confectio Terebinthinæ.

Oil of turpentine 1 fl.oz., liquorice 1 oz., honey 2 oz.

Action.—Anthelmintic; stimulant; diuretic.

Dose.—For an adult, 60 to 120 grs.

Enema Terebinthinæ.

Oil of turpentine 1 fl.oz., mucilage of starch 15 fl.oz.

Action.—Anthelmintic; stimulant.

Linimentum Terebinthinæ.

Soft soap 2 oz., camphor 1 oz., oil of turpentine 16 fl.oz.

Action.—Rubefacient; stimulant.

Linimentum Terebinthinæ Aceticum.

Composed of oil of turpentine, acetic acid, and camphor liniment, of each 1 fl.oz.

Action.—As above.

Unguentum Terebinthinæ.

Composed of oil of turpentine 1 fl.oz., resin 60 grs., yellow wax $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., lard $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

Action.—Rubefacient; stimulant.

THEA BOHEA and THEA VIRIDIS. Tea Plant.

Action.—Stimulant.

Dose.—Ad libitum, as an infusion.

THERIACA. The uncrystallized residue of the refining of sugar. Treacle. Sp. gr. about 1.40.

Action.—Demulcent; slightly laxative.

Dose.—Ad libitum.

THUS AMERICANUM. The concrete turpentine of *Pinus tæda*. Common Frankincense.

Action.—Rubefacient; stimulant. Only used externally.

Emplastrum Thuris. Ph. Dub.

Composed of litharge plaster 2 lbs., frankincense 1 lb., red oxide of iron 3 oz.

Action.—Rubefacient; stimulant.

TORMENTILLA. The root of *Penstemon*...
Ph. L. 1.
Torm. 3 oz., water 1 1/2 fl. oz., boiled to a pint.
As above.
For a child a year old, 15j.

TORMENTILLA. Ph. L. 1.
Torm. 3 oz., water 1 1/2 fl. oz., boiled to a pint.
As above.
For a child a year old, 15j.

TRAGACANTH. A gummy exudate from the stem of *Asclepias*...
Ph. L. 1.
Trag. 3 oz., water 1 1/2 fl. oz., boiled to a pint.
As above.
For a child a year old, 15j.

TRAGACANTH. Ph. L. 1.
Trag. 3 oz., water 1 1/2 fl. oz., boiled to a pint.
As above.
For a child a year old, 15j.

TRAGACANTH. Ph. L. 1.
Trag. 3 oz., water 1 1/2 fl. oz., boiled to a pint.
As above.
For a child a year old, 15j.

Linimentum Terebinthinæ.
Composed of 2 oz. camphor 1 oz. oil of turpentine 1 fl. oz.
Action.—Rubefacient; stimulant.

Linimentum Terebinthinæ Aceticum.
Composed of oil of turpentine, acetic acid, and camphor, of each 1 fl. oz.
Action.—As above.

Unguentum Terebinthinæ.
Composed of oil of turpentine 1 fl. oz., resin 60 grs., yellow wax $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., lard $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Action.—Rubefacient; stimulant.

THEA BOHEA and THEA VIRIDIS. Tea Plant.
Action.—Stimulant.
Dose.—Ad libitum, as an infusion.

THERIACA. The uncrystallized residue of the refining of sugar. Treacle. Sp. gr. about 1.4.
Action.—Demulcent; slightly laxative.
Dose.—Ad libitum.

THUS AMERICANUM. The concrete turpentine of *Pinus taeda*. Common Frankincense.
Action.—Rubefacient; stimulant. Only used externally.

Empastrum Thuris. Ph. Dub.
Composed of litharge plaster 2 lbs., frankincense 1 lb., red oxide of iron 3 oz.
Action.—Rubefacient; stimulant.

TORMENTILLA. The root of *Potentilla tormentilla*. Ph. Lond. Common Tormentil.

Action.—Astringent tonic.

Dose.—For an adult, 30 to 60 grs. of the powder.

Incompatible with the salts and preparations of iron, alkalis, and lime-water.

Decoctum Tormentillæ. Ph. Lond.

Tormentil 2 oz., water $1\frac{1}{2}$ pint, boiled to a pint.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij.

For a child a year old, fʒj.

Incompatibles.—As above.

TRAGACANTH. A gummy exudation from the stem of *Astragalus verus*. Tragacanth.

Action.—Demulcent. Useful chiefly for suspending heavy and insoluble medicines.

Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 30 grs.

For a child a year old, 1 to 3 grs.

Mucilago Tragacanthæ.

Composed of tragacanth 60 grs., water 10 fl. oz.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—Ad libitum.

Pulvis Tragacanthæ Compositus.

Composed of tragacanth 1 oz., gum acaciæ 1 oz., starch 1 oz., sugar 3oz.

Action.—Demulcent.

Dose.—For an adult, 20 to 60 grs.

For a child a year old, 1 to 3 grs.

Incompatibles.—All the preparations of tragacanth are decomposed by the acetate of lead, sulphate of copper, nitrate of mercury, and chloride of tin.

TRITICUM REPENS. Dog's Grass.

The *Infusion* of this plant (composed of 1 oz. of the dried and cut stem to a pint of boiling water) has been strongly recommended in cases of irritable bladder. Its effects are allied to those of Buchu, but more efficacious. Its *action* is that of an alterative and diuretic.

TUSSILAGO. All parts of the plant Tussilago farfara. Coltsfoot.

Action.—Demulcent.

Decoctum Tussilaginis.

1 or 2 oz. of the plant boiled in 1 or 2 pints of water.

Action.—Demulcent.

Dose.—For an adult, f̄ij to f̄iv, or ad libitum.

This is a very agreeable old-fashioned remedy for irritable and troublesome coughs.

ULMI CORTEX. The dried inner bark of Ulmus campestris. Elm Bark.

Action.—Demulcent, slightly astringent and bitter tonic; diuretic.

Decoctum Ulmi.

Elm bark 2½ oz., water 1 pint, boiled to a pint.

Action.—Demulcent, slightly bitter and astringent tonic; diuretic.

Dose.—For an adult, f̄ij to f̄iv.

For a child a year old, f̄j to f̄ij.

UVÆ. The ripe fruit of Vitis Vinifera. Raisins.

Action.—Demulcent; slightly nutritious.

Dose.—Ad libitum.

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UVA URSI FOLIA. The dried leaves of Uva Ursi.
Action.—Antispasmodic; stimulant. Useful in hysterical and other nervous conditions, especially of an erring character.
Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 15 grs.

Infusum Uvae Ursi. Instead of Decoctum Uvae Ursi, composed of leafy leaves 1/2 oz., water 1 pint.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, f̄ij to f̄ij.
For a child a year old, f̄j to f̄ij.

Extractum Uvae Ursi. Ph. Lond.
A watery extract of the leaves.
Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 15 grs.

VALERIANÆ RADIX. The root of Valeriana officinalis. Valerian root.
Action.—Antispasmodic; stimulant. Useful in hysterical and other nervous conditions, especially of an erring character.
Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 15 grs.

Infusum Valerianæ.
Composed of sliced root 120 grs., water 1 pint.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, f̄ij to f̄ij.
For a child a year old, f̄j to f̄ij.

TRITICUM REPENS. Dog's Grass.

Infusion of this plant composed of 1 oz. of the dried plant to a pint of boiling water, it has been used in cases of irritable bladder. It is more astringent than that of Buchu, but more efficacious. Its action is that of an astringent and diuretic.

TUSSILAGO. All parts of the plant *Tussilago* *officinalis*. Coltsfoot.**Decoctum Tussilaginis.**

1 or 2 oz. of the plant boiled in 1 or 2 pints of water.

—Demulcent.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒij to fʒiv, or ad libitum.

This is a very agreeable old-fashioned remedy for coughs and troublesome coughs.

ULMI CORTEX. The dried inner bark of *Ulmus* *officinalis*. Elm Bark.

—Demulcent, slightly astringent and bitter.

Decoctum Ulmi.

Elm bark 2½ oz., water 1 pint, boiled to a pint.

—Demulcent, slightly bitter and astringent.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒij to fʒiv.

For a child a year old, fʒj to fʒij.

UVA. The ripe fruit of *Vitis Vinifera*. Raisins.

—Demulcent; slightly nutritious.

—Astringent.

UVÆ URSI FOLIA. The dried leaves of the *Arctostaphylos Uva ursi*. Bearberry leaves.

Action.—Astringent; tonic. Useful especially in certain renal affections where these actions are required.

Dose.—For an adult, 20 to 40 grs. of the powdered leaves.

Incompatibles.—The salts of iron and lead, nitrate of silver, tartar emetic, and infusion of yellow cinchona bark.

Infusum Uvæ Ursi. (Instead of Decoc.)

Composed of bearberry leaves ½ oz., water 10 fl.oz.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij.

For a child a year old, fʒj to fʒij.

Extractum Uvæ Ursi. Ph. Lond.

A watery extract of the leaves.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 15 grs.

VALERIANÆ RADIX. The root of *Valeriana officinalis*. Valerian root.

Action.—Antispasmodic; stimulant. Useful in hysterical and other nervous conditions, especially those of an enervating character.

Dose.—For an adult, 20 to 40 grs.

Infusum Valerianæ.

Composed of valerian 120 grs., water 10 fl.oz.

Action.—Antispasmodic; stimulant.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij.

For a child a year old, fʒj.

Tinctura Valerianæ.

Composed of valerian 2½ oz., proof spirit 1 pint.

Action.—As above. Useful in hysteria.

Dose.—For an adult, f5ss. to f5ij.

For a child a year old, ℥v.

Tinctura Valerianæ Ammoniata. (*Tinctura Valerianæ Composita.* Ph. Lond.)

Valerian 2½ oz., aromatic spirit of ammonia 1 pint.

Action.—As above, but rendered more powerful by the presence of ammonia. Useful in hysteria.

Dose.—For an adult, f5ss. to f5ij.

For a child a year old, ℥iij.

It is incompatible with acids, acidulous, earthy, and metallic salts.

VANILLA. The dried fruit of several species of *Vanilla*.**Pulvis Vanillæ.**

Can only be prepared by admixture with sugar; 1 part of vanilla to 5 of sugar.

Action.—Stimulant; aphrodisiac.

Dose.—For an adult, 60 grs., containing about 12 grs. of vanilla.

Tinctura Vanillæ. Ph. Boruss.

Composed of vanilla 3 oz., rectified spirit 1 pint.

Action.—Stimulant. It resembles balsam of Peru, and has aphrodisiac properties.

Dose.—For an adult, f5ss. to f5ij.

VERATRIA. The alkaloid of *Cevadilla*. $C_{64}H_{52}N_2O_{16}$.

Action.—Narcotic; sedative; but is seldom given internally. Acts also as a powerful purgative and emetic.

Dose.—For an adult, ⅒ to ¼ gr. in pill.

Veratrum.

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Tinctura Valeriana.

Composed of valerian 2½ oz., proof spirit 1 pint.
Action.—As above. Useful in hysteria.
Dose.—For an adult, fʒss. to fʒij.
 For a child a year old, ℥v.

Tinctura Valeriana Ammoniata. (Tinctura Valeriana Composita. Ph. Lond.)

Composed of valerian 2½ oz., aromatic spirit of ammonia 1 pint.
Action.—As above, but rendered more powerful by the addition of ammonia. Useful in hysteria.
Dose.—For an adult, fʒss. to fʒij.
 For a child a year old, ℥ij.
 It is incompatible with acids, acidulous, earthy, and metallic salts.

VANILLA. The dried fruit of several species of *Vanilla*.

Powder of Vanilla.

Can only be prepared by admixture with sugar.
 1 part of vanilla to 5 of sugar.
Action.—Stimulant; aphrodisiac.
Dose.—For an adult, 60 grs., containing about 12 grs. of vanilla.

Tinctura Vanilla. Ph. Boruss.

Composed of vanilla 3 oz., rectified spirit 1 pint.
Action.—Stimulant. It resembles balsam of Peru, and has aphrodisiac properties.
Dose.—For an adult, fʒss. to fʒij.

VERATRIA. The alkalioid of *Ceratilla*. $C_{10}H_{15}N_3$

Action.—Narcotic; sedative; but is seldom given as such. Acts also as a powerful purgative.
Dose.—For an adult, ʒi to ʒij in pill.

Unguentum Veratriæ.

Composed of veratria 8 grs., lard 1 oz., olive-oil ½ fl. dr.
Action.—Irritant; stimulant.

VERATRI VIRIDIS RADIX. The dried rhizome of *Veratrum viride*. Green Hellebore.

Tinctura Veratri Viridis.

Green hellebore root 4 oz., rectified spirit 1 pint.

Action.—This is a powerful arterial sedative and purgative, also emetic. It lowers the pulse and respiration, and produces faintness and depression.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥v to ℥xx.

VERATRUM ALBUM. White Hellebore.

Vinum Veratri.

Composed of white hellebore 8 oz., sherry 2 pints.

Action.—Stimulant; alterative. Is recommended as a substitute for colchicum in gout and rheumatism.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥x to ℥xx, or in larger doses as an emetic and cathartic. It is also a narcotico-acrid poison.

VINUM XERICUM. Sherry.

A Spanish wine.

Action.—Stimulant.

Vinca Major.

A very valuable astringent, specially useful in cases of menorrhagia and uterine hæmorrhage. The best form is the following:—

Extractum Vincæ Major Liquidum.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij.

VIOLA. All parts of the plant of *Viola odorata*.
Violet.

Syrupus Violæ. Ph. Lond.

Composed of violets 9 oz., water 1 pint, sugar 3 lbs.,
rectified spirit $2\frac{1}{2}$ fl. oz.

Dose.—f3ss. to f3j. Is only used as a laxative in
early infancy.

ZINCUM. Zn. Zinc. Eq. 32·5.

Zinci Acetas.

Prepared by the action of acetic acid on carbonate of
zinc. $\text{ZnO}, \text{C}_4\text{H}_8\text{O}_3, 2\text{HO}$.

Action.—Astringent; tonic; emetic.

Dose.—For an adult, 1 to 2 grs. as a tonic; 10 to 20
grs. as an emetic.

Incompatibles.—Alkalis and alkaline carbonates, lime
water, acetate of lead, nitrate of silver, and the various
vegetable astringents.

Zinci Carbonas.

Prepared by the action of carbonate of soda on sul-
phate of zinc. $\text{ZnO}, \text{CO}_2, 2\text{ZnO}, 3\text{HO}$.

Action.—Tonic.

Dose.—For an adult, 1 to 5 or 10 grs.

Zinci Chloridum. ZnCl.

Prepared by the action of hydrochloric acid and chlo-
rine gas on granulated and carbonate of zinc.

Action.—Externally, caustic. It is useless internally,
and is moreover dangerous.

VIOLA. All parts of the plant of *Viola odorata*.

Viola. Ph. Lond.

Composed of root 3 oz., water 1 pint, sugar 3 lbs.

Dose.—For an adult, 1 to 2 fl. oz.

Is only used as a laxative in

ZINCUM. Zn. Zinc. Eq. 325.

Zinci Lactas.

Prepared by the action of acetic acid on carbonate of zinc. $ZnO, C_2H_3O_2, 2H_2O$.

Action.—Astringent; tonic; emetic.

Dose.—For an adult, 1 to 2 grs. as a tonic; 10 to 20 grs. as an emetic.

Incompatibles.—Alkalis and alkaline carbonates, lime water, acetate of lead, nitrate of silver, and the various vegetable astringents.

Zinci Carbonas.

Prepared by the action of carbonate of soda on sulphate of zinc. $ZnO, CO_2, 2ZnO, 3H_2O$.

Action.—Tonic.

Dose.—For an adult, 1 to 5 or 10 grs.

Zinci Chloridum. $ZnCl$.

Prepared by the action of hydrochloric acid and zinc on granulated and carbonate of zinc.

Action.—Externally, caustic. It is useless internally.

Dose.—For an adult, 1 to 5 or 10 grs.

Liquor Zinci Chloridi.

Prepared by the action of hydrochloric acid on zinc, and subsequent addition of chlorine gas.

Action.—Disinfectant. The basis of Sir W. Burnett's "Disinfecting Fluid."

Zinci Lactas.

Prepared by dissolving zinc in dilute lactic acid.

Action.—Tonic; antispasmodic. Useful in epilepsy. Said to be more easily digested than other preparations of zinc.

Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 5 grs.

Zinci Oxidum. ZnO .

Prepared from the carbonate by the application of heat.

Action.—Tonic. An excellent absorbing powder to excoriations.

Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 5 or 10 grs. in pill or powder.

Incompatibles.—Acids, acidulous salts, and alkalis.

Unguentum Zinci.

Composed of oxide of zinc 80 grs., benzoated lard 1 oz.

Action.—Emollient.

Zinci Phosphas.

Action.—Nervine; tonic.

Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 5 grs. in pill, or solution with dilute phosphoric acid.

Zinci Sulphas.

Prepared by the action of sulphuric acid on granulated zinc. $ZnO, SO_3, 7H_2O$.

Action.—Astringent; emetic; tonic. Useful in various spasmodic or convulsive nervous diseases, as chorea, epilepsy, &c., but is suitable only in cases of a plethoric habit. Useful, also, as a local astringent. Solid sticks of the anhydrous sulphate of zinc are made for local use, and are very efficacious when applied to the cervix uteri in certain forms of chronic uterine leucorrhœa.

Dose.—For an adult, 1 to 3 grs.; as an emetic, 10 to 30 grs.

Incompatibles.—Alkalis and their carbonates, earths, sulphurets, acetate of lead, nitrate of silver, chloride of barium, and astringent vegetable infusions.

Zinci Valerianas.

Prepared by the action of valerianate of soda on sulphate of zinc. $\text{ZnO}, \text{C}_{10}\text{H}_9\text{O}_2$.

Action.—Antispasmodic; tonic. Useful in hysteria, and in various spasmodic or convulsive diseases.

Dose.—For an adult, 1 to 3 grs.

ZINGIBER. The scraped and dried rhizome of *Zingiber officinale*. Ginger.

Action.—Aromatic carminative; stimulant. Useful in some forms of dyspepsia accompanied by flatulence.

Dose.—Of the powder for an adult, 10 to 30 grs.

For a child a year old, 1 gr.

Syrupus Zingiberis.

Strong tincture of ginger 6 fl.dr., syrup 19 fl.oz.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, f5ss. to f5j, or more.

For a child a year old, ℥x.

Tinctura Zingiberis.
 of ginger 2½ oz., rectified spirit 1 fl. oz.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, ℥ss. to f5j, or f5j.
 For a child a year old, ℥ij.

Tinctura Zingiberis Fortior.
 of ginger 1 oz., rectified spirit q. s. to
 make 1 fl. oz. by slow percolation.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, ℥v to ℥xx.

Gingerine.
 The active principle of ginger.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, 1 gr. to 2 grs.

Tinctura Zingiberis.Composed of ginger $2\frac{1}{2}$ oz., rectified spirit 1 pint.*Action.*—As above.*Dose.*—For an adult, $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{xv}$ to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{ss}$. or $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{ij}$.For a child a year old, $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{iij}$.**Tinctura Zingiberis Fortior.**

Composed of ginger 10 oz., rectified spirit q. s. to make a pint by slow percolation.

Action.—As above.*Dose.*—For an adult, $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{v}$ to $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{xx}$.**Gingerine.**

The active principle of ginger.

Action.—As above.*Dose.*—For an adult, 1 gr. to 2 grs.**ZINGIBER.** The scraped and dried rhizome of *Zingiber officinale*, Ginger.*Properties.*—Aromatic; carminative; stimulant. Useful in cases of dyspepsia accompanied by flatulence.*Dose.*—Of the powder for an adult, 10 to 30 grs.

For a child a year old, 1 gr.

Tinctura Zingiberis.

Composed of ginger 6 fl. drs., syrup 12 fl. drs.

Action.—As above.*Dose.*—For an adult, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{ss}$. to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{ij}$, or more.For a child a year old, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{ss}$.

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PART III.

ON THE ART OF PRESCRIBING.

The following rules to be observed in regard to the *Art of Prescribing* will, I think, be found useful to the practitioner, as indicating the "principles of medicinal combination" which should guide him in the selection of remedies, so as the more efficiently to secure the object sought for. The rules are culled from Dr. Paris' "Pharmacologia," and I have added some examples in illustration of each.

1. To promote the Action of the Basis.

I. By combining several different forms or preparations of the same substance. As, for example, in administering tinctures and infusions of the same drug.

II. By combining the basis with substances which are of an analogous nature—*i.e.*, which are individually capable of producing the same, or kindred effects, but with less energy than when in combination with each other. For example, krameria and logwood; æther and camphor; henbane and belladonna; rhubarb and colocynth, &c.

III. By combining the basis with substances of a different nature, and which do not exert any chemical influence upon it, but are found by experience, or inferred by analogy, to be capable of rendering the stomach, or system, more susceptible of its action. As examples may be instanced quassia with steel, tartar emetic with sulphate of magnesia, ipecacuanha and antimony, &c.

2 To correct the Operation of the Basis, by obviating any unpleasant effect it might be likely to occasion, and which would prevent its intended action. For example, the effect of its exhibition.

I. By combining neutralizing or modifying substances with the basis. For example, the effect of its exhibition. For example, the effect of its exhibition. For example, the effect of its exhibition.

3. To obtain the Joint Operation of two or more Medicines.

I. By combining medicines which are capable of producing the same results, but by means of different parts. For example, the effect of its exhibition. For example, the effect of its exhibition.

II. By combining medicines which have different effects, but which are capable of producing the same result. For example, the effect of its exhibition. For example, the effect of its exhibition.

4. To obtain a New and Active Remedy, not afforded by any single substance.

I. By combining medicines which are capable of producing the same results, but by means of different parts. For example, the effect of its exhibition. For example, the effect of its exhibition.

PART III.

OF THE ART OF PRESCRIBING.

The following rules to be observed in regard to the Art of Prescribing will, I think, be found useful to the practitioner, as indicating the "principles of medicinal combination" which should guide him in the selection of remedies, so as the more efficiently to secure the object sought for. The rules are culled from Dr. Paris' "Pharmacologia," and I have added some examples in illustration of each.

I. To promote the Action of the Basis.

I. By combining several different forms or preparations of the same substance. As, for example, in solution of tartar emetic, combining it with the tincture and infusion of the same drug.

II. By combining the basis with substances which are of an analogous nature—i.e., which are individually capable of producing the same, or kindred effects, but which have more energy than when in combination with each other. For example, krameria and logwood; either alone; henbane and belladonna; rhubarb and colocyth, &c.

III. By combining the basis with substances of different nature, and which do not exert any chemical action upon it, but are found by experience, or inferred by analogy, to be capable of rendering the basis, or system, more susceptible of its action. As, for example, may be instanced quassia with steel, tartar emetic with sulphate of magnesia, ipecacuanha with opium, &c.

2. To correct the Operation of the Basis, by obviating any unpleasant effect it might be likely to occasion, and which would prevent its intended action, or defeat the object of its exhibition.

I. By chemically neutralizing or mechanically separating the offending ingredient.

II. By adding some substance calculated to guard the stomach, or system, against its deleterious effects. For example, henbane and podophyllin, cinnamon and aloes, soap and colocynth, &c.

3. To obtain the Joint Operation of two or more Medicines.

I. By uniting those medicines which are calculated to produce the same ultimate results, but by modes of operation totally different. Examples are seen in the actions of ipecacuan and squills; digitalis and squills; catechu and chalk mixture; acid and bark, &c.

II. By combining medicines which have different powers, and which are required to obviate different symptoms, or to answer different indications. For example, myrrh and aloes; opium and logwood; sulphate of iron and sulphate of magnesia, &c.

4. To obtain a New and Active Remedy, not afforded by any single substance.

I. By combining medicines which excite different actions in the stomach and system, in consequence of which new or modified results are produced. Examples of this are seen in the combination of opium and antimony; opium, nitrate of potash, and ipecacuanha; gentian and senna, &c.

II. By combining substances which have the pro-

perty of acting chemically upon each other ; the results of which are—

- (a) The formation of new compounds—for instance, lemon juice and carbonate of soda ; acetic acid and ammonia, &c.
- (b) The decomposition of the original ingredient, and the development of its more active elements—as in adding spirit to dry aconite leaves, citric acid to bicarbonate of potash, &c.

III. By combining substances between which no other change is induced than a diminution or increase in the solubility of the principles in which their medicinal virtues reside.

- (a) By the intervention of substances that act chemically, such as acetic acid and acetate of lead ; sulphuric acid and sulphate of magnesia ; acetic acid and acetate of morphia, &c.
- (b) By the addition of ingredients whose operation is entirely mechanical. For example, mucilage and bismuth ; yolk of egg and castor oil ; sulphate of potash and scammony, &c.

5. To afford an eligible Form.

I. With reference to its efficacy. As in administering peppermint-water and carbonate of ammonia.

II. With regard to its taste or appearance. As for example, orange-peel and turpentine ; ginger and liquor potassæ ; syrup and sulphate of magnesia.

III. In regard to consistence or equable mixture. As when water is added to various mixtures ; soap to mercury, &c.

IV. Lastly, with reference to preservation. Examples of this are seen in the addition of spirit of wine (tinctures) to infusions, &c.

PART IV.

1. Acids.

(M. n. l.)

Magnesia with milk. Chalk (or white of egg) with milk. Diluted solution of carbonic acid. Lemon juice, or orange oil. This acid is applied to poisoning by the alkalies.

2. Alkalis.

Chalk or white of egg with water. This is applied to poisoning by the acids.

3. Antimony.

Magnesia with water, equal parts. Water, and lemon juice, or orange oil. Lemon juice, or orange oil. This is applied to poisoning by the acids.

4. Antimony.

Magnesia with water, equal parts. Water, and lemon juice, or orange oil. Lemon juice, or orange oil. This is applied to poisoning by the acids.

PART IV.

POISONS AND THEIR ANTIDOTES.*

1. Acids.

(Mineral.)

Magnesia with milk. Chalk (or whitening) with milk. Soapsuds. Diluted solution of carbonate of soda. Almond, olive, or lamp oil.

The above also applies to poisoning by the sulphate of indigo.

(Vegetable.)

Chalk (or whitening) with water.

This also applies to poisoning by the oxalate of potash.

2. Alkalis.

Vinegar and water, equal parts. Water, acidulated with acetic or pyroligneous acid. Sour beer. Aqueous solutions of citric acid. Lemon, orange, or lime juice. Almond, olive, or lamp oil.

3. Antimony.

Solution of tannic acid. Astringent decoctions (as of tea, nut-galls, cinchona, oak-bark, pomegranate, tormentilla, or uvæ ursi). Astringent tinctures (as of

* This table, with certain modifications, is adopted from Pereira's "Elements of Materia Medica."

8. Hydrocyanic Acid and Preparations containing it.

Carbonate of ammonia and water to be swallowed. Diluted ammonia to the nostrils. Artificial respiration of air impregnated with the vapour of ammonia. Dissolve 10 grains of sulphate of iron in one ounce of water, and add one drachm of tinct. sesquichloride of iron; to this solution add one scruple of carbonate of potass, previously dissolved in one or two ounces of water; administer the mixture immediately. A few drops of a solution of chlorine, or nitro-hydrochloric acid mixed with water, to be introduced into the stomach.

The above applies also to poisoning by the preparation of cyanogen.

9. Iodine.

Decoction of starch (wheat-starch, arrow-root, or tapioca). Flour and water. Boiled potatoes. Bread.

10. Lead.

See Barytic salts. (For carbonate of lead, a mixture of sulphate of magnesia and vinegar diluted.—A.S. Taylor.) A solution of sulphuretted hydrogen, or Harrogate water, to be drunk. Painters, workmen in lead factories, and others whose skin is impregnated with lead, should employ, as a sulphuretted bath, a solution of four ounces of sulphuret of potassium in thirty gallons of water.

11. Mercury.

White of egg diffused in water. Yolk of egg diffused in water. Milk. Wheat-flour mixed with water. A mixture of two parts of finely divided iron (filings) and one part of zinc.—(Bouchardat.)

na, catechu, or kino) diluted with water. A. S. Taylor. For the case of poisoning by tartar emetic, the proper antidotes are—Magnesia with milk, or white wine; with milk. Soapsuds. Dilute solution of carbonate of soda.

4. Arsenic.

For arsenious acid, a mixture of oil and lime-water. For arsenic acid, a mixture of oil and lime-water. Light magnesia mixed with water. For the arsenites, gelatinous hydrated sesquioxide of iron, or a mixture of tinct. of sesquichloride of iron, or persulphate of iron, supersaturated by carbonate of ammonia. Ferri sesquioxylum (strickland's) mixed with water. For arsenic acid, purified animal charcoal. Common animal charcoal. Ivory black.

5. Barytic Salts.

Solution of sulphate of magnesia; sulphate of soda. For carbonate of baryta, a mixture of sulphate of magnesia and vinegar diluted.—A.S. Taylor.

6. Copper.

White of egg diffused in water. Yolk of egg diffused in water. Milk. Wheat flour mixed with water.

7. Earths.

(Cortic Lique.)

Carbonic acid—the most convenient form being that of soda water.

12. Opium.

Solution of tannic acid. Astringent decoctions (as of tea, nut-galls, cinchona, oak-bark, pomegranate, tormentilla, or *uvæ ursi*). Astringent tinctures (as of cinchona, catechu, or kino) diluted with water. Astringent extracts dissolved in water.

The above applies not only to poisoning by opium, but also to all the poisonous vegetable alkaloids and their salts, and to vegetables whose active principles are alkaloids, such as belladonna, hyoscyamus, stramonium, colchicum, veratrum, &c.

13. Silver.

Common salt dissolved in water. Sea-water. White of egg diffused in water. Yolk of egg diffused in water. Milk. Wheat-flour mixed with water.

14. Sulphuretted Hydrogen and Sulphurets.

Air slightly impregnated with chlorine to be inhaled.

For poisoning by the *hydrosulphuret of ammonia* (sulphuret or sulphide of ammonium), a dilute solution of chloride (hypochlorite or chlorinated) of soda to be swallowed.

For the *sulphuret of potassium*, dilute solution of chloride (hypochlorite or chlorinated) of lime to be swallowed.

15. Tin.

White of egg diffused in water. Yolk of egg diffused in water. Milk. Wheat-flour mixed with water. Magnesia with milk. Chalk (or whitening) with milk. Soapsuds. Diluted solution of carbonate of soda.

Water. Milk. Chalk or whitening with milk. Soapsuds. Diluted solution of carbonate of soda.

12. Opium.

White of egg diffused in water. Yolk of egg diffused in water. Milk. Wheat-flour mixed with water. Magnesia with milk. Chalk (or whitening) with milk. Soapsuds. Diluted solution of carbonate of soda.

Astringent decoctions (e.g. of oak-bark, pomegranate, etc.). Astringent tinctures (e.g. of oak-bark, pomegranate, etc.) diluted with water. Astringent solutions (e.g. of oak-bark, pomegranate, etc.) diluted with water.

Not only to poison by the action of the poison on the vegetable alkalies, but also to vegetables whose active principles are such as belladonna, hyoscyamine, stramonium, etc., veratrum, etc.

13. Silver.

Common salt dissolved in water. Sea-water. White of egg diffused in water. Yolk of egg diffused in water. Milk. Wheat-flour mixed with water.

14. Sulphuretted Hydrogen and Sulphurets.

A solution impregnated with chlorine to be inhaled. For poisoning by the hydro-sulphide of ammonia (or sulphide of ammonium) a dilute solution of hypochlorite or chlorinated of soda to be administered.

For poisoning by potassium, dilute solution of hypochlorite or chlorinated of lime to be administered.

15. Tin.

White of egg diffused in water. Yolk of egg diffused in water. Milk. Wheat-flour mixed with water. Magnesia with milk. Chalk (or whitening) with milk. Soapsuds. Diluted solution of carbonate of soda.

16. Zinc.

White of egg diffused in water. Yolk of egg diffused in water. Milk. Wheat-flour mixed with water. Magnesia with milk. Chalk (or whitening) with milk. Soapsuds. Diluted solution of carbonate of soda.

PART V.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF THE SPAS OF EUROPE.

Achselmannstein, in Bavaria. Climate mild and agreeable. Water briny, aperient, and slightly chalybeate. Contains about 1800 grains of chloride of sodium in a pint, with the sulphates of soda, lime, and potash. Useful in chronic skin diseases and uterine engorgement.

Adelheidsquelle, at Heilbrunn, in Bavaria; 2000 feet high. Water contains a good deal of chloride of sodium with salts of iodine and bromine. Useful in chronic glandular enlargements, scrofula, &c.; also in chronic uterine enlargements. Is imported in bottles.

Airthrey, Bridge of Allan, Scotland. Water contains a good deal of alkaline sulphates, especially magnesia. Hence is aperient, and useful in chronic internal congestions.

Aix-la-Chapelle, in Rhenish Prussia. Climate mild. Water contains chloride of sodium 24 grains to a pint, sulphate and carbonate of soda and potash, and traces of iodine and bromine with iron. Useful in chronic skin disease, congestion of liver, chronic rheumatism, syphilis, &c.

Aix-les-Bains, in Savoy. Climate mild. Water contains a good deal of alkaline and earthy salts, and is a great resource for chronic rheumatism, &c.

Aldfield, in Yorkshire. Water slightly chalybeate. Useful in chronic skin diseases, &c.

Alet, at Aude, in France. Water mildly chalybeate. Useful in anæmia and other debilitated conditions. Is imported in bottles.

Alexandersbad, in Bavaria, 1860 feet high. Water chalybeate and contains a good deal of free carbonic acid gas. Useful in anæmia and chlorosis.

Altwasser, in Prussian Silesia, is charming. Water alkaline and chalybeate, strongly mineral. Useful in debility.

Apollinaris, at Neuenahr in Germany. Climate very mild. Water alkaline, good in gout and rheumatism; also for internal congestions, especially of the pulmonary mucous membrane. Is imported in bottles.

Arnstadt, in Germany, near Erfurt. Water contains upwards of 10 grains of sulphate of soda in a pint, with chloride of sodium and magnesium. Useful, in a useful, for both.

Ashby-de-la-Zouche, in Leicestershire. Water is much stronger than the foregoing.

PART V.

GENERAL LIST OF THE SPAS OF EUROPE

Achseimannstein, in Bavaria. Climate mild and agreeable. Water briny, aperient, and slightly chalybeate. Contains about 1800 grains of chloride of sodium in a pint, with the sulphates of soda, lime, and magnesia. Useful in chronic skin diseases and uterine enlargements.

Adelheidsquelle, at Heilbrunn, in Bavaria. 1800 feet high. Water contains a good deal of chloride of sodium with salts of iodine and bromine. Useful in chronic glandular enlargements, scrofula, &c., also in chronic uterine enlargements. Is imported in bottles.

Airthrey, Bridge of Allan, Scotland. Water contains a good deal of alkaline sulphates, especially of soda. Hence is aperient, and useful in chronic congestions.

Aix-la-Chapelle, in Rhenish Prussia. Climate mild. Water contains chloride of sodium 24 grains in a pint, with carbonate of soda and traces of sulphate and iodine and bromine with iron. Useful in skin disease, congestion of liver, chronic rheumatism, &c.

Aix-les-Bains, in Savoy. Climate mild. Water contains small quantities of alkaline and earthy sulphates, and enjoys great repute for chronic rheumatism, gout, and sciatica.

Aldfield, in Yorkshire. Water slightly alkaline and sulphurous. Useful in chronic skin disease, rheumatism, and gout.

Alet, at Aude, in France. Water mildly chalybeate. Useful in anæmia and other debilitated conditions. Is imported in bottles.

Alexandersbad, in Bavaria, 1800 feet high. Climate rather severe. Water chalybeate and saline, with a good deal of free carbonic acid gas. Rather stimulating. Useful in anæmia and chlorosis.

Altwasser, in Prussian Silesia, is charmingly situated. Water alkaline and chalybeate, strongly gaseous. Useful in debility.

Apollinaris, at Neuenahr, in Germany. Charming scenery; mild climate. Water alkaline, gaseous. Useful in gout and rheumatism; also for internal congestions, especially of the pulmonary mucous membrane. Is imported in bottles.

Arnstadt, in Germany, near Erfurt. A powerful brine spring. Contains upwards of 1800 grains of chloride of sodium in a pint, with chlorides of lime and magnesium. Useful, in scrofula, for baths.

Ashby-de-la-Zouche, in Leicestershire. Similar to, but less strong than, the foregoing.

Auteuil, Seine, in France. A mildly chalybeate spring. Useful in debility with anæmia.

Baden, near Vienna. A mildly saline and sulphurous spring, slightly gaseous. Useful in chronic rheumatism, cutaneous disease, and internal congestions.

Baden-Baden. Climate mild, with lovely scenery. Water alkaline, containing about 24 grains in a pint, chiefly chloride of sodium. Useful in chronic rheumatism and gout. Thermal.

Bagnères-de-Luchon, in the South of France. About 2000 feet high, with charming scenery. Water chalybeate, with manganese. Thermal. The temperature ranging from 60° to 150° F. Useful in chronic skin disease and glandular enlargements.

Baréges, in the Hautes Pyrénées, France. About 4000 feet high. Water thermal, 86° to 110° F., strongly sulphureous. Useful in chronic skin diseases, glandular enlargements, and rheumatism. Is imported in bottles.

Bath, in Somersetshire. Water thermal, 88° to 120°. Alkaline, slightly aperient. Useful in chronic rheumatism.

Berka, in the Duchy of Saxe-Weimar. A sulphurous mildly alkaline spring. Useful in chronic rheumatism.

Birmenstorff, in Switzerland. A bitter, saline, aperient water, containing sulphates of lime, magnesia, and soda.

Bonnes, in the Basses-Pyrénées, France. Aug. 1890. (C. A. S. breeding. A. N. S.)
 In the same spring. Useful in several cases.
 Is imported into France.

Borcette, near Aix-la-Chapelle, contains
 pure springs, with free sulphuretted hydro-
 gen, at 17° F. Used as a stimulant in
 rheumatism, &c.

Boscombe, near Bournemouth, in Hampshire. A small, clear, cold spring, with free carbonate of lime in solution.

Brighton, SUSSEX. Chalybeate, containing 1
p. t. Gaseous. Useful in anæmia, c
and cæty.

Bristol, Gloucestershire. Alkaline, aper-
 e plates of fine and da. Gaseous T

Bussang, in the Vosges, France. (1)

Buxton, Derbyshire. Chinae rad.

Bocklet. A spring near Kissingen. Pleasantly situate. Water briny, sulphureous, and slightly aperient. Gaseous. Temp. 50°. Useful in diseases of the female generative organs of a congestive kind.

Bonnes, in the Basses-Pyrénées, France. About 2000 feet high. Climate bracing. A mildly alkaline, sulphureous spring. Useful in scrofula and as an alterative. Is imported in bottles.

Borcette, near Aix-la-Chapelle, contains two hot sulphureous springs, with free sulphuretted hydrogen. Temp. 110° to 170° F. Used as baths for chronic skin diseases, rheumatism, &c.

Boscombe, near Bournemouth, in Hampshire. A mildly chalybeate spring, with free carbonic acid gas. Useful in debility.

Brighton, Sussex. Chalybeate, containing 1 gr. of iron in a pint. Gaseous. Useful in anæmia, chlorosis, and debility.

Bristol, Gloucestershire. Alkaline, aperient, with sulphates of lime and soda. Gaseous. Thermal. 80° F.

Bussang, in the Vosges, France. Chalybeate. Gaseous. Useful where a tonic is required. Is imported in bottles.

Buxton, Derbyshire. Climate bracing. 900 feet high. Water very pure, slightly alkaline. Temp. 82° F. Useful in chronic gout and rheumatism, with hepatic derangement.

Cauteret, Hautes-Pyrénées, France. 3000 feet high. Climate mild. Water sulphureous, with iodine. Useful in chronic skin diseases, scrofula, &c.

Charlottenbrunnen, in Silesia. 1500 feet high, with a mild and agreeable climate. A gaseous, chalybeate water. Useful in debility with anæmia, and for chronic pulmonary affections.

Cheltenham, Gloucestershire. Contains several springs of various composition—chalybeate, saline aperient, ioduretted and sulphuretted. All more or less gaseous.

Condillac, France. An agreeable, acidulous, gaseous water. Forms a pleasant drink with light wine. Is imported in bottles.

Croft, Yorkshire. A saline aperient, containing a small quantity of sulphate of magnesia. Used for constipation.

Dinsdale, Northamptonshire. A strongly s
 1.5 m. s. slightly aperient. Useful in
 1880-1881.

Dorton, B. - Leicestershire. A very light
grey calcareous, containing nearly 1 lb. of
phosphate in a pint. Useful when diluted for
manure, &c.

Driburg, in Westphalia. A powerful
base, a saline alkaline. Gasous. Use
fully, with constipation.

Droitwich, Worcestershire. Contains a deal of sodium. Is too strong for use as a capital for salt baths.

Dumblane, Perthshire. Powerful
specimen in chert of Main and Pine. A
average. U. 6 in scutula.

Bilsen, in North Germany. Contains various springs with sulphates of lime and magnesia. Aperient, alterative.

Carlsbad, in Bohemia. 1200 feet high. Water n, aperient, alkaline. Gaseous. Contains 2 grains of sulphate of soda, and 10 each of carbonate of lime and of sodium in a pint. Temp. 129° F. Useful in affections of the liver, with constipation, jaundice, gout, rheumatism, &c. Is imported in bottles.

Caunteret, Hautes-Pyrénées, France. 3000 feet high. Climate mild. Water sulphureous, with iron. Useful in chronic skin diseases, scrofula, &c.

Challes, Savoy. Resembles the foregoing, but is milder.

Charlottenbrunnen, in Silesia. 1500 feet high, with a mild and agreeable climate. A gaseous chalybeate water. Useful in debility with anæmia, and for chronic pulmonary affections.

Chateldon, in France. A pleasant, acidulous, gaseous water. Makes an agreeable drink with claret. Is imported in bottles.

Cheltenham, Gloucestershire. Contains several springs of various composition—chalybeate, saline, and iron, iodinated and sulphuretted. All more or less gaseous.

Clifton, Gloucestershire. A mild, agreeable climate, with slightly saline springs.

Condillac, France. An agreeable, saline, gaseous water. Forms a pleasant drink with claret. Is imported in bottles.

Contrexville, in the Vosges, France. An alkaline, slightly chalybeate water. Useful in anæmia, chlorosis, &c. Climate very bracing.

Croft, Yorkshire. A saline aperient, sulphureous, with a good deal of sulphate of magnesia. Useful in chronic skin disease.

Dinsdale, Northamptonshire. A strongly sulphureous water, slightly aperient. Useful in chronic skin disease.

Dorton, Buckinghamshire. A very powerful gaseous chalybeate, containing nearly 12 grs. of sulphate of iron in a pint. Useful when diluted for chlorosis, anæmia, &c.

Driburg, in Westphalia. A powerful chalybeate, also saline and alkaline. Gaseous. Useful in debility, with constipation.

Droitwich, Worcestershire. Contains a good deal of chloride of sodium. Is too strong for internal use, but capital for salt baths.

Dumblane, Perthshire. Powerfully saline, especially in chloride of sodium and lime. Aperient, alterative. Useful in scrofula.

Eilsen, in North Germany. Contains various sulphur springs, with sulphates of lime, soda, and magnesia. Aperient, alterative. Useful in constipation with hepatic derangement, gout, and rheumatism.

Ems, in Nassau. Thermal, alkaline. Temp. 85° to 115°. Containing 20 grs. bicarbonate of soda in a pint. Useful in congestions and hypertrophies of internal organs, especially the uterus, liver, &c. Is imported in bottles.

Enghien, Montmorency, Paris. A powerful sulphureous water. Very useful in chronic cutaneous diseases, scrofula, and glandular enlargements.

Fachingen, in Nassau. An alkaline, gaseous, saline water, containing upwards of 30 grs. of bicarbonate of soda in a pint. Useful in gout and rheumatism, and to correct acidity, lithiasis, &c.

Filey, Yorkshire. Saline, aperient. Contains upwards of 50 grains of chloride of sodium, sulphate of magnesia, &c. in a pint. Useful in chronic derangements of liver, dyspepsia, &c.

Franzenbad, in Bohemia. 1600 feet high. A saline, mildly chalybeate, and aperient water. Useful in chronic hepatic derangements. Contains about 30 grs. of sulphate of soda in a pint.

Friedrichshall, in Saxe-Meiningen. A bitter, saline aperient, similar in composition to the foregoing, but much stronger, and non-chalybeate. Contains nearly 60 grs. of sulphate of soda, 50 of sulphate of magnesia, and 75 of chloride of sodium in a pint. Useful as an aperient in constipation, with torpidity of liver. Is imported in bottles. Is best drunk warm.

Gainsborough, in Lincolnshire. A slightly chalybeate saline.

Gastein, in Austria. 3000 feet high. Thermal, saline, with a mild but bracing air. Water is very pure. Well adapted for cases of nervous debility.

Gilsland, in Cumberland. Contains a strongly chalybeate and a sulphureous spring. Useful in debility and chronic skin disease.

Gloucester Spa. Bitter, aperient, and bracing. Contains about 75 grs. of sulphate and chloride of soda in a pint.

Harrogate, in Yorkshire. Contains chalybeate and sulphureous springs. Useful in chronic diseases, in rheumatism, and in debility with anæmia.

Hastings, in Sussex. Chalybeate, gaseous, and mildly aperient.

Hockley, near Southend, in Essex. Mildly aperient, saline.

Homburg, Germany. Slightly chalybeate, with a good deal of chloride of sodium.

Horley Green, Yorkshire. Strongly chalybeate, saline.

Hovingdon, in Northumberland. Sulphureous, slightly saline.

Inverleithen, in Peebleshire. Saline, slightly bracing.

Ischia, in Southern Italy. Thermal, saline, and bracing. Useful in chronic rheumatism, internal congestions, and for baths in skin diseases.

Ems, in Nassau. Thermal, alkaline. Temp. 58° to 115°. Containing 20 grs. bicarbonate of soda in a pint. Useful in congestions and hypertrophies of internal organs, especially the uterus, liver, &c. Is imported in bottles.

Enghien, Montmorency, Paris. A powerful sulphurous water. Very useful in chronic cutaneous diseases, scrofula, and glandular enlargements.

Fachingen, in Nassau. An alkaline, gaseous water, containing upwards of 30 grs. of bicarbonate of soda in a pint. Useful in gout and rheumatism, and to correct acidity, lithiasis, &c.

Filey, Yorkshire. Saline, aperient. Contains upwards of 50 grains of chloride of sodium, sulphate of magnesia, &c. in a pint. Useful in chronic derangements of liver, dyspepsia, &c.

Franzenbad, in Bohemia. 1600 feet high. A saline, mildly chalybeate, and aperient water. Useful in chronic hepatic derangements. Contains about 3 grs. of sulphate of soda in a pint.

Friedrichshall, in Saxe-Meiningen. A bitter, saline, aperient, similar in composition to the foregoing, but much stronger, and non-chalybeate. Contains nearly 60 grs. of sulphate of soda, 50 of sulphate of magnesia, and 75 of chloride of sodium in a pint. Useful as an aperient in constipation, with torpidity of liver. Is imported in bottles. Is best drunk warm.

Gainsborough, in Lincolnshire. A slightly chalybeate saline.

Gastein, in Austria. 3000 feet high, beautifully situate, with a mild but bracing air. Water feebly saline. Well adapted for cases of nervous debility.

Gilsland, in Cumberland. Contains a strongly chalybeate and a sulphureous spring. Useful in debility and chronic skin disease.

Gloucester Spa. Bitter, aperient, and briny, containing about 70 grs. of sulphate and chloride of soda in a pint.

Harrogate, in Yorkshire. Contains chalybeate and sulphureous springs. Useful in chronic skin diseases, in rheumatism, and in debility with anæmia.

Hastings, in Sussex. Chalybeate, gaseous springs. Climate mild.

Hockley, near Southend, in Essex. Mildly aperient, saline.

Homburg, Germany. Slightly chalybeate, with good deal of chloride of sodium.

Horley Green, Yorkshire. Strongly chalybeate, saline.

Hovingdon, in Northumberland. Sulphureous, slightly alkaline.

Inverleithen, in Peeblesshire. Saline, slightly briny.

Ischia, in Southern Italy. Thermal, saline. Temp. 160° F. Useful in chronic rheumatism and internal congestions, and for baths in skin diseases.

Ischl, in the Austrian Tyrol. 1400 feet high. Climate bracing. Water briny.

Kingswood, in Gloucestershire. Bitter, aperient, saline.

Kissingen, in Bavaria. Climate mild, with delightful scenery. Waters gently aperient, briny. Useful in chronic internal congestions. Is imported in bottles.

Kosen, in Saxony. Strongly briny, with a good deal of sulphate of lime. Useful for baths only.

Königsdorff-Jastrzemb, in Upper Silesia. Chiefly briny, with other chlorides. Useful for various chronic glandular enlargements.

Krankenheil, in Bavaria. 2500 feet high. Climate bracing. Water feeble, chiefly sulphureous. Useful in chronic skin disease.

Kreuznach, in Rhenish Prussia. An iodobromated water. Useful in scrofula, syphilis, chronic rheumatism, and skin disease; also in chronic glandular or other hypertrophic enlargements. Is imported in bottles, in mutter lye, and in the salt.

Kronthal, in Nassau. Climate mild. Water saline. Useful in chronic pulmonary affections.

Labassère, in the Hautes-Pyrénées. 1800 feet high. Water very feeble. Used chiefly for chronic glandular enlargements.

Landeck, in Prussia Silesia. A bracing climate. 1400 feet high. Water distinguished chiefly for its purity.

Langenbrücken, in Baden. Slightly saline. Useful in chronic rheumatism and neuralgia.

Leamington, in Warwickshire. Slightly saline. Useful in chronic rheumatism, neuralgia, and other affections.

Lenk, in Switzerland. Bracing climate, upwards of 1000 feet high. Waters chiefly for baths in chronic skin disease and glandular enlargements. Slightly aperient.

Lippik, in Slavonia. Slightly aperient, saline. Said to be useful in hysteria. Temperature 50°.

Lippspringe, in Westphalia. Climate mild, with bracing scenery. Water saline, feebly alkaline. Useful in chronic pulmonary complaints.

Lucca, in Central Italy. Resembles the foregoing.

Luhauschowitz, in Moravia. 1600 feet high. Climate mild, rather relaxing from moisture. Water feebly alkaline, briny. Useful in chronic pulmonary complaints, catarrh, and congestions of internal organs.

Malton, in Yorkshire, saline, chalybeate.

Malvern, in Worcestershire. Pleasantly saline. Water pure, useful in various affections.

Matlock, in Derbyshire. Slightly chalybeate. Water pure, useful in various affections, rheumatism, etc.

Ischl, in the Austrian Tyrol. 1400 feet high. Climate bracing. Water briny.

Kingswood, in Gloucestershire. Bitter, aperient.

Kissingen, in Bavaria. Climate mild, with bracing breezes. Waters gently aperient, briny. Useful in chronic internal congestions. Is reported to be useful in chronic skin disease.

Kösen, in Saxony. Strongly briny, with a good deal of sulphate of lime. Useful for baths only.

Königsdorff-Jastrzemb, in Upper Silesia. Chalybeate briny with other chlorides. Useful for various chronic glandular enlargements.

Krankenheil, in Bavaria. 2300 feet high. Climate bracing. Water feeble, chiefly sulphureous. Useful in chronic skin disease.

Kreuznach, in Rhenish Prussia. An iron and water. Used in scrofula, syphilis, chronic rheumatism, and skin disease; also in chronic enlargement of other hypertrophic enlargements. Is reported to be useful in catarrh of the bladder, and in the salt.

Kronthal, in Nassau. Climate mild. Water bracing. Useful in chronic pulmonary affections.

Labassère, in the Hautes-Pyrénées. 1800 feet high. Water very feeble. Used chiefly for chronic enlargements.

Landeck, in Prussia. 4000 feet high. Water bracing. Useful in chronic skin disease.

Langenbrücken, in Baden. Slightly alkaline. Useful in chronic rheumatism and vesical catarrh.

Leamington, in Warwickshire. Saline, aperient, and chalybeate. Useful in chronic rheumatism and hepatic derangements, dyspepsia, &c.

Leuk, in Switzerland. Bracing climate, upwards of 4000 feet high. Waters used chiefly for baths in chronic skin disease and glandular enlargements. Slightly aperient.

Lippik, in Slavonia. Slightly aperient, saline, alkaline. Said to be useful in hysteria. Thermal, 92°—115°.

Lipp Springs, in Westphalia. Climate mild, with charming scenery. Water saline, feebly alkaline. Useful in chronic pulmonary complaints.

Lucca, in Central Italy. Resembles the foregoing.

Luhatschowitz, in Moravia. 1600 feet high. Climate mild, rather relaxing from moisture. Water strongly alkaline, briny. Useful in chronic pulmonary complaints, scrofula, and congestions of internal organs.

Malton, in Yorkshire, saline, chalybeate.

Malvern, in Worcestershire. Pleasantly situated, mildly bracing. Water pure, useful in various renal and vesical affections.

Matlock, in Derbyshire. Slightly chalybeate, gaseous, with small quantity of lime. Useful in cases of liver derangement, rheumatism, &c.

Marienbad, in Bohemia, 2000 feet high, with dry, bracing air. Saline aperient from sulphate and bicarbonate of soda, chloride of sodium, &c. Gaseous. Useful in disorders of digestive system, gout, &c. Imported in bottles.

Meinberg, in Germany. Saline, chalybeate, gaseous. Tonic.

Melksham, in Wiltshire. Saline, chalybeate.

Mergentheim, in Würtemberg. Lovely scenery, mild climate. Saline aperient, with sulphate and chloride of soda and magnesia. Useful in chronic hepatic derangement.

Moffat, in Dumfriesshire. Powerful chalybeate, sulphureous.

Mondorf, in Luxemburg. 2300 feet high; pleasantly situate. Strongly briny, containing 70 grs. of chloride of sodium, 25 grs. of chloride of calcium in 16 oz. Useful in congestion of the gastro-pulmonary mucous membranes. Temp. 77° F.

Nenndorf, in Prussian Westphalia. Charming scenery. Saline aperient, chiefly sulphates.

Neuenahr, in Rhenish Prussia. Pleasantly situate. Gaseous. Saline, chiefly carbonates. Useful in gout and rheumatism, with congestions of the mucous surfaces, especially the pulmonary.

Offen, in Hungary. Mildly saline aperient. Gaseous. Useful in gout, rheumatism, and chronic hepatic derangements.

Orezza, in Corsica. Strongly gaseous. (Chalybeate, chiefly carbonates. Forms an agreeable water with mineral salts. Used in dyspepsia, chronic derangements, anæmia, and chlorosis. Imported in bottles.

Ortilienquelle, near Paderborn, in Westphalia. Saline, chalybeate. Useful in debility, and derangements of the digestive system.

Pfäfers, in Switzerland. 2000 feet high. Alkaline. Temp. 100° F. Useful in rheumatism and gout.

Pitkeathly, in Perthshire. Alkaline. Useful in chronic rheumatism.

Plombières, in the Vosges, France. About 1100 feet high. Mildly alkaline. Useful in gout, rheumatism, and derangements of the digestive system, and congestions of the female pelvic organs. Imported in bottles.

Pougues, in France. Alkaline, slightly chalybeate. Useful in chronic, renal, and vesical affections.

Pullna, in Bohemia. A bitter saline aperient, resembling Friedrichshall. Contains about 2 drs. of sulphate of soda and 1½ drs. of sulphate of magnesia. Useful in constipation, with hepatic derangement. Imported in bottles.

Purton, in Wiltshire. A gaseous iodine and sulphate of soda and magnesia.

Mariebad, in Bohemia, 2000 feet high, with saline aperient from sulphate and chloride of sodium, &c. Gaseous. Useful in disorders of digestive system, gout, &c. Imported in bottles.

Munberg, in Germany. Saline, chalybeate, gaseous. Toxic.

Melksham, in Wiltshire. Saline, chalybeate.

Mergentheim, in Wurtemberg. Lovely scenery. Saline aperient, with sulphate and chloride of soda and magnesia. Useful in chronic hepatic derangement.

Moffat, in Dumfriesshire. Powerful chalybeate, gaseous.

Mondorf, in Luxemburg. 2300 feet high; pleasant scenery. Strongly briny, containing 70 grs. of chloride of sodium, 25 grs. of chloride of calcium in 1000. Useful in congestion of the gastro-pulmonary mucous membranes. Temp. 77° F.

Neenndorf, in Prussian Westphalia. Charming scenery. Saline aperient, chiefly sulphate.

Neuenahr, in Rhenish Prussia. Pleasantly situated. Saline, chiefly carbonates. Useful in rheumatism, with congestions of the mucous membrane, especially the pulmonary.

Offen, in Hungary. Mildly saline aperient. Gaseous. Useful in rheumatism, and chronic hepatic derangement.

Orezza, in Corsica. Strongly gaseous. Chalybeate, saline, chiefly carbonates. Forms an agreeable drink with or without wine at meals. Useful in dyspepsia, gout, and hepatic derangements, anæmia, and chlorosis. Is imported in bottles.

Ottilienquelle, near Paderborn, in Westphalia. Saline, chalybeate. Useful in debility, and derangements of the digestive system.

Pfäffers, in Switzerland. 2000 feet high. Alkaline. Gaseous. Temp. 100° F. Useful in rheumatism and gout.

Pitkeathly, in Perthshire. Alkaline, chiefly chlorides. Useful in chronic rheumatism.

Plombières, in the Vosges, France. About 1300 feet high. Mildly alkaline. Useful in gout, rheumatism, and derangements of the digestive system, and congestions of the female pelvic organs. Imported in bottles.

Pougues, in France. Alkaline, slightly chalybeate and gaseous. Useful in chronic, renal, and vesical affections.

Pullna, in Bohemia. A bitter saline aperient, resembling Friederichshall. Contains about 2 drms. of sulphate of soda, and 1½ drs. of sulphate of magnesia in 16 oz. Useful in constipation, with hepatic congestion. Imported in bottles.

Purton, in Wiltshire. A gaseous iodo-bromated water, with magnesium, sulphate of soda and magnesia.

Pyrmont, near Waldeck, in Westphalia. Charmingly situate. Saline aperient, slightly chalybeate. Gaseous. Useful in chlorosis and anæmia, with constipation, atonic dyspepsia, and debility. Imported in bottles.

Recoaro, in Venetia, 1500 feet high. Climate bracing, but mild. Chalybeate, saline aperient. Uses same as Pyrmont.

Reichenhall, in Bavaria, 1500 ft. high. Climate bracing. Water briny. Useful in scrofula and other debilitated conditions, for bathing.

Rippoldsau, in Baden, 1900 feet high. Climate bracing. Chalybeate, alkaline, slightly aperient, gaseous. Useful in anæmia, chlorosis, and other debilitated conditions.

Saint Galmier, in France. Feebly alkaline, gaseous. Useful chiefly as a drink with light wines. Similar to Seltzer.

Saint Moritz, in the Engadine, Switzerland. 5500 feet high. Charming scenery, air bracing, strong. Water feebly alkaline, chalybeate. Useful in various atonic conditions.

Sandrock, Isle of Wight. Powerfully chalybeate, aluminous. Contains about 42 grs. sulphate of iron, 32 grs. sulphate of alum, in a pint. Too strong for drinking unless diluted. Used for baths in conditions of debility.

Scarborough, in Yorkshire. Saline aperient, slightly chalybeate. Useful in atonic conditions with anæmia.

Schinzach, in Switzerland, 1500 ft. high. Powerfully sulphureous, saline aperient. Useful in atonic conditions. Imported in bottles.

Schlangenbad, in Nassau; 1000 ft. high. Chalybeate, with ferruginous. Feebly alkaline, saline aperient. Baths highly recommended for the cure.

Schwalbach, in Nassau; 1000 ft. high. Chalybeate, with ferruginous. Feebly alkaline, saline aperient. Useful in anæmia and debility. Imported in bottles.

Schwalheim, in Hesse (Cassel). Gaseous. Chalybeate, with ferruginous. Feebly alkaline, saline aperient. Useful in anæmia and debility.

Seidlitz, in Bohemia. Bitter, saline aperient. Chalybeate, with ferruginous. Feebly alkaline, saline aperient. Useful in anæmia and debility.

Selters, in Nassau; 800 feet high. Alkaline, saline aperient. Imported in the form of Seltzer water.

Shap, in Westmoreland. A saline spring containing 25 grs. of carbonate of calcium in a pint. Useful in anæmia, and to promote absorption.

Shotley, in Northumberland. Chalybeate, with ferruginous. Feebly alkaline, saline aperient. Useful in anæmia and debility.

Soultzmatt, in France. A gaseous, very ferruginous. Used chiefly as a drink with light wines.

Spa, in Belgium. 1600 feet high. Saline aperient, slightly chalybeate. Useful in atonic conditions with anæmia.

Pyrmont, in Westphalia. Climate
saline aperient, slightly chalybeate.
Useful in chronic skin diseases, rheu-
matism, and debility. Imported in
bottles.

Rovato, in Venetia. 1500 feet high. Climate
mild, with pleasant scenery. Feebly alkaline,
chalybeate, saline aperient. Used
in bottles.

Reichenhall, in Bavaria. 1700 ft. high. Climate
mild, with pleasant scenery. Feebly alkaline,
chalybeate, saline aperient. Used
in bottles.

Rippoldsau, in Baden. 1900 feet high. Climate
mild, with pleasant scenery. Feebly alkaline,
chalybeate, saline aperient. Used
in bottles.

Saint Galmier, in France. Feebly alkaline,
chalybeate, saline aperient. Used
chiefly as a drink with light wines.

Saint Moritz, in the Engadine, Switzerland.
Climate mild, with pleasant scenery, air bracing, dry.
Feebly alkaline, chalybeate. Useful in various
debilities.

Salzbrunn, in Westphalia. Powerfully
saline aperient. Used chiefly as a drink with light
wines.

Sandwich, in the Sandwich Islands. Climate
mild, with pleasant scenery. Feebly alkaline,
chalybeate, saline aperient. Used
chiefly as a drink with light wines.

Schinznach, in Switzerland, 1500 ft. high, beau-
tifully situated. Powerfully sulphureous, saline aperient.
Temp. 95° F. Useful in chronic skin diseases, rheu-
matism, &c.

Schlangenbad, in Nassau; 1000 ft. high. Cli-
mate mild, with pleasant scenery. Feebly alkaline,
chalybeate, saline aperient. Baths highly recommended for the skin.

Schwalbach, in Nassau; 900 ft. high. Climate
moist, rather relaxing. Feebly alkaline, chalybeate,
gaseous. Useful in anæmia and debility. Imported
in bottles.

Schwalheim, in Hesse Cassel. Gaseous. Used
chiefly for drinking with light wines.

Seidlitz, in Bohemia. Bitter, saline aperient.
Chiefly sulphate of magnesia, soda, and lime. Useful
in constipation.

Selters, in Nassau; 800 feet high. Alkaline,
gaseous. Imported in the form of Seltzer water.

Shap, in Westmoreland. A saline spring, con-
taining 25 grs. of chloride of calcium in a pint. Use-
ful in scrofula, and to promote absorption.

Shotley, in Northumberland. Chalybeate, alte-
rative, strong in chloride of calcium and sodium.
Useful in debility.

Soultzmatt, in France. A gaseous, very feebly
saline water. Used chiefly as a drink with light
wines.

Spa, in Belgium. 1000 feet high. Strongly
chalybeate, gaseous. Useful in anæmia, chlorosis, and
debility. Imported in bottles.

Strathpeffer, in Ross-shire. Saline aperient and sulphureous. Useful in scrofula, chronic skin diseases, gout, and rheumatism.

Tarasp, in Switzerland. 4300 feet high. Charming scenery in the Lower Engadine. Bitter saline aperient, with iodides and chlorides. Useful in chronic internal engorgements, rheumatism, gout, and skin diseases.

Tchitli, in Turkey. An alkaline spring, chiefly bicarbonate of soda, with traces of other carbonates and iron. Useful in lithiasis and allied conditions.

Töplitz, in Bohemia. Alkaline, saline. Temp. 70° to 120° F. Chiefly used for baths. There are also mud baths. Specially recommended for chronic rheumatism, gout, &c.

Tunbridge, in Kent. Chalybeate, gaseous. Useful in debility, anæmia, chlorosis, &c.

Tynemouth, in Northumberland. Chalybeate.

Vals, in France. Alkaline, slightly chalybeate, gaseous. Useful in lithiasis, rheumatism, gout, dyspepsia, &c.

Weilbach, in Nassau. A mildly sulphureous water, gaseous. Recommended for certain pulmonary affections, gout, chronic rheumatism, and derangements of the liver.

Vernet, in the Eastern Pyrenees. Feebly saline, alkaline. Thermal. Temp. 50° to 130° F.

Vichy, in France. Beautifully situate, 800 feet high. Similar to the foregoing, but rather more depressing. Useful in the same conditions.

Victoria, at Seaford, Sussex. Feebly saline, aperient, slightly sulphureous, contains traces of iodine and iron in a part. Useful in gout, chronic skin diseases, &c.

Whitby, in Yorkshire. Mildly chalybeate, gaseous. Useful in debility, especially in conjunction with a bracing climate.

Wiesbaden, in Nassau. Saline, alkaline, gaseous; chiefly chloride of sodium and calcium. Temp. 11° F. Bath very useful in chronic rheumatism, gout, and some skin diseases.

Wildbad, in Württemberg. Pleurocyanic, slightly alkaline. Temp. 13° F. Feebly alkaline. Useful in rheumatism, gout, &c.

Wildungen, in Waldeck. Alkaline, slightly chalybeate. Useful in cases of debility and chronic diseases of the liver.

Winfred, at Holywell, in Flintshire. A spring of almost perfectly pure water. Useful in chronic dyspepsia and certain renal affections.

Woodhall, in Lincolnshire. A powerful mineral water, with earthy and alkaline constituents. This is the most powerful water of its kind in Europe. Useful in scrofula, syphilis, and rheumatism. May be obtained in bottles.

Strathpeffer, in Ross-shire. Saline aperient
gaseous. Useful in scrofula, chronic skin
diseases, and in rheumatism.

Tarasp, in Switzerland. 4300 feet high. Charming
situation in the Lower Engadine. Bitter saline
water, with iodides and chlorides. Useful in
chronic engorgements, rheumatism, gout, and
neuralgia.

Tchitli, in Turkey. An alkaline spring, chiefly
composed of soda, with traces of other carbonates
of soda. Useful in lithiasis and allied conditions.

Toplitz, in Bohemia. Alkaline, saline. Temp.
50° to 127° F. Chiefly used for baths. There are
also cold baths. Specially recommended for chronic
rheumatism, gout, &c.

Tunbridge, in Kent. Chalybeate, gaseous.
Useful in debility, anemia, chlorosis, &c.

Tynemouth, in Northumberland. Chalybeate.

Vals, in France. Alkaline, slightly chalybeate.
Useful in lithiasis, rheumatism, gout, dys-
pepsia, &c.

Weilbach, in Nassau. A mildly sulphureous
water. Recommended for certain pulmonary
diseases, gout, chronic rheumatism, and derangements
of the liver.

Vernet, in the Eastern Pyrenees. Feebly saline,
T. 50° to 130° F.

Vichy, in France. Beautifully situated. 800 feet
high. Similar to the French, but rather more
useful in the same conditions.

Victoria, at Stratford in Essex. Bitter saline
aperient, slightly sulphureous, contains nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ drs.
of sulphate of soda in a pint. Useful in gout, consti-
pation, and hepatic diseases.

Whitby, in Yorkshire. Mildly chalybeate.
Useful in debility, especially in conjunction with the
bracing climate.

Wiesbaden, in Nassau. Saline, alkaline,
gaseous; chiefly chloride of sodium and calcium.
Temp. 160° F. Baths very useful in chronic rheuma-
tism, gout, and some skin diseases.

Wildbad, in Württemberg. Pleasantly situate
1300 feet high. Feebly alkaline. Useful in rheuma-
tism, gout, &c.

Wildungen, in Waldeck. Alkaline, slightly
chalybeate. Useful in cases of debility and for con-
ditions of lithiasis.

Winfred, at Holywell, in Flintshire. A spring of
almost perfectly pure water. Useful in chronic dys-
pepsia and certain renal affections.

Woodhall, in Lincolnshire. A powerful iodo-
bromated water, with earthy and alkaline chlorides.
Gaseous. This is the most powerful water of its kind
in Europe. Useful in scrofula, syphilis, and chronic
rheumatism. May be obtained in bottles.

CLASSIFIED LIST OF THE SPAS OF EUROPE.*

The principal ingredients in these springs are carbonic acid and bicarbonate of soda. The most important are those of Vichy 53° to 110°; Fachingen 50°; Geilnau 50°; and Bilin 53°.

The springs of Preblau, in Carniola, of Fellathal in Illyria, the Apollinarisbrunnen 70°, Mariensprudel 102°, and Victoriaquelle of Neuenahr, and the brine springs of Neuheim, in Hesse, belong also to this class.

These waters contain, in addition to carbonic acid and bicarbonate of soda, a considerable quantity of chloride of sodium. The chief springs are those of Ems, 85° to 117°; Selters, in Nassau; Luhatschowitz, in Moravia; which, besides containing a very large proportion of the above ingredients, contain no inconsiderable amount of iodides and bromides; the springs of Salzbrunn; the Roisdorf, in Rhenish Prussia; and the spring of Sinzig, in the valley of the Ahr. All these waters, except those of Ems, are cold.

* For this Part I am indebted to Dr. Althaus' valuable work on "The Spas of Europe." It will be observed that some springs are mentioned here which are not in the alphabetical list, and vice versâ. The groups here classified are to be taken only as specimens of the more important of each class; others will be found in the alphabetical list.

3. Alkaline Seline Waters

[illegible]

4. Bitter Water &

The principal elements are silicates of
and magnesia. The rocks vary
from greenish grey to black. The
Hazy Falls, S. W.,
Keweenaw Peninsula, and
Fossiliferous limestone
near Shipin, N. W.
near Kingsport, N. W.
and near Silver Lake.

3. Simple Muriated Waters

Simple Muriated Waters.

PART VI.

THE LIST OF THE SPAS OF EUROPE.

1. Alkaline Acidulous Springs.

The principal ingredients in these springs are carbonic acid and bicarbonate of soda. The most important are those of Vichy 53° to 110° ; Fachingen 50° ; and Bilin 53° .

The springs of Prebail, in Carinthia, of Föllthal in Tyrol, the Apollinarisbrunnen 70° , Marienberg 102° , and Vöhrquelle of Neuenahr, and the springs of Neuhain, in Hesse, belong also to this class.

2. Muriated Alkaline Acidulous Springs.

These waters contain, in addition to carbonic acid and bicarbonate of soda, a considerable quantity of chloride of sodium. The chief springs are those of Föllthal 117° ; Selters in Nassau; Lohatschowitz 100° ; and Selters in Nassau, which, besides containing a very large quantity of the above ingredients, contain no less than a considerable amount of iodides and bromides; the springs of Selters, in the Rhenish Prussia, and the springs of Selters, in the valley of the Ahr. All these waters, except those of Ems, are cold.

3. Alkaline Saline Waters.

Bicarbonate and sulphate of soda are the chief ingredients of this class. The springs of Marienbad 43° to 53° ; of Tarasp and Scuols, in Lower Engadine, 37° ; the Theresienbrunnen of Rohitsch, in Styria 48° to 52° ; of Carlsbad from 117° to 162° ; of Bertrich, near Coblenz, 90° ; and the Trinkquelle of Ofen (Buda), 140° , are the principal springs. It must be remembered that there are important differences in the chemical compositions, as well as the temperature of the several springs at Marienbad and Carlsbad.

4. Bitter Waters.

The principal ingredients are the sulphates of soda and magnesia. These springs vary much in composition, and therefore in their action. The most important are those of Püllna, Sedlitz, Saidschütz, Gran, in Hungary, Friedrichshall, near Coburg, Kissingen, Leamington, and two other English springs of great value, though seldom used—namely, the Purton Spa, near Swindon, in Wiltshire, and the Cherry Rock, near Kingswood, in Gloucestershire, both of which contain a good deal of carbonic acid, and are therefore more agreeable.

5. Simple Muriated Waters.

The characteristic element in these waters is the large amount of chloride of sodium which they contain. The principal springs are those of Wiesbaden 156° ; Baden-Baden 155° ; Bourbonne-les-Bains 149° ; Dipso and Therminia, in Greece, 88° to 162° ; Soden in Nassau, Mondorf, near Luxembourg, and Canstatt, near Stuttgart, both from 70° to 80° ; Kronthal, near Frankfort, 55° to 62° ; Kissingen 50° ; Homburg 52° ;

and Cheltenham 50°. Nearly all these springs contain in addition free carbonic acid.

6. Muriated Lithia Waters.

The springs of Baden-Baden, which are much sought after in gout.

7. Brines.

These springs contain so large a quantity of chloride of sodium that their chief use is for bathing. Those of Rehme, in Westphalia, and Nauheim, in Hesse, are the most sought after; the former is cold, the latter has a temperature of from 75° to 100°. The brines of Achselmannstein, in Bavaria; of Arnstadt, near Weimar; of Ischl, in the Austrian Salzkammergut; Hall, near Innsbruck; Jaxtfeld, in Würtemberg, which is very powerful; and Wittekind, near Halle, are the more important of this class.

8. Iodo-Bromated Muriated Springs.

The chief ingredients in these springs are chloride of sodium, iodide of sodium and bromide of magnesium. The waters of Kreuznach 54° to 55°, Hall, and Dürkheim, are the most important. Besides these, the waters of Elnen, in Prussian Saxony; of Wildegg, in Switzerland; of Castrocaro, in the Tuscan Romagna; the Adelheidsquelle, in Heilbrunn, Bavaria; the springs of Krankenheil, near Tölz, in Upper Bavaria; of Zaizon, in Transylvania; of Montecatini, in Tuscany; and of Lippik, in Slavonia, are very valuable; the two latter more especially, as being also of high temperature, viz., from 92° to 115°.

9. Earthy Springs.

These contain sulphate and carbonate of lime, chloride of calcium and sodium, and carbonic acid. The most important are the springs of Wiesbaden, 104°, which contain a good deal of carbonic acid; Looe, 107°, Weissenburg 88°, Bad, Lucca 116°, and Pisa 117°.

10. Indifferent Thermal Springs.

These waters contain but few salts, and in some cases are chiefly remarkable for their high temperature. Those of Gastein vary from 95° to 111°; the Hottelquelle, of Tepitz, is 120°; Wildbad, in Würtemberg, 110°; those of Warmbrunn, in Saxony, 95° to 100°; of Pfäfers and Ragatz 100°; Carlsbad, 104°; Pömmles Landeck 85°; and Salsbrunn, in Styria.

11. Chalybeates.

a. Acidulous Chalybeates.

This class of mineral waters contain carbonate of iron, the protoxide of iron, with carbonate of manganese and carbonic acid. The most important are the springs of Salsbrunn, in Nassau; Spaa, in Belgium; in the principality of Waldeck; Driburg, in the principality of Halles; and the Carlsbad springs, and the springs of Altwasser, in Silesia.

b. Saline Acidulous Chalybeates.

These springs, in addition to the above, contain sulphate and carbonate of soda and lime, and chloride of sodium. Franzensbad, in Bohemia; Glauch, in Glauch; Peterschal and Rippolsau, in the

and Chloride of Sodium 50°. Nearly all these springs contain a solution free carbonic acid.

6. Muriated Lithia Waters.

The springs of Baden-Baden, which are much sought after for the cure of rheumatism.

7. Brines.

These springs contain so large a quantity of chloride of sodium that their chief use is for bathing. Those of Rott, in Westphalia, and Nauheim, in Hesse, are the most sought after; the former is cold, the latter has a temperature of from 75° to 100°. The brines of Achenhausen, in Bavaria; of Arnstadt, near Weimar; of Ischl, in the Austrian Salzkammergut; Hall, near Innsbruck; Jaxfeld, in Wurtemberg, which is very powerful; and Wittekind, near Halle, are the more important of this class.

8. Iodo-Bromated Muriated Springs.

The chief ingredients in these springs are chloride of sodium, iodide of sodium and bromide of magnesium. The waters of Kreuznach 54° to 55° F., and Dürkheim, are the most important. Besides these are the waters of Elmen, in Prussia; of Carlsbad, in Bohemia; of Castiglione, in Switzerland; of Homburg, in the Grand Duchy of Baden; the Adelheidsquelle, in the Tyrol; the springs of Kränkeben, near Teplitz, in Bohemia; of Zils, in Transylvania; of Monegaschi, in Tuscany; and of Lippk, in Silesia, are very valuable. The latter more especially, as being also of a high temperature, viz., from 112° to 115°.

9. Earthy Springs.

These contain sulphate and carbonate of lime, chloride of calcium and sodium, and carbonic acid. The most important are the springs of Wildungen, Leuk 123°, which contain a good deal of carbonic acid, Lippspringe, Weissenburg 82°, Bath, Lucca 116°, and Pisa 117°.

10. Indifferent Thermal Springs.

These waters contain but few salts, and in small quantities, and are chiefly remarkable for their high temperature. Those of Gastein vary from 95° to 118°; the Hauptquelle, of Teplitz, is 120°; Wildbad, in Wurtemberg, 110°; those of Warmbrunn, in Silesia, 95° to 105°; of Pfäfers and Ragatz 100°; Clifton 85°; Buxton 82°; Plombières Landeck 83°; and Schlangenbad, in Nassau.

11. Chalybeates.

a. Acidulous Chalybeates.

This class of mineral waters contain carbonate of the protoxide of iron, with carbonate of manganese and carbonic acid. The most important are the springs of Schwalbach, in Nassau; Spaa, in Belgium; Pyrmont, in the principality of Waldeck; Driburg, in Westphalia; Imnau, in Hohenzollern; the Cambray spring; and the springs of Altwasser, in Silesia.

b. Saline Acidulous Chalybeates.

These springs, in addition to the above, contain sulphate and carbonate of soda and lime, and chloride of sodium. Franzensbad, in Bohemia; Cudova, in Glatz; Petersthal and Rippolsau, in the

Duchy of Baden ; Elster, in Saxony ; Bocklet, near Kissingen ; Recoaro, in Venetia ; Reinerz, in Silesia ; and Harrogate.

12. Sulphurous Waters.

These contain sulphur, sulphurets of metals, and sulphuretted hydrogen, with a good deal of chloride of sodium. They occur as hot and cold springs; among the former the most important are the waters of Aix-la-Chapelle 116° to 132° ; Baden, near Vienna, 89° to 95° ; the springs of Mehadia, in Hungary, 70° to 144° ; of Baden, in Switzerland, 117° to 122° ; of Aix-les-Bains, or Aix-in-Savoy, 108° to 116° . In the Pyrenees we have the springs of Barèges, 87° to 113° ; Bagnères de Luchon 130° ; St. Sauveur 94° ; Eaux-Chaudes; Cauterets; and Eaux Bonnes. As cold sulphurous springs there are those of Neudorf, in Electoral Hesse; of Eilsen, in Schaumburg-Lippe; of Meinberg, in Lippe-Detmold; of Harrogate; and lastly, the springs of Sandefjord, on the coast of Norway.

PHYSIOLOGICAL TABLE

The following Physiological Table is taken from the *Physiology of Man*, by P. M. A. P. It is to be used as a guide to the diet, and the dose of food, and the dose of medicine, for the different ages, and the different states of the body. The dose of food is given in ounces, and the dose of medicine in grains. The dose of food is given at the top of each of the columns, and the dose of medicine at the bottom of each of the columns. The dose of food is given in ounces, and the dose of medicine in grains.

AGE.	MAXIMUM DOSE.
Infants.	From birth to 1 year.
Infants.	From 1 to 2 years.
Children.	From 2 to 10 years.
Adolescents.	From 10 to 18 years.
Adults.	From 18 to 60 years.
Elderly.	From 60 to 80 years.
Very old.	From 80 to 100 years.

by of Baden; Elster, in Saxony; Bocklet, near
Königsberg; Reichenbach, in Venetia; Reinerz, in Silesia;
and Harrogate.

12. Sulphurous Waters.

The most common sulphur, sulphurets of metals, and
sulphuretted hydrogen, with a good deal of chloride
of sodium. They occur as hot and cold springs; among
the former the most important are the waters of Aix-
les-Bains, 116° to 132°; Baden, near Vienna, 89° to
104°; the springs of Mebadia, in Hungary, 79° to 144°;
of Baden, in Switzerland, 117° to 124°; of Aachen,
Bonn, or Aix-in-Savoie, 108° to 116°. In the Pyrenees
we have the springs of Barèges, 87° to 118°; Bagneres
de Luchon 130°; St. Sauveur 94°; Eau-Chaudes
Cauterets and Eau-Bonnes. As cold sulphurous
springs there are those of Neudorf, in Electoral
Hesse; of Eilsen, in Schaumburg-Lippe; of Meiningen,
in Lippe-Deimold; of Harrogate; and lastly, the
springs of Sandefjord, on the coast of Norway.

POSOLOGICAL TABLE.

THE following Posological Table is taken from the
Guy's Hospital Pharmacopœia. It is to be read as
follows:—Suppose that the maximum dose of a given
liquid is one fluid ounce, the dose for an infant one
month old is thirty minims. If the substance be a
solid, and the maximum dose is sixty grains, then the
dose for an infant of a month old is three grains, and
so on for the several ages stated. The maximum
doses are given at the top of each of the three columns,
and the doses for the different ages are opposite to
those ages.

AGE.	MAXIMUM DOSE.		
	One fluid oz.	Sixty grains.	Twenty grains.
One month	minims 30	grs. 3	gr. 1
Three months... ..	—	grs. 4	—
Six months	minims 40	grs. 6	grs. 2
Nine months	—	grs. 7	—
One year	fl.dr. j.	grs. 8	grs. 3
Two years	fl.dr. iss.	grs. 10	grs. 4
Three years	fl.dr. iss.	grs. 12	grs. 4
Four years	fl.dr. ij.	grs. 15	grs. 5
Five years	fl.dr. ijss.	grs. 18	grs. 6
Six years	fl.dr. iij.	grs. 20	grs. 7
Seven years	fl.dr. iijss.	grs. 25	grs. 8
Eight years	fl.oz. ss.	grs. 30	grs. 10
Ten years... ..	fl.dr. ivss.	grs. 35	grs. 12
Twelve years	fl.dr. v.	grs. 40	grs. 14
Thirteen years	fl.dr. vss.	—	grs. 15
Fifteen years	fl.dr. vj.	grs. 45	grs. 16
Eighteen years	fl.dr. viss.	—	grs. 17
Twenty years	fl.dr. vij.	grs. 50	grs. 18
Twenty to forty-five years	fl.oz. j.	grs. 60	grs. 20
Fifty years	fl.dr. vij.	grs. 50	grs. 18
Sixty to seventy years	fl.dr. vj.	grs. 45	grs. 16
Eighty to ninety years	fl.dr. v.	grs. 40	grs. 14
One hundred years	fl.oz. ss.	grs. 30	grs. 10

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES OF THE BRITISH PHARMACOPŒIA.

WEIGHTS.

1 grain	gr.	=	437.5 grains.
1 ounce	oz.	=	7000 grains.
1 pound	lb.	=	16 ounces

MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

1 minim	min.	=	60 minims.
1 fluid drachm	fl.dr.	=	8 fluid drachms.
1 fluid ounce	fl.oz.	=	20 fluid ounces.
1 pint	O.	=	8 pints.
1 gallon	C.	=	

MEASURES OF LENGTH.

1 line	=	$\frac{1}{12}$ inch.
1 inch	=	$\frac{39.1393}{12}$ seconds pendulum.
12 "	=	1 foot.
36 "	=	3 " = 1 yard.

Length of pendulum vibrating seconds of
mean time in the latitude of London in } 39.1393 inches.
a vacuum at the level of the sea . . }

RELATION OF MEASURES TO WEIGHT.

1 minim in the measure of	0.91 grs. of water,
1 fluid drachm	"	54.68 "
1 fluid ounce	" 1 ounce or . . .	437.5 "
1 pint	" 1.25 pounds or 8750.0	"
1 gallon	" 10 pounds or 70,000.0	"
1 cubic inch of distilled water, in air, at 62°	=	252.456 grains.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES OF THE METRICAL SYSTEM.

WEIGHTS.

1 milligramme	=	the thousandth part of 1 gramme, or .001 gramme.
1 centigramme	=	the hundredth part of 1 gramme, or .01 gramme.
1 decigramme	=	the tenth part of 1 gramme, or .1 gramme.
1 gramme	=	the weight of 1 cubic centimetre of water at 4° C.
1 kilogramme	=	1000 grammes
1 hectogramme	=	100 grammes
1 decagramme	=	10 grammes

MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

1 millilitre	=	1 cubic centimetre of the measure of 1 litre.
1 centilitre	=	10 "
1 decilitre	=	100 "
1 litre	=	1000 "

MEASURES OF LENGTH.

1 millimetre	=	the thousandth part of 1 metre, or 0.001 metre.
1 centimetre	=	the hundredth part of 1 metre, or 0.01 metre.
1 decimetre	=	the tenth part of 1 metre, or 0.1 metre.
1 metre	=	the length of the path of a quarter of a circle of the earth.

RELATION OF THE WEIGHTS OF THE BRITISH PHARMACOPŒIA TO THE METRICAL WEIGHTS.

1 pound	=	453.59237 grammes.
1 ounce	=	28.3495 grammes.
1 grain	=	0.0648 grammes.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES OF THE BRITISH PHARMACOPŒIA.

WEIGHTS.

1 oz. = 31.1035 grs.
1 lb. = 16 oz. = 453.5925 grs.

MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

1 min. = 60 seconds.
1 drachm = 60 minims.
1 fluid ounce = 8 fluid drachms.
1 pint = 20 fluid ounces.
1 gallon = 8 pints.

MEASURES OF LENGTH.

1 line = 1/16 inch.
1 inch = 12 lines.
1 foot = 12 inches.
1 yard = 3 feet.
1 fathom = 2 yards.
1 mile = 1760 yards.
1 league = 3 miles.
1 nautical mile = 1852 metres.

RELATION OF MEASURES TO WEIGHT.

1 cubic inch of water weighs 252.47 grains.
1 cubic foot of water weighs 62.428 pounds.
1 cubic yard of water weighs 2025 pounds.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES OF THE METRICAL SYSTEM.

WEIGHTS.

1 milligramme = the thousandth part of 1 gram. or 0.001 grm.
1 centigramme = the hundredth " 0.01 "
1 decigramme = the tenth " 0.1 "
1 gramme = weight of a cubic centimetre of water at 4° C. 1.0 "
1 decagramme = 10 grammes " 10.0 "
1 hectogramme = 100 grammes " 100.0 "
1 kilogramme = 1000 grammes " 1000.0 "

MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

1 millilitre = 1 cub. cent. of the measure of 1 gram. of water.
1 centilitre = 10 " 10 "
1 decilitre = 100 " 100 "
1 litre = 1000 " 1000 " (1 kilo.)

MEASURES OF LENGTH.

1 millimetre = the thousandth part of 1 metre, or 0.001 metre.
1 centimetre = the hundredth " 0.01 "
1 decimetre = the tenth part " 0.1 "
1 metre = the ten millionth part of a quarter of the meridian of the earth.

RELATION OF THE WEIGHTS OF THE BRITISH PHARMACOPŒIA TO THE METRICAL WEIGHTS.

1 pound = 453.5925 grammes.
1 ounce = 28.3495 "
1 grain = 0.0648 "

RELATION OF MEASURES OF CAPACITY OF THE BRITISH PHARMACOPŒIA TO THE METRICAL MEASURES.

1 gallon	=	4.543487 litres.	
1 pint	=	0.567936 "	or 567.936 cubic centimetres.
1 fluid ounce	=	0.023396 "	"
1 fluid drachm	=	0.003549 "	"
1 minim	=	0.000059 "	"

RELATION OF THE METRICAL WEIGHTS TO THE WEIGHTS OF THE BRITISH PHARMACOPŒIA.

1 milligramme	=	0.015432 grs.
1 centigramme	=	0.15432 "
1 decigramme	=	1.5432 "
1 gramme	=	15.432 "
1 kilogramme	=	2 lbs. 3 oz. 119.8 grs. or 15432.348 "

RELATION OF THE METRICAL MEASURES TO THE MEASURES OF THE BRITISH PHARMACOPŒIA.

1 millimetre	=	0.03937 inches.
1 centimetre	=	0.39371 "
1 decimetre	=	3.93708 "
1 metre	=	39.37079 " or 1 yard 3.7 inches.
1 cubic centimetre	=	15.432 grain measures.
1 litre	=	1 pint 15 oz. 2 drs. 11 m., or 15432.248 grain measures.

SYMBOLS AND EQUIVALENT WEIGHTS OF THE ELEMENTARY BODIES MEN- TIONED IN THE BRITISH PHARMACOPŒIA.

Elementary Bodies.	Symbol and Eq.	Old Syst.	New Syst.
Aluminium	Al	13.75	27
Antimony	Sb	122	122
Arsenic	As	75	75
Barytes	Ba	68.5	137
Bismuth	Bi	210	210
Borac	B	11	11
Bromine	Br	80	80
Calcium	Ca	40	40
Carbon	C	12	12
Cerium	Ce	140	140
Chlorine	Cl	35.5	35.5
Copper	Cu	63.5	63.5
Erbium	Er	167	167
Hydrogen	H	1	1
Iodine	I	127	127
Iron	Fe	56	56
Lithium	Li	7	7
Magnesium	Mg	24	24
Manganese	Mn	55	55
Mercury	Hg	200	200
Molybdenum	Mo	96	96
Nickel	Ni	59	59
Nitrogen	N	14	14
Oxygen	O	16	16
Phosphorus	P	31	31
Potassium	K	39	39
Silver	Ag	108	108
Sodium	Na	23	23
Strontian	Sr	88	88
Tin	Sn	119	119
Zinc	Zn	65	65

* In the work I have generally retained the equivalents of the old system.

RELATION OF MEASURES OF CAPACITY
OF THE BRITISH PHARMACOPEIA TO
THE METRICAL MEASURES.

1 pint	= 454.347 litres.
1 quart	= 0.947368 " or 567.399 cubic centimetres.
1 gallon	= 0.001368 " 28.396 "
1 fluid ounce	= 0.00003519 " 3.519 "
1 drachm	= 0.00000059 " 0.059 "

RELATION OF THE METRICAL WEIGHTS
TO THE WEIGHTS OF THE BRITISH
PHARMACOPEIA.

1 milligramme	= 0.0015432 grs.
1 centigramme	= 0.015432 "
1 decigramme	= 0.15432 "
1 gramme	= 1.5432 "
1 kilogramme	= 1543.2 grs.
1 pound	= 2 lbs. 3 oz. 119.3 grs. or 1543.246 "

RELATION OF THE METRICAL MEASURES
TO THE MEASURES OF THE BRITISH
PHARMACOPEIA.

1 metre	= 0.000001 inches.
1 centimetre	= 0.00001 "
1 decimetre	= 0.0001 "
1 millimetre	= 0.001 "
1 centimetre	= 39.37 " or 1 yard 3.7 inches.
1 decimetre	= 393.7 " or 1 yard 3.7 inches.
1 millimetre	= 3937 " or 1 yard 3.7 inches.
1 centimetre	= 15.432 " or 1543.246 grs.
1 decimetre	= 154.32 " or 15432.46 grs.
1 millimetre	= 15.432 " or 1543.246 grs.

SYMBOLS AND EQUIVALENT WEIGHTS
OF THE ELEMENTARY BODIES MEN-
TIONED IN THE BRITISH
PHARMACOPEIA.

Elementary Bodies.	Symbols and Equivalents.*	
	Old System.	New System.
Aluminium	Al = 13.75	Al = 27.5
Antimony (Stibium)	Sb = 122	Sb = 122
Arsenic	As = 75	As = 75
Barium	Ba = 63.5	Ba = 137
Bismuth	Bi = 210	Bi = 210
Boron	B = 11	B = 11
Bromine	Br = 80	Br = 80
Cadmium	Cd = 56	Cd = 112
Calcium	Ca = 20	Ca = 40
Carbon	C = 6	C = 12
Cerium	Ce = 46	Ce = 92
Chlorine	Cl = 35.5	Cl = 35.5
Chromium	Cr = 26.25	Cr = 52.5
Copper (Cuprum)	Cu = 31.75	Cu = 63.5
Gold (Aurum)	Au = 196.5	Au = 196.5
Hydrogen	H = 1	H = 1
Iodine	I = 127	I = 127
Iron (Ferrum)	Fe = 28	Fe = 56
Lead (Plumbum)	Pb = 103.5	Pb = 207
Lithium	L = 7	L = 7
Magnesium	Mg = 12	Mg = 24
Manganese	Mn = 27.5	Mn = 55
Mercury (Hydrargyrum)	Hg = 100	Hg = 200
Nitrogen	N = 14	N = 14
Oxygen	O = 8	O = 16
Phosphorus	P = 31	P = 31
Platinum	Pt = 98.5	Pt = 197
Potassium (Kalium)	K = 39	K = 39
Silver (Argentum)	Ag = 108	Ag = 108
Sodium (Natrium)	Na = 23	Na = 23
Sulphur	S = 16	S = 32
Tin (Stannum)	Sn = 59	Sn = 118
Zinc	Zn = 32.5	Zn = 65

* In this work I have generally retained the symbols and equivalents of the old system.

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COVENT GARDEN.

AND PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS
THEIR COMPOSITION, ACTION, AND USES.

ATIDUM BORACICUM.

Prepared by adding sulphuric acid to a solution of borax.
Action.—Antiseptic: used for dressing wounds and ulcers. Does not cause irritation.

UNGUENTUM ACIDI BORACICI.

Composed of boracic acid 1, yellow wax 1, benzoin 6.
Action.—Antiseptic.

LOTIO ACIDI CARBOLICI.

Composed of carbolic acid 30 grs., water 8 oz.
Action.—Relieves the irritation of eczema and other moist lesions.

UNGUENTUM ACIDI CARBOLICI. Ph. U.S.

Composed of carbolic acid 1, hard 4, yellow wax 1.
Action.—Antiseptic and slightly caustic.

EXPLASTRUM ACIDI CARBOLICI.

Composed of 75 carbolic acid 25 parts.
Action.—Checks purulent discharges.

DRUGS AND PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS,
THEIR COMPOSITION, ACTION, AND DOSES.

ACIDUM BORACICUM.

Prepared by adding sulphuric acid to a strong solution of borax.

Action.—Antiseptic: used for dressing wounds and ulcers; does not cause irritation.

UNGUENTUM ACIDI BORACICI.

Composed of boracic acid 1, yellow wax 1, benzoated lard 6.

Action.—Antiseptic.

LOTIO ACIDI CARBOLICI.

Composed of carbolic acid 30 grs., water 8 oz.

Action.—Relieves the irritation of mosquito and other insect bites.

UNGUENTUM ACIDI CARBOLICI. Ph. U.S.

Composed of carbolic acid 1, lard 4, yellow wax 1.

Action.—Antiseptic and slightly caustic.

EMPLASTRUM ACIDI CARBOLICI.

Composed of shellac 75, carbolic acid 25 parts.

Action.—Checks purulent discharges.

ACIDUM CHROMICUM.

Prepared by adding strong sulphuric acid to bichromate of potassium.

Action.—Powerful caustic; useful in removing warty excrescences, vascular tumours, and in the disintegrative stages of cancer; also as a lotion, 1 in 8, to indolent ulcers.

ACIDUM CHRYSOPHANICUM. A pale yellow powder, inodorous and almost tasteless. *Vide* ARAROA.

Action.—A useful remedy in eczema, psoriasis, ringworm and other skin diseases.

The acid temporarily stains the skin a purple dye.

UNGUENTUM ACIDI CHRYSOPHANICI.

The proportion, at first, should be in the ratio of 1 to 10. Care should be taken to prevent the ointment touching the eyes.

Action.—As above.

ACIDUM HYDROBROMICUM.

Consists of bromide of potassium, tartaric acid, and water.

Action.—Nervine sedative, useful in hysteria, protracted headaches, neuralgia.

The best vehicle for quinine, when not otherwise tolerated.

Dose.—For an adult, xx to lx m.

ACIDUM FLUORICUM.

This acid is recommended in cases of bronchocele or goitre.

Dose.—For an adult a half-drachm of a half per cent. solution of 30 per cent. acid, gradually increased to two drachms.

ACIDUM PYROCALLICUM.

Obtained by heating pyrogallic acid in a retort.

ACIDUM SALICYLICUM.

Prepared by heating salicylic acid into a white powder, and adding caustic soda, at a high temperature, to decompose the salicylic acid into salicylic acid.

Action.—Antipyretic, useful in rheumatism, when the pain is acute.

Dose.—For an adult, 15 to 30 grs.

SODÆ SALICYLAS.

Prepared by heating salicylic acid with soda.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, 20 to 30 grs.

For Salicylic Acid:—
Fam. Sal. phos.
Eucalypt. Sal. phos.
Quinine Sal. phos.

UNGUENTUM ACIDI SALICYLICI.

Prepared by heating salicylic acid to 30 grs.

Action.—As above. Useful in eczema, psoriasis, and ringworm.

SECCUS ACONITI.

Prepared by heating aconite root in a retort.

Action.—As above. Useful in eczema, psoriasis, and ringworm.

Dose.—For an adult, 15 to 30 grs.

ACIDUM CHROMICUM.

Prepared by adding strong sulphuric acid to chromic acid.

Action.—Powerful caustic; useful in removing warts, venous tumours, and in the early stages of cancer; also as a lotion for ulcers.

ACIDUM CHRYSOPHANICUM. A pale yellow powder, inodorous and almost tasteless.

Action.—A useful remedy in eczema, psoriasis, and other skin diseases.

Dose.—It temporarily stains the skin a purple dye.

UNGUENTUM ACIDI CHRYSOPHANICI.

For the first portion, at first, should be in the ratio of 1 to 10. Care should be taken to prevent the ointment from getting into the eyes.

Dose.—As above.

ACIDUM HYDROBROMICUM.

Prepared by the action of bromine on tartaric acid, and the addition of bromide of potassium.

Action.—Nervine sedative, useful in hysteria, neuralgia, and headache.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒss to ʒss.

ACIDUM FLEBORICUM.

This acid is recommended in cases of bronchitis.

Dose.—For an adult a half-drachm of a 30 per cent. acid, gradually increased.

ACIDUM PYROGALLICUM.

Occurs in white flaky crystals, which blacken by exposure to light.

Action.—Antiseptic; useful in psoriasis. Strength of solution should average from 2 to 10 per cent.

ACIDUM SALICYLICUM.

Prepared by pouring carbonic acid into a mixture of carbolic acid and caustic soda, at a high temperature, and decomposing the salicylate of soda with an acid.

Action.—Antiseptic—depressant, useful in rheumatism when the pain is acute.

Dose.—For an adult, 15 to 30 grs.

SODÆ SALICYLAS.

This salt is more soluble than salicylic acid.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, 20 to 25 gr.

Other combinations of Salicylic Acid:—

Ferri Salicylas.

Bismuthi Salicylas.

Quiniæ Salicylas.

UNGUENTUM ACIDI SALICYLICI.

Composed of salicylic acid 30 grs., benzoated lard 1 oz.

Action.—As above. Useful in eczema, psoriasis, and offensive ulcers.

SUCCUS ACONITI.

Aconite herb juice 3, rectified spirit 1.

Action.—Anodyne and sedative.

Dose.—For an adult, 15 to 20 m.

CHLOROFORM ACONITI.

Powdered root 20, chloroform to percolate 20.

Action.—Anodyne. Mixed with liniment of aconite (1 to 7) and painted with camel's-hair brush relieves neuralgia.

TROCHISCI ACONITI.

Contains $\frac{1}{2}$ m of tincture of aconite.

Dose.—A lozenge every half-hour in tonsillitis and other febrile throat affections.

ALCHEMILLA ARVENSIS. Field Ladies' Mantle, or Parsley Piert.

DECOCTUM ALCHEMILLÆ ARVENSIS.

Flower heads 1 oz., water 20 oz., boil and strain.

Action.—Astringent, tonic, diuretic. Useful to eliminate small calculi from the kidney or bladder.

Dose.—For an adult, a wineglassful three times a day.

ENEMA ALOES BARBADENSIS.

Barbadoes aloes 40 grs., carbonate of potash 15 grs., mucilage of starch 10 oz.

ALUMINIUM. Al.

A silver-white metal, sonorous, lighter than glass, having a sp. gr. 2.560.

Prepared by adding in excess a solution of carbonate of potash to a solution of alum, and washing the precipitate. Used to fine turbid medicinal waters and other solutions.

AMMONIUM. NH₄.

A dark blue liquid with a metallic lustre, readily decomposing into ammonia and hydrogen.

LIQUOR AMMONIÆ ACETATIS CONCENTRATUS.

Concentration of acetic acid 7.5 to 10.0. Prepared by distilling and diluting the bulk of the effluvia of the preparation. *Dose.*—For an adult, 15 to 30 m.

TROCHISCI AMMONII BROMIDI.

Contains 2 grs. of bromide of ammonia.

Action.—Useful in pertussis.

Dose.—1 to 3 lozenges.

LIQUEUR VOLATILIS CORNU CERVI, or HARTSHORN.

A saturated solution of carbonate of ammonia in 100 parts of water.

HARTSHORN AND OIL.

Compound of spirit of hartshorn 10, oil of sweet almond 10.

Action.—Relieves itching in most affections of the skin.

TROCHISCI AMMONII CHLORIDI.

Contains 2 or 3 grains.

Action.—Useful in rheumatism.

Dose.—1 to 4 lozenges.

ARABICA. GUM POWDER.

A white powder from the exudate of the tree *Acacia senegal* (L.) Willd. or *Acacia gummifera* (L.) Willd.

Action.—Useful in the treatment of the skin.

Dose.—1 to 4 lozenges.

CHLOROFORM ACONITI.

1 part of 20, chloroform to peroxide 20.
 1 part of Anodyne. Mixed with liniment of aconite
 1 to 7 and painted with camel's-hair brush relieves

TROCHISCI ACONITI.

1 part of 10 of tincture of aconite.
 1 part of Aconite. A lozenge every half-hour in tonsillitis and
 1 part of throat affection.

ALCHEMILLA ARVENSIS. Field Ladies' Mantle
 or Parsley Plant.

DECOCTUM ALCHEMILLÆ ARVENSIS.
 1 part of 10, water 20 oz., boil and strain.
 1 part of Astringent, tonic, diuretic. Useful to
 1 part of 10 of catenuli from the kidney or bladder.
 1 part of For an adult, a wineglassful three times a

ENEMA ALDES BARBADENSIS.
 1 part of 10, water 20 oz., carbonate of potash 15 grs.
 1 part of starch 10 oz.

ALUMINIUM. Al.
 A white metal, sonorous, lighter than glass.
 1 part of 10, water 20 oz., carbonate of potash 15 grs.
 1 part of starch 10 oz.

AMMONIUM. NH₄.
 A white powder with a metallic lustre, and
 1 part of 10, water 20 oz., carbonate of potash 15 grs.

LIQUOR AMMONIÆ ACETATIS CONCENTRATUS.

Strong solution of ammonia 7, acetic acid 20.
Action.—Refrigerant and diaphoretic. Occupies
 one-fifth of the bulk of the official preparation.
Dose.—For an adult, 15 to 30 m.

TROCHISCI AMMONII BROMIDI.

Contains 2 grs. of bromide of ammonia.
Action.—Useful in pertussis.
Dose.—1 to 3 lozenges.

LIQUOR VOLATILIS CORNU CERVI, or Spirit of Hartshorn.

A saturated solution of carbonate of ammonia dis-
 tilled from hartshorn.

HARTSHORN AND OIL.

Composed of spirit of hartshorn 3, oil of al-
 monds 4.
Action.—Rubefacient; useful in chest affections and
 in sprains.

TROCHISCI AMMONII CHLORIDI.

Contains 2 or 3 grains.
Action.—Useful in bronchitis.
Dose.—2 to 4 lozenges.

ARAROA. GOA POWDER.

A pale yellow powder found in clefts of the wood of
 a tree of the order Leguminosæ, growing at Bahia,
 Brazil.
 It contains about 80 per cent. of chrysarobin.
Action.—Antiseptic; useful in parasitic diseases of
 the skin.
Vide Chrysophanic Acid.

ARGENTUM PURIFICATUM. Refined Silver.

Prepared by adding an excess of ammonia to a solution of the metal in nitric acid.

Used only to prepare nitrate of silver.

ARNICA OPODELDOC.

White soap 4, rectified spirit 10, tincture of arnica 5, camphor 1.

Action.—Anodyne; useful in sprains and insect bites; sometimes induces erysipelas.

LIQUOR ARSENICI CHLORIDI.

Composed of 30 grains of arsenic dissolved by 90 minims of hydrochloric acid in 20 ounces of water.

Action.—Tonic; useful in chorea.

Dose.—For an adult \mathfrak{mij} , increasing to \mathfrak{mx} after food.

LIQUOR AMMONIÆ ARSENITIS.

Is the same strength as the liquor arsenicalis; but carbonate of ammonia is substituted for carbonate of potash.

ATROPINE PAPER AND ATROPINE GELATINE

in books and discs are employed by oculists to dilate the pupil of the eye.

TINCTURA AURANTII RECENTIS.

The yellow and pink rind of bitter orange 6 oz., rectified spirit 20 oz.

Action.—An aromatic stimulant stomaehic.

Dose.—For an adult, \mathfrak{fj} to \mathfrak{fij} .

For a child a year old, \mathfrak{mx} .

BALSAMUM DIPIEROCARPI. An aromatic resinous substance obtained from the bark of the tree *Dipierocarpus* (Linn.) and other species of the same genus. It is found in the West Indies and in the East Indies.

Action.—In its properties it resembles the balsam of Peru. It is used in the same manner.

Dose.—For an adult, \mathfrak{fij} mixed with lime water.

BAPTISIN. W. W. Linn.

Action.—Purgative, emetic, a hepatic and intestinal stimulant.

Dose.—For an adult, $\mathfrak{gr}\mathfrak{j}$ - \mathfrak{v} .

CHLOROFORM BELLADONNÆ.

Prepared by the action of chloroform on the extract of belladonna.

Action.—Anodyne, mixed with equal parts of the extract of belladonna, useful in the treatment of chorea.

LINIMENTUM BELLADONNÆ COMPOSITUM.

Prepared by the action of the extract of belladonna on the liniment of opium.

SUPPOSITORIUM BELLADONNÆ.

Each of belladonna 1 gr., suppository 1.

BETULA ALBA. Common European Birch.

OLEUM BETULÆ ALBÆ.

Prepared by the action of the bark of the white birch on the oil of sweet almond.

BETULI NITRAS. Common European Birch.

Prepared by the action of the bark of the white birch on nitric acid.

ARGENTUM PURIFICATUM. Refined Silver.
Prepared by adding an excess of ammonia to a solution of silver nitrate, and filtering the precipitate, washing it with water, and drying it in the sun.

ARNICA OPODELDOC.

Take of 4, rectified spirit 10, tincture of 5, camphor 1.
—Anodyne; useful in sprains and insect bites. It induces erysipelas.

LIQUOR ARSENICI CHLORIDI.

Take of 20 grains of arsenic dissolved by 50 of hydrochloric acid in 20 ounces of water.
—Useful in chlora.
—For a child \mathfrak{ss} , increasing to \mathfrak{xx} after 1 week.

LIQUOR AMMONIÆ ARSENITIS.

Is of the same strength as the liquor arsenicalis; but of ammonia is substituted for carbonic acid.

ATROPINE PAPER AND ATROPINE GELATINE.

These are prepared by dissolving atropine in alcohol and placing it on paper or gelatin.

TINCTURA AURANTII RECENTIS.

Prepared by macerating 1 lb. of bitter orange peel in 1 gallon of alcohol for 14 days, and straining it.

BALSAMUM DIPTEROCARPI. An oleo-resinous substance obtained from the trunk of the *dipterocarpus brevis*, and other species, growing in the East Indies, and called Wood-oil, or Gurgum Balsam.

Action.—In its properties it represents copaiba. It has been used in eczema and leprosy.

Dose.—For an adult, \mathfrak{ss} ij mixed with lime water.

BAPTISIN. Wild Indigo.

Action.—Purgative, emetic, a hepatic and intestinal stimulant.

Dose.—For an adult, gr. j-v.

CHLOROFORM BELLADONNÆ.

Powdered root 20, chloroform sufficient to produce 20.

Action.—Anodyne, mixed with equal parts of camphor liniment or olive oil, useful in rheumatism; lumbago.

LINIMENTUM BELLADONNÆ COMPOSITI.

Belladonna liniment 7, chloroform belladonna 1.

Action.—As above.

SUPPOSITORIUM BELLADONNÆ.

Extract of belladonna 1 gr., stearine 13 grs.

BETULA ALBA. Common European Birch.

OLEUM BETULÆ ALBÆ.

Gives the odour to Russia leather.

Has been employed in chronic eczema.

BISMUTHI NITRAS. Occurs in colourless transparent crystals. Soluble in glycerine.

Used in skin diseases, 10 grs. to the oz. of glycerine.

FERRIER'S SNUFF.

Bisnitrate of bismuth 6 drms., hydrochlorate of morphia 2 grs., acacia powder 2 drms.
Used in cold in the head and hay fever.

UNGUENTUM BORACIS.

Borax 1, simple ointment 8.
For chapped hands, chilblains, or cracked nipples.

BYNE. Malt.

Extractum Byne. German extract of malt.

Action.—Nutrient.

Dose.—For an adult, f3ij.

CAFFEINE.

A crystalline substance obtained from coffee, tea, guarana.

Action.—Tonic and slightly diuretic. Useful in headache, and in urine loaded with lithates.

Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 grs.

CALCIUM. Ca.

A brilliant white combustible metal; the metallic base of lime.

CALCII SULPHIDUM.

Action.—Useful in all suppurative conditions of the system, as boils, acne, strumous glands.

Dose.—For an adult, gr. $\frac{1}{16}$ in pill.

CALENDULA. Common Marigold.

Of the florets 4 oz., proof spirit 1 pint.

Action.—Antispasmodic, sudorific, emmenagogue.

Dose.—For an adult, f3j to f5ij.

ESSENTIA CAMPHORÆ.

Camphor 1, rectified spirit 18.
Action.—Nervine sedative.
Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 5 grs. in pill.
Should be an anodyne to stria.

CAMPHORA MONOBROMATA.

Occurs in solid as needles or prisms.

Action.—Nervine sedative.

Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 5 grs. in pill.

Should be an anodyne to stria.

LINIMENTUM CAPSICI.

Capsicum 1, rectified spirit 3.

Action.—Counterirritant. Used for swelling of the skin being rubbed on.

CARNEIS EXTRACTUM.

Carneis extract of meat; has an agreeable odor; is soluble in water.

VALENTINE'S MEAT JUICE.

Is the best preparation of carneis extract.

CATECHU NIGRUM.

The dried extract of the heart-wood of *Acacia catechu*.

Action.—Astringent.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 15 grs.

MISTURA CETACEÆ.

Whale-baleen 1, rectified spirit 18.

Action.—Nervine sedative.

FEBRIER'S SNUFF.

℞. Extract of Linum 6 drms., hydrochlorate of morphia 2 grs., acacia powder 2 drms.
 Used in cold in the head and hay fever.

UNGUENTUM BORACIS.

℞. Borax 1, simple ointment 8.
 For chapped hands, chilblains, or cracked nipples.

BYNE. Malt.

Extractum Byne. German extract of malt.
 Nutrient.
 ℞. — For an adult, ʒij.

CAFFEINE.

A crystalline substance obtained from coffee, tea, cocoa.
 Tonic and slightly diuretic. Useful in uric acid, and in urine loaded with lithates.
 ℞. — For an adult, ʒ to 2 grs.

CALCIUM. Ca.

A light white combustible metal; the metallic base of lime.

CALCII SULPHIDUM.

Used in all suppurative conditions of the system, as boils, abscesses, strumous glands.
 ℞. — For an adult, gr. ʒ in pill.

CALENDULA. Common Marigold.
 ℞. Calendula 4 oz., proof spirit 1 pint.
 A specific in scalds, scorches, emmenagogue.
 ℞. — For an adult, ʒij to ʒiij.

ESSENTIA CAMPHORÆ.

Camphor 1, rectified spirit 18, tincture of myrrh 2.
Action.—Useful in diarrhœa.
Dose.—For an adult, ʒ every quarter of an hour until diarrhœa ceases.

CAMPHORA MONOBROMATA.

Occurs in colourless needles or prisms.
Action.—Nervine sedative.
Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 5 grs. in pill.
 Said to be an antidote to strychnine.

LINIMENTUM CAPSICI.

Capsicum 1, rectified spirit 3.
Action.—Counter-irritant. Used for swollen chilblains, the skin being unbroken.

CARNIS EXTRACTUM.

German extract of meat; has an agreeable odour; freely soluble in water.

VALENTINE'S MEAT JUICE.

One of the best preparations of carnis extractum.

CATECHU NIGRUM.

The dried extract of the heart-wood of acacia catechu from Pegu.
Action.—Astringent, bitter.
Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 15 grs.

MISTURA CETACEI.

Spermaceti 60 grs., proof spirit 15 ʒ.
Action.—Useful in coughs, irritation of the mucous membranes, and in the sickness of pregnancy.
Dose.—1 ½ oz.

WOORARA-WOORARA.

1870

...the ... of ...

* Interval a series of 1 min. intervals.

It is not all that will be needed.

UNRECHENBAR.

CHLORANTHUS DELPHINI STAPHISAGRIÆ.
A. - P. tin. Us. di 1.

SCOTS DIGITALIS.

[illegible]

—L...ana t. XVI TX.

DUBISIA MYOPOROIDES.

New York, N.Y.
1888

DUGONG OIL.

ENCLOSURE

SCALYPIUS GLOBULUS

1667

CHAULMOOGRA OIL. *Vale Gynocardia.*

CHLORAL HYDRAS.

It is the action of dry chlorine gas on alcohol. It occurs in colourless crystals, which on exposure to air, of a pungent odour and taste.

Antidote of strychnia, physostigma, picrotoxin.

For the cure of strychnine 30 grs, stomach-pump, emetics.

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CURARA—WOORARA.

The South American Arrow poison; the product of various plants, strychnos, &c.

Action.—Produces muscular relaxation; in large doses general muscular paralysis; has been used in tetanus.

Dose.—For an adult, subcutaneous injection of x to xviii of a solution of 1 grain in 2 drachms of distilled water. It must not be allowed to come in contact with any wounded surface.

UNGUENTUM DELPHINI STAPHISAGRIÆ.

Action.—Parasitic. Useful in pediculi.

SUCCUS DIGITALIS.

The expressed juice 3, rectified spirit, 1.

Does not cause nausea like the tincture.

Dose.—For an adult, m to xx.

DUBOISIA MYOPOROIDES.

A plant indigenous to New South Wales.

Action.—Same as atropin.

DUGONG OIL.

This oil was proposed as a substitute for cod-liver oil. It being much more expensive, its use is limited.

EUCALYPTUS GLOBULUS. Blue Gum Tree.

The leaves yield an aromatic oil.

Action.—Nervine depressant, antiseptic, antiperiodic.

Dose.—For an adult, of the oil m, of the tincture mxxx.

EUONYMIN.

A resinoid substance obtained from the Wahoo bark.

Action.—Powerful hepatic stimulant.

Dose.—For an adult, of the resin $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 grs., of the tincture f3j to f3ij.

FERRI BROMIDI SOLUTIO.

Each fluid drachm contains $4\frac{1}{2}$ grs. of bromide.

Action.—As the syrup.

Dose.—For an adult f3ss to f3j.

LIQUOR FERRI PERSULPHATIS.

Sulphate of iron 8, sulphuric acid $\frac{3}{4}$, nitric acid $\frac{3}{4}$, distilled water, 12.

Action.—Styptic.

FUCUS VESICULOSUS.

Bladder-wrack, collected from the seaside rocks and dried.

EXTRACTUM FUCI VESICULOSI.

Of the dried plant ground 16, rectified spirit 12, distilled water 6.

Action.—Deobstruent, resolvent.

Dose.—For an adult, f3j.

UNGUENTUM ACIDI TANNICI. Ph. U.S.

Tannic acid 1, lard 16.

Action.—Astringent.

SCHUSTER'S PASTILLES.

Composed of tannic acid 30 grs., opium 1 gr., glycerine q.s. to form suitable cylinders for the male urethra.

Action.—Astringent: used in gonorrhoea.

TINCTURA GELSEMI.

Dried root 2, rectified spirit 20.

Action.—As Gelsemium.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥ss-℥ss.

Action.—Gelsemium. Aromatic spirit of

PULVIS LIQUIRITIE COMPOSITUS. Ph. U.S.

Syrup of licorice 2, fluid extract of licorice 1, starch 1, sugar 1.

Action.—A mild expectorant.

Dose.—For an adult, a teaspoonful before meals.

GOA POWDER. Ph. U.S.

Dried bark of the root of the Goa plant 1, powdered.

Action.—Expectorant, stimulant.

Dose.—For an adult, f3j.

GEINDELIA ROBUSTA.

Roots and leaves 16, rectified spirit 12, distilled water 6.

Action.—Astringent, stimulant, expectorant.

Dose.—For an adult, f3j.

Of the fluid extract, ℥ss to ℥ss.

Of the syrup, f3j to f3j.

Of the emulsion, f3j to f3j.

Of the tincture, f3j to f3j.

Of the extract, f3j to f3j.

Of the powder, f3j to f3j.

Of the oil, f3j to f3j.

Of the ointment, f3j to f3j.

Of the suppository, f3j to f3j.

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Of the extract, f3j to f3j.

Of the powder, f3j to f3j.

Of the oil, f3j to f3j.

EUONYMIN.

Obtained from the Walrus bark.
 —Powerful hepatic stimulant.
 For an adult, of the resin $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 grs., of the
 (5j to 5ij).

FERRI BROMIDI SOLUTIO.

Each fluidrachm contains 4j grs. of bromide.
 —As the syrup.
 For an adult 5ss to 5j.

LIQUOR FERRI PERSULPHATIS.

Sulphuric acid 8, sulphuric acid 3, nitric acid 4, dis-
 tilled water 12.
 —Styptic.

FUCUS VESICULOSUS.

Red seaweed, collected from the seaside rocks and
 dried.

EXTRACTUM FUCI VESICULOSI.

Of the dried plant ground 16, rectified spirit 12,
 distilled water 6.
 —Deobstruent, resolvent.
 For an adult, 5j.

UNGUENTUM ACIDI TANNICI. Ph. U.S.

Tannic acid 1, and 16.
 —Astringent.

SCHUSTER'S PASTILLES.

Prepared from tannic acid 30 grs., opium 1 gr.,
 and 10 grs. to form suitable cylinders for the
 use of a pessary; used in gonorrhoea.

TINCTURA GELSEMI.

Bruised root 2, proof spirit 20.

Action.—As Gelsemin.

Dose.—For an adult, $\mathfrak{m}\text{x}$ — $\mathfrak{m}\text{xx}$.

Antidote.—Galvanism. Aromatic spirit of ammonia.

PULVIS LIQUIRITIÆ COMPOSITUS. Ph. Ger.

Senna and liquorice of each 2, fennel and sulphur
 of each 1, white sugar 6.

Action.—A mild aperient.

Dose.—For an adult, a teaspoonful before break-
 fast.

GOA POWDER. Vide Araroba.**GOSSYPII RADICIS TINCTURA.**

Dried bark of the root of the Cotton plant 3j,
 proof spirit 4.

Action.—Emmenagogue and parturient.

Dose.—For an adult, f3j.

GRINDELIA ROBUSTA.

The leaves and flowering tops.

Action.—Antispasmodic, emollient, stimulant.

Dose.—For an adult—

Of the fluid extract, $\mathfrak{m}\text{x}$ to $\mathfrak{m}\text{xx}$.

Of the syrup, f3j to f3ij.

Of the emulsion, f3j to f3iv.

GYNOCARDIÆ OLEUM. Chaulmoogra Oil.

Prepared from the seeds of the *Gynocardia odorata*,
 Eastern India. A solid, and of a light brown
 colour.

Action.—Useful in skin diseases, as leprosy, in chronic
 rheumatism, gout, secondary syphilis.

Dose.—For an adult, $\mathfrak{m}\text{ij}$ to $\mathfrak{m}\text{xv}$, being gradually in-
 creased.

GYNOCARDIA ACIDUM.*Action.*—As above.*Dose.*—For an adult, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 grs. in pill.**HAMAMELIS VIRGINICA.** Witch Hazel.**TINCTURA HAMAMELIS VIRGINICÆ.**

Bruised bark 2, proof spirit 20.

Action.—Astringent, useful in passive hæmorrhages and in dysentery and diarrhoea.*Dose.*—For an adult, $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{v}$ to $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{x}\mathfrak{x}$ in water.**HYDRARGYRI BROMIDIUM.**Used in pessaries containing gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ each.**UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI IODIDI VIRIDIS.**Green iodide of mercury 10 grs., sulphate of atropine 1 gr., lard $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

Useful in contraction of the fingers from indurated fascia of the palm.

HYDRARGYRI OLEAS. Oleate of Mercury.

Yellow oxide of mercury dissolved in oleic acid.

Action.—Alterative; resolvent; useful in rheumatic swellings about joints, ringworm, &c.

For external use.

OLEATE OF MERCURY AND MORPHIA.

Morphia 1 gr., oleate of mercury 1 drm.

Action.—As above, and anodyne.**HYDRASTIS CANADENSIS.** Yellow Root.Prepared from the rhizomes and rootlets of the American *Golden Seal*.*Action.*—Bitter tonic, antiperiodic, sialogogue.*Dose.*—For an adult—Of the liquid extract, $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{x}$ to $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{x}\mathfrak{x}\mathfrak{x}$.Of the tincture, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{3}\mathfrak{s}\mathfrak{s}$ to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{3}\mathfrak{j}$.**HYDRASTIN.**

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GYNOCARDIA ACIDUM.

For an adult, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 grs. in pill.

HAMAMELIS VIRGINICA. Witch Hazel.**TINCTURA HAMAMELIS VIRGINICE.**

For an adult, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 dr. in water.

HYDRARGYRI BROMIDIUM.

For an adult, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 gr. in water.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI IODIDI VIRIDIS.

For an adult, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 dr. in water.

HYDRARGYRI OLEAS. Oleate of Mercury.

For an adult, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 dr. in water.

OLEATE OF MERCURY AND MORPHIA.

For an adult, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 dr. in water.

HYDRASTIS CANADENSIS. Yellow Root.

For an adult, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 dr. in water.

HYDRASTIN.

A resinoid substance obtained from the *Hydrastis Canadensis*.

Action.—As above, and a powerful hepatic stimulant.

Dose.—For an adult, gr. iij to vj.

HYOSCYAMINE.

An alkaloid from the seeds of *Hyoscyamus niger*.

Action.—More powerful than the other preparations of henbane; very efficacious in the attacks of acute mania, insomnia.

Dose.—For an adult—

gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 gr.

gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ for hypodermic use.

EXTRACTUM IGNATIA AMARA.

Prepared by percolating with spirit, Ignatia beans in fine powder, and evaporating.

Action.—Tonic; useful in debility of the digestive organs.

Dose.—For an adult, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 in pill.

JABORANDI.

Prepared from the leaves of the *Pilocarpus pinnatifolius*.

It contains an alkaloid pilocarpin.

Action.—Powerful sialogogue and diaphoretic.

Dose.—For an adult, of the infusion f3ss to f3j.
of the powder, gr. xv to xxx.
of the tincture f3ij to f3iij.

PILOCARPIN HYDROCHLORATUS.

For internal administration, in combination with pepsine and hydrochloric acid.

Action.—As above. Has been found useful in scarlatina, nephritis, diphtheria, uræmia.
Dose.—For an adult, gr. $\frac{1}{6}$; subcutaneously gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{2}$.

IRIDIN.

A preparation from the American Eclectic *Blue Flag*.

Action.—Alterative, diuretic, hepatic, and intestinal stimulant.

Dose.—For an adult, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to gr. 4.

TINCTURA KAMALÆ.

Kamala 1, proof spirit 5.

Action.—Anthelmintic.

Dose.—For an adult, f3j to f3ij.

For a child a year old, m̄v to m̄x.

MAIZE.

The stigmata of maize are recommended as a remedy in recent or chronic vesical affections.

Action.—Diuretic.

Dose.—For an adult, of the concentrated infusion f3j, of the syrup f3ss every 2 hours.

PARAMORPHIA.

Occurs in white crystalline needles.

Action.—In doses of 1 gr. it produces tetanic spasms.

APOMORPHIA.

Action.—A prompt emetic, sometimes injected in chorea.

Dose.—Gr. $\frac{1}{20}$ injected subcutaneously.

MORPHINE TARTRAS.

It is the most active of the morphine salts, and is prepared for hypodermic injection.

MISTURA MOSCHI.

Musk 3, acacia 3, sugar 3, rose-water 100, alcohol 10.

Action.—Nervine stimulant.

Dose.—For an adult f3j to f3ij.

MUSCARIN.

The active principle of *Physalis* is a powerful diuretic.

Action.—For an adult gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to gr. 1.

Dose.—For an adult gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to gr. 1.

TINCTURA MYRRHÆ ET BORACIS.

Myrrh 1, eau de Cologne 10, borax 1, water 100.

Action.—For the teeth and gums.

NICEL.

It is a powerful diuretic, and is used in the treatment of chronic cystitis.

Action.—For an adult gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to gr. 1.

Dose.—For an adult gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to gr. 1.

NITROGLYCERINE.

A powerful diuretic, and is used in the treatment of chronic cystitis.

Action.—For an adult gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to gr. 1.

Dose.—For an adult gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to gr. 1.

SERPENTINE.

A powerful diuretic, and is used in the treatment of chronic cystitis.

Action.—For an adult gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to gr. 1.

Dose.—For an adult gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to gr. 1.

As above. Has been found useful in scarlatina, nephritis, diphtheria, uræmia.
Dose.—For an adult, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$; subcutaneously gr. $\frac{1}{12}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{4}$.

IRIDIN.

A preparation from the American Eclectic Blue.

Actions.—Alterative, diuretic, hepatic, and intestinal stimulant.

Dose.—For an adult, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to gr. 4.

TINCTURA KAMALE.

Kamala 1, proof spirit 5.

Actions.—Anthelmintic.

Dose.—For an adult, 15j to 5j.
 For a child a year old, ʒv to ʒss.

MAIZE.

The pericarpia of maize are recommended as a remedy in chronic vesical affections.

Actions.—Diuretic.

Dose.—For an adult, of the concentrated infusion ʒj of the syrup ʒss every 2 hours.

PARAMORPHIA.

Occurs in white crystalline needles.

Dose.—In doses of 1 gr. it produces tetanus.

APOMORPHIA.

A prompt emetic, sometimes injected in the rectum.

Dose.—Gr. 1 to 2, subcutaneous.

MORPHIÆ TARTRAS.

This salt being the most stable of the morphia series, is preferred for hypodermic injection.

MISTURA MOSCHI.

Musk 3, acacia 3, sugar 3, rose-water 160, added gradually.

Action.—Nervine stimulant.

Dose.—For an adult f3j to f5ij.

MUSCARIN.

The active principle of poisonous fungi.

Action.—Powerful sialogogue.

Dose.—For an adult gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ injected subcutaneously.

TINCTURA MYRRHÆ ET BORACIS.

Myrrh 1, eau de Cologne 16, borax 1, water 3, syrup 3.

A wash for the teeth and gums.

NICKEL.

Sulphate of nickel occurs in greenish blue crystals.

Action.—Nervine tonic, given in chlorosis.

Dose.—For an adult gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 after food.

NITRO-GLYCERINE. Glonoin.

A powerful poison. A solution in spirit (1 in 100).

Action.—Useful in angina pectoris and albuminuria.

Dose.—For an adult ʒj of the solution cautiously increased.

NEPENTHE. A preparation of opium by Ferris of Bristol.

Action.—Possesses all the properties of the tincture of opium, but does not cause headache, and is less exhilarating.

Dose.—For an adult $\mathfrak{m}\nu$ to \mathfrak{mxxx} .

PARIETARIA. Pellitory of the Wall.

Action.—Most efficacious in dropsy.

Dose.—For an adult, a tablespoonful of the preserved juice, or grs. 10 of the extract.

ESERINE. The alkaloid of *Physostigma venenosum*, or Calabar bean.

Action.—Nervine sedative, myotic, useful in chorea, strumous ophthalmia, inflammation of the cornea.

Dose.—For an adult $\frac{1}{30}$ gr. injected subcutaneously in chorea. A few drops of a 2-grain solution in 1 oz. of water causes contraction of the pupil.

PHYTOLACCIN. Poke Root.

Action.—A scorbutic alterative, purgative, and slow emetic.

Useful in chronic rheumatism.

Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{8}$ gr. to 1 gr.

PINI SYLVESTRIS OLEUM. Fir Wood Oil.

Prepared from the leaves of *Pinus sylvestris*.

Action.—Stimulant and rubefacient. Useful externally in rheumatism, and as an inhalation in chronic laryngitis.

PILULA PICIS.

Tar and liquorice powder of each 2½ grs.

Dose.—2 or 3 pills daily.

LEFOLASSE BENZOAS.

...-U. fl in crystals with l. e

1000-1001-1002-1003-1004-1005-1006-1007-1008-1009-1010-1011-1012-1013-1014-1015-1016-1017-1018-1019-1020-1021-1022-1023-1024-1025-1026-1027-1028-1029-1030-1031-1032-1033-1034-1035-1036-1037-1038-1039-1040-1041-1042-1043-1044-1045-1046-1047-1048-1049-1050-1051-1052-1053-1054-1055-1056-1057-1058-1059-1060-1061-1062-1063-1064-1065-1066-1067-1068-1069-1070-1071-1072-1073-1074-1075-1076-1077-1078-1079-1080-1081-1082-1083-1084-1085-1086-1087-1088-1089-1090-1091-1092-1093-1094-1095-1096-1097-1098-1099-1100-1101-1102-1103-1104-1105-1106-1107-1108-1109-1110-1111-1112-1113-1114-1115-1116-1117-1118-1119-1120-1121-1122-1123-1124-1125-1126-1127-1128-1129-1130-1131-1132-1133-1134-1135-1136-1137-1138-1139-1140-1141-1142-1143-1144-1145-1146-1147-1148-1149-1150-1151-1152-1153-1154-1155-1156-1157-1158-1159-1160-1161-1162-1163-1164-1165-1166-1167-1168-1169-1170-1171-1172-1173-1174-1175-1176-1177-1178-1179-1180-1181-1182-1183-1184-1185-1186-1187-1188-1189-1190-1191-1192-1193-1194-1195-1196-1197-1198-1199-1200-1201-1202-1203-1204-1205-1206-1207-1208-1209-1210-1211-1212-1213-1214-1215-1216-1217-1218-1219-1220-1221-1222-1223-1224-1225-1226-1227-1228-1229-1230-1231-1232-1233-1234-1235-1236-1237-1238-1239-1240-1241-1242-1243-1244-1245-1246-1247-1248-1249-1250-1251-1252-1253-1254-1255-1256-1257-1258-1259-1260-1261-1262-1263-1264-1265-1266-1267-1268-1269-1270-1271-1272-1273-1274-1275-1276-1277-1278-1279-1280-1281-1282-1283-1284-1285-1286-1287-1288-1289-1290-1291-1292-1293-1294-1295-1296-1297-1298-1299-1300-1301-1302-1303-1304-1305-1306-1307-1308-1309-1310-1311-1312-1313-1314-1315-1316-1317-1318-1319-1320-1321-1322-1323-1324-1325-1326-1327-1328-1329-1330-1331-1332-1333-1334-1335-1336-1337-1338-1339-1340-1341-1342-1343-1344-1345-1346-1347-1348-1349-1350-1351-1352-1353-1354-1355-1356-1357-1358-1359-1360-1361-1362-1363-1364-1365-1366-1367-1368-1369-1370-1371-1372-1373-1374-1375-1376-1377-1378-1379-1380-1381-1382-1383-1384-1385-1386-1387-1388-1389-1390-1391-1392-1393-1394-1395-1396-1397-1398-1399-1400-1401-1402-1403-1404-1405-1406-1407-1408-1409-1410-1411-1412-1413-1414-1415-1416-1417-1418-1419-1420-1421-1422-1423-1424-1425-1426-1427-1428-1429-1430-1431-1432-1433-1434-1435-1436-1437-1438-1439-1440-1441-1442-1443-1444-1445-1446-1447-1448-1449-1450-1451-1452-1453-1454-1455-1456-1457-1458-1459-1460-1461-1462-1463-1464-1465-1466-1467-1468-1469-1470-1471-1472-1473-1474-1475-1476-1477-1478-1479-1480-1481-1482-1483-1484-1485-1486-1487-1488-1489-1490-1491-1492-1493-1494-1495-1496-1497-1498-1499-1500-1501-1502-1503-1504-1505-1506-1507-1508-1509-1510-1511-1512-1513-1514-1515-1516-1517-1518-1519-1520-1521-1522-1523-1524-1525-1526-1527-1528-1529-1530-1531-1532-1533-1534-1535-1536-1537-1538-1539-1540-1541-1542-1543-1544-1545-1546-1547-1548-1549-1550-1551-1552-1553-1554-1555-1556-1557-1558-1559-1560-1561-1562-1563-1564-1565-1566-1567-1568-1569-1570-1571-1572-1573-1574-1575-1576-1577-1578-1579-1580-1581-1582-1583-1584-1585-1586-1587-1588-1589-1590-1591-1592-1593-1594-1595-1596-1597-1598-1599-1600-1601-1602-1603-1604-1605-1606-1607-1608-1609-1610-1611-1612-1613-1614-1615-1616-1617-1618-1619-1620-1621-1622-1623-1624-1625-1626-1627-1628-1629-1630-1631-1632-1633-1634-1635-1636-1637-1638-1639-1640-1641-1642-1643-1644-1645-1646-1647-1648-1649-1650-1651-1652-1653-1654-1655-1656-1657-1658-1659-1660-1661-1662-1663-1664-1665-1666-1667-1668-1669-1670-1671-1672-1673-1674-1675-1676-1677-1678-1679-1680-1681-1682-1683-1684-1685-1686-1687-1688-1689-1690-1691-1692-1693-1694-1695-1696-1697-1698-1699-1700-1701-1702-1703-1704-1705-1706-1707-1708-1709-1710-1711-1712-1713-1714-1715-1716-1717-1718-1719-1720-1721-1722-1723-1724-1725-1726-1727-1728-1729-1730-1731-1732-1733-1734-1735-1736-1737-1738-1739-1740-1741-1742-1743-1744-1745-1746-1747-1748-1749-1750-1751-1752-1753-1754-1755-1756-1757-1758-1759-1760-1761-1762-1763-1764-1765-1766-1767-1768-1769-1770-1771-1772-1773-1774-1775-1776-1777-1778-1779-1780-1781-1782-1783-1784-1785-1786-1787-1788-1789-1790-1791-1792-1793-1794-1795-1796-1797-1798-1799-1800-1801-1802-1803-1804-1805-1806-1807-1808-1809-1810-1811-1812-1813-1814-1815-1816-1817-1818

POTASSII FERROCYANIDUM.

A. — Service to. Useful in dry, cold, and sick headache, and at any of the

—Ferna' t, 2^{ms}.

QUEBRACHO PARK

Q. no. 4, highly recom. and 1 re. 11

... for an adult, of the liquid extract

QUINLE ARSENIAS.

I - F. ...

... 1 1/2 in 1 1/2 in. gr. 1/2.

QUINLE CARBOLAS

1 - 1000.

178. 178. 178.

QUINLE SALICYLAS

... stage of rh...
... 1 to 2 ...

INFLUENZA PYREXIALIS

INJECTURA PYREXIA

...ALIS (V...)
...Inval & ...
-F...

1:001 (5)

Asclepias.—Possesses all the properties of the tincture of *Asclepias*, but does not cause headache, and is less sedative.

Dose.—For an adult $\text{m} \text{v}$ to $\text{m} \text{xxx}$.

PARIETARIA. Pellitory of the Wall.

Action.—Most efficacious in dropsy.

Dose.—For an adult, a tablespoonful of the prepared juice, or grs. 10 of the extract.

ESERINE. The alkaloid of *Physostigma venenosum*, or Calabar bean.

Action.—Nervine sedative, myotic, useful in chorea, serous ophthalmia, inflammation of the cornea.

Dose.—For an adult $\frac{1}{8}$ gr. injected subcutaneous in chorea. A few drops of a 2-grain solution in 1 oz. of water causes contraction of the pupil.

PHYTOLACCIN. Poke Root.

Action.—A scorbutic alterative, purgative, and slow tonic.

Useful in chronic rheumatism.

Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. to 1 gr.

PINI SYLVESTRIS OLEUM. Fir Wood Oil.

Prepared from the leaves of *Pinus sylvestris*.

Action.—Stimulant and rubefacient. Useful in rheumatism, and as an inhalant in chronic laryngitis.

PILULA PICTIS.

Tar and liquorice powder of each 21 grs.

Dose.—2 or 3 pills daily.

POTASSÆ BENZOAS.

Action.—Useful in cystitis with lithic acid diathesis.

Dose.—For an adult, 15 to 20 grs.

POTASSII FERROCYANIDUM.

Action.—Nervine tonic. Useful in dyspepsia, constipation, sick headache, and atony of the muscular system.

Dose.—For an adult, 2 grs.

QUEBRACHO BARK. The bark of *Aspidospermæ* Quebracho, highly recommended as relieving the various forms of dyspnoea.

Dose.—For an adult, of the liquid extract f3j.

QUININÆ ARSENIAS.

Action.—A nervine tonic.

Dose.—For an adult, gr. $\frac{1}{10}$.

QUININÆ CARBOLAS.

Useful in diarrhoea.

Dose.—For an adult, 2 grs.

QUININÆ SALICYLAS.

Efficacious in the acute stage of rheumatism.

Dose.—For an adult, 1 to 2 grs. increased gradually.

TINCTURA PYREXIALIS (Warburg's Tincture.) Contains quinine. Invaluable in malarial and sthenic fevers.

Dose.—For an adult, f3j.

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RHAMNUS FRANGULA. The bark of Rhamnus frangula.

Action.—Useful remedy in habitual constipation.

Dose.—For an adult, of the liquid extract mxxx-xxxx. of the syrup, f3ij—f3iv.

SALICINUM SALICIN. A white crystalline powder from the bark of the willow.

Action.—Bitter tonic, preferable to salicylic acid in some cases as not being a cardiac depressant.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 25 grs.

SANTALI FLAVI OLEUM. The essential oil of red sandal-wood.

Action.—Stimulant to the genito-urinary passages.

Dose.—For an adult, f3ss in emulsion.

SODÆ BENZOAS.

Recommended in all contagious diseases by vegetable parasites, in diphtheria, chronic rheumatism. It does not nauseate, depress, or cause any cerebral symptoms.

Action.—Prophylactic and hepatic stimulant.

Dose.—For an adult, 15 to 20 grs. every 2 or 3 hours

SODÆ SALICYLATUM.

Action.—Relieves the pain in acute rheumatism, a hepatic stimulant, its continued use causes cardiac depression.

Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 20 grs. and upwards.

SODII BROMIDUM.

Action.—Has been recommended in sea sickness.

Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 6 grs.

TINCTURA SUCCINI OLEI.

Action.—Useful in nervous headache.

Dose.—For an adult, f3ss up to f3iv.

Dose.—For a child a year old, f3j.

SYMPHYTI RADIX. Common Ceanothus Radix.

Action.—Antiseptic, analgesic, and tonic.

Dose.—For an adult, f3ss.

CEIAN TURPENTINE.

Recommended in cases of cancer of the female genital organs.

THYMOL.

Useful in cases of dyspepsia, with a view to the relief of the stomach.

Action.—Antiseptic, and tonic.

Dose.—For an adult, f3ss up to f3iv.

SYRUPUS TRIFOLII. TRIFOLIUM.

Action.—Useful in pertussis.

Dose.—For an adult, f3ss.

Dose.—For a child a year old, f3j.

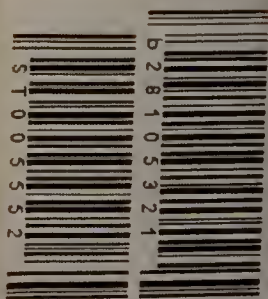
VASELINE.

Useful in cases of eczema, and other skin diseases.

Action.—Antiseptic, and tonic.

Dose.—For an adult, f3ss.

Dose.—For a child a year old, f3j.



RHAMNUS FRANGULA. The bark of *Rhamnus*

frangula.—Useful remedy in habitual constipation.
Dose.—For an adult, of the liquid extract mxx - xxx . of the syrup, f5j — f5iv .

SALICINUM SALICIN. A white crystalline powder from the bark of the willow.

Action.—Bitter tonic, preferable to salicylic acid in cases as not being a cardiac depressant.
Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 25 grs.

SANTALI FLAVI OLEUM. The essential oil of sandal-wood.

Action.—Stimulant to the genito-urinary passages.
Dose.—For an adult, f5ss in emulsion.

SODE BENZOAS.

Prescribed in all contagious diseases by vegetations, in diphtheria, chronic rheumatism, in the throat, to relieve, depress, or cause any cerebral symptoms.

Action.—Prophylactic and hepatic stimulant.
Dose.—For an adult, 15 to 20 grs. every 2 or 3 hours.

SODE SALICYLATUM.

Relieves the pain in acute rheumatism. A hepatic stimulant, its continued use causes car-

Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 20 grs. and upwards.

SODII BROMIDUM

Has been recommended in sea sickness.
Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 6 grs.

TINCTURA SUCCINI OLEI.

Amber in powder 1, rectified spirit 16.

Action.—Useful in nervous headaches, pertussis.

Dose.—For an adult, mxx upwards.

For a child a year old, mij .

SYMPHYTI RADIX. Common Comfrey Root.

Action.—Astringent, mucilaginous, glutinous.

Useful to form splints.

CHIAN TURPENTINE.

Recommended in cases of cancer of the female generative organs.

THYMOL.

Colourless, transparent crystals, with an aromatic odour, obtained from oil of thyme.

Action.—Antiseptic, disinfectant.

Used externally, in lotion, as a wash, in vapour, and in surgical dressings.

SYRUPUS TRIFOLII. TRIFOLIUM. Clover.

Action.—Useful in pertussis.

Dose.—For an adult, f5j .

For a child a year old, mxx upwards.

VASELINE.

The residuum, after distillation, of petroleum or rock oil.

A medium for ointments. Useful in eczema.

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ZINCI BROMIDUM.

Action.—A tonic.

Dose.—For an adult, 2 grs.

CALAMINE.

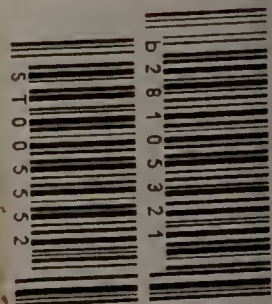
Impure carbonate of zinc.

Used for lotions.

ZINCI OLEAS.

Oxide of zinc 1 oz., oleic acid 8 oz.

Action.—Useful in acute and chronic eczema and discharging ulcers.



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MINERAL LIST OF THE SPAS OF EUROPE.

Esclap, in Hungary. A bitter aperient.

Alexisbad, in the romantic valley of the Danube.

Bellhall, near Odenitz, Prussia.

Bilin, in Bohemia. Altitude, 645 feet.

Birresborn, in Rhenish Prussia.

Bourboule, in Pyr. de France.

Buda-Pesth, in Hungary.

ZINCI BROMIDUM.

A. —A tonic.

D. —For an adult, 2 grs.

CALAMINE.

L. —Carbonate of zinc.

Used for lotions.

ZINCI OLEAS.

O. —Zinc 1 oz., oleic acid 8 oz.

Useful in acute and chronic eczema and
ulcerating ulcers.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF THE SPAS OF EUROPE.

Æsculap, in Hungary. A bitter aperient, like Hunyadi Janos. Is imported in bottles.

Alexisbad, in the romantic valley of the Salke, Germany. Water saline and chalybeate. Useful in debility.

Bellthall, near Coblenz, Prussia. About 400 feet high. Water alkaline, gaseous. Useful in digestive derangements. Is imported in bottles.

Bilin, in Bohemia. Altitude, 645 feet. Alkaline, slightly aperient. Useful in indigestion and acidity of the stomach. Is imported in bottles.

Birresborn, in Rhenish Prussia. About 1100 feet high. Water alkaline and gaseous. Useful in debility. Is imported in bottles.

Bourboule, at Puy-de-Dôme, France. Altitude 2600 feet. Contains arsenic, hydrochloric acid, magnesia, lithin, &c. Useful in anæmia, gout, rheumatism, skin diseases.

Buda-Pesth, in Hungary. From hence are imported the Hunyadi Janos and Royal Hungarian. Bitter, aperient waters, containing large proportions of the sulphates and carbonates of magnesia, soda, potash, and lime, and the oxide of iron and alumina.



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Gerolstein, in Rhenish Prussia. About 1200 feet high. Water alkaline and gaseous. Useful in atony of the general system. Is imported in bottles.

Hunyadi Janos. See Buda-Pesth.

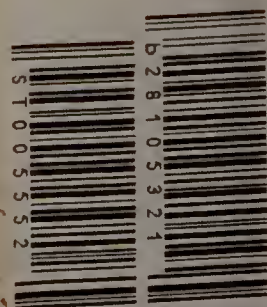
Roisdorf, in Rhenish Prussia. Altitude, 1000 feet. Water alkaline. Imported in bottles.

Rosbach, in Germany. Water saline and alkaline. Is imported in bottles.

Royat, in Pny-de-Dôme, France. About 1380 feet high. Water alkaline. Charming climate and scenery. Useful in dyspepsia, rheumatism, and catarrhal affections of the genito-urinary passages. Is imported in bottles.

Soden, in Nassau. About 440 feet high. Salubrious climate, equable temperature. Waters alkaline and gaseous. Useful in chest affections, scrofula, and diseases of the female generative system. Is imported in bottles.

Taunus, in Frankfort. Altitude 390 feet. Water alkaline, gaseous. Very pleasant table water. Useful in debility. Is imported in bottles.



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Gerolstein, in Prussia. Altitude 1,000 ft. Water saline and gaseous. Useful in the general system. Is imported in bottles.

Hunyadi Janos. See Dda-Pesth.

Rosdorf, in Prussia. Altitude, 1,000 ft. Water saline. Imported in bottles.

Rosbach, in Germany. Water saline and alkaline. Imported in bottles.

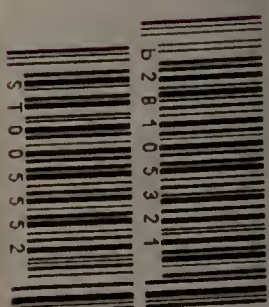
Royat, in France. Altitude 1,500 ft. Water alkaline. Contains chloride and sodium. Useful in dyspepsia, rheumatism, and other affections of the gastro-urinary passages. Is imported in bottles.

Soden, in Saxony. Altitude 440 ft. high. Saline water. Temperature 44° F. Water is alkaline and contains sodium chloride and sodium sulfate. Useful in chest affections, scrofula, and other diseases of the generative system. Is imported in bottles.

Taunus, in Prussia. Altitude 300 ft. Water is very pure and soft. Useful in general. Is imported in bottles.



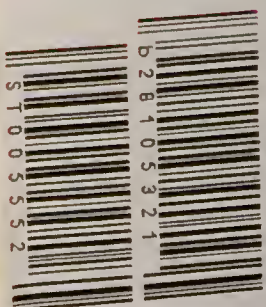
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